ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, March 26, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' subscription may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Paris, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. Our Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On March 22, 1930, at 29, Queen's-gate, Glasgow, W.2, the wife of ALASTAIR C. J. M. ANDERSON, of a daughter.

BARTLET.—On March 18, 1930, to GEORGE VERNON and GRETA BARTLET, of 8, Woodside, S.W.19—a daughter.

BECKETT.—On March 23, 1930, at Madras, to GWEN (*nee* Whately), wife of JAMES BECKETT, Indian Police—a daughter.

BENNETT.—On March 25, 1930, at 4, Norfolk-crescent, W.2, to AGNES MARION (MAY), wife of WILFRID BENNETT—a son.

BRANFILL.—On March 23, 1930, at a nursing home, Swansea, the wife of GEOFFREY AYLETT BRANFILL, of Nyasaland—a daughter.

BULLARD.—On March 24, 1930, at Bath, to TRILBY, the wife of CAPTAIN D. A. BULLARD, Burma Rifles—a son.

CARRUTHERS.—On Feb. 3, 1930, to CLAIRETTE, wife of J. F. M. CARRUTHERS, of Sungei Reyla Estate, Sungei Siput, Perak, F.M.S.—a son.

COOPER.—On March 25, 1930, at Wynnstay, High-cliffe-road, Bournemouth, to VAL, wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. COOPER, of Adelaide, S. Australia; and REX COOPER—a son.

COX.—On March 21, 1930, at Courtlands, Castlebar-hill, Ealing, W.5, to DORIS (*nee* Shellard), wife of DONOVAN COX—a son.

GADDUM.—On March 24, 1930, at Grove Cottage, Frognal, Hampstead, to IRIS (*nee* Harmer), wife of JOHN GADDUM—a daughter.

GRANT.—On March 17, 1930, to PERSIS LILIAN, wife of MAJOR ARCHIBALD SEAFIELD GRANT, Firlands Court, Burgess Hill—a son.

HALLETT.—On March 24, 1930, at Minto, Chestnut-avenue, Esher, to DOROTHY (*nee* Bultee), wife of C. G. HEYS HALLETT—a son.

HARGREAVES.—On March 23, 1930, at Woodhouse Eaves Vicarage, Loughborough, to MARJORY, the wife of the Rev. W. F. C. HARGREAVES—a daughter.

HODGSON.—On March 22, 1930, at Bricket House, St. Albans, to DOROTHY, wife of S. F. J. HODGSON—a son.

JOHNSTON.—On March 23, 1930, to WINIFRED, wife of O. P. JOHNSTON, of 62, Bedford-gardens, W.8—a son.

JONES.—On March 22, 1930, at Brockenhurst, Aylestone Hill, Hereford, to NANCY, wife of A. A. HERBERT JONES—a son.

KEANE.—On March 23, 1930, at Lahore, to DOLLY, wife of CAPT. E. I. KEANE, R.E.—a daughter.

LONG.—On March 21, 1930, at Upper Otterpool House, Sellindge, near Ashford, to KATHLEEN, wife of STUART LONG—a daughter.

NORDEN.—On March 25, 1930, at The Moorlands, Woltingham, to CELIA, wife of HUBERT W. NORDEN—a daughter.

PATCHITT.—On March 23, 1930, at Bellamy House, Heath, Wakefield, to MARY, wife of BASIL C. A. PATCHITT—a daughter.

PINSENT.—On March 22, 1930, at Little Wick, Selly Hill, near Birmingham, to MOLLY, wife of ROY PINSENT—a daughter.

PRICE.—On March 22, 1930, at Neville House, Newnham, Cheltenham, to NAN, wife of LIEUT. HUGH P. PRICE, R.N.—a daughter.

REYNOLDS.—On March 24, 1930, at 8, Mapperley-road, Nottingham, to AIMÉE, wife of CEDRIC L. REYNOLDS—a daughter.

RYAN.—On March 25, 1930, at 51, Lanark-villas, W.9, to LAURA (*nee* Impey) and CURTEIS RYAN—a daughter.

SEWARD.—On March 24, 1930, to BETTY, wife of W. R. SEWARD, Chadacre, Sutton—a daughter (ANNE).

SYMON.—On March 24, 1930, at S. George's Vicarage, Truro, Cornwall, to the wife of ALAN SYMON—a son.

YIGURS.—On March 21, 1930, to MARJORY (*née* Greenway), wife of ROBERT YIGURS, Perth, Western Australia—a son.

MARRIAGES

CHARLES : JONES.—On the Feast of the Annunciation, 1930, in London, the Rev. J. H. CHARLES, M.A., Hon. Canon of Peterborough, Intely Vicar of Oakham, to FANNY MUNGARAY, widow of the Rev. ROBERT JONES, lately Rector of Market Overton, Rutland.

GIBBONS : WILLIAMSON.—On March 24, 1930, at the Parish Church, Falmouth, by the Rev. B. L. ROSE, ARTHUR ERNEST GIBBONS to ALICE GERTRUDE, elder of CANON and MRS. WILLIAMSON, of Bellarena, Ireland.

NOEL : DREDGE.—On March 25, 1930, at Christ Church, Down-street, Piccadilly, CECIL NOEL to KEREN DREDGE.

ROLLO : SANDERSON.—On March 24, 1930, at Chelsea Registrar's Office, London, MAJOR JOHN ROLLO, late The Black Watch, to EVELIN SANDERSON, only daughter of MR. and MRS. ALEXANDER SANDERSON, Jefferson.

SIMPSON : HOLMES-GORE.—On Sunday, March 23, 1930, very quietly, at All Souls', Langham-place, at 10.15 a.m., by the Rev. G. Holmes Gore, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Bryan, EVAN JOHN SIMPSON, third son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Simpson, of "Brawna," Bix, Henley-on-Thames, to DOROTHY ELSIE HOLMES-GORE, only child of the late Arthur Holmes-Gore and Mrs. Holmes-Gore, of 16, Faraday-mansions, West Kensington, W.14.

STERN : GLEN.—On March 25, 1930, at Cape Town, RUDOLF, only son of Mr. and Mrs. STERN, of The Firs, Rondebosch, Cape Town, to MARY, younger daughter of the Rev. J. P. and Mrs. GLEN, Birnie, Ayrshire.

STONEHAM : NICHOLSON.—On March 24, 1930, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Ven. C. E. Lambert (Rector), Archdeacon of Hampstead, RALPH THOMPSON STONEHAM, of Kingston, youngest son of the late E. T. Stoneham, and grandson of the late H. Thompson Stoneham, of Beredens, Great Warley, Essex, to VERA DOROTHEA FRANCES NICHOLSON, only daughter of the late Malcolm Beckett Nicholson, of Streatham.

DEATHS

AYRES.—On March 24, 1930, at "Rotherwood," Reading, ARTHUR, fourth son of the late CHARLES AYRES, of Reading. No flowers, by request.

BATES.—On March 24, 1930, in a London nursing home, HERBERT, fifth son of the late E. G. BATES, of Cedric L. Interested at Bandon Hill Cemetery, near Croydon, on Friday, March 28, at 11.30.

BATHER.—On March 24, 1930, suddenly, EDWARD WILLIAM BATHER, of Meole Brace, Shropshire. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 o'clock, at Shrewsbury Cemetery, for relatives only. No flowers, by request.

BEAN.—On March 22, 1930, HERBERT CHARLES, of 49, Heber-road, Cricklewood, and 29, Brewer-street, W., the beloved husband of ADA LUCY BEAN. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at 12 noon, at Church of St. Lawrence, Whitchurch-lane, Edgware, Middlesex.

BEAUCHAMP.—On March 23, 1930, MARY ELLEN BEAUCHAMP, formerly of 8, Baillie-road, Guildford, daughter of the late G. T. Beauchamp, Madras Civil Service, in her 92nd year.

BLACK-HAWKINS.—On March 25, 1930, at Malvern, after a long illness, EDWIN BLACK-HAWKINS, formerly 4th Dragoon Guards, adored husband of Eleanor T. Black-Hawkins, in the 88th year of his age and the 59th year of our married life. My best and truest treasure and friend.

BOWN.—On March 14, 1930, at Dar-es-Salaam, of malaria, HERBERT JOHN, eldest child of MAJOR H. BOWN, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, and Margherita Bown, aged five years four months.

BROWN.—On March 25, 1930, at Bath, LUCY ELIZABETH BROWN, aged 79. Interment at Reigate to-morrow, by request.

BUCK.—On March 24, 1930, at 105, The Drive, Ilford, EDWARD WALTER JOHN (NED) BUCK, late of the London and Tilbury Docks, aged 72.

CONSTANDUROS.—On March 24, 1930, at Lyndhurst-road, S.E., LOUISA, widow of P. CONSTANDUROS, in her 86th year.

CRAIG.—On March 24, 1930, at a nursing home in Reading, HUGH H. F. CRAIG, of Dromore, Wokingham, aged 64. Funeral service at St. Paul's, Wokingham, on Friday, March 28, at 2.30 p.m.

EGGAR.—On March 24, 1930, at Meungomeries, Hove, THOMAS EGGAR, Solicitor, of 9, Old Steyne, Brighton, and 85, Gracechurch-street, E.C., President of the Law Society 1916-1917, eldest son of the late James and Emily Susan Eggar, of Jenkyn Place, Bentley, Hants, in his 92nd year. Funeral service Christ Church, Montpelier-road, Brighton, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m., followed by interment at Bentley, at 2 p.m.

FERRIS.—On March 24, 1930, HENRY PEARSON FERRIS, of 21, Mount-road, Hendon, N.W.4, aged 70 years. Funeral at 3.30 on Friday, March 28, at Hendon Park Cemetery.

FESTING.—On March 24, 1930, at 56, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, after a long illness, FRANCES MARY, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL E. E. FESTING, C.B., F.R.S., and youngest son of the late E. T. Stoneham, and grandson of the late H. Thompson Stoneham, of Beredens, Great Warley, Essex, to VERA DOROTHEA FRANCES NICHOLSON, only daughter of the late Malcolm Beckett Nicholson, of Streatham.

GARDEN.—On March 24, 1930, at Crowborough, FRANCES ELLEN, widow of JAMES GARDEN, of Dalton-in-Furness. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), at Eridge, at 2.30 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

GITTOES.—On March 24, 1930, in London, ALICE EDWARD GITTOES (BILLY), the darling little son of the late Edward Gittoes and Eleanor Barbara Thompson, aged six years.

GORDON-STEWARD.—On March 24, 1930, BERGMEER-GENERAL CHARLES STEWARD - GORDON-STEWARD, of Nottington House, Dorset, late The West Yorkshire Regt., Prince of Wales's Own, and 60th Division East Lancashire Regt. Funeral Friday, March 28, 2.30 o'clock, at Radipole. No flowers, by request.

HARDY.—On Sunday, March 23, 1930, at the White House, Marlborough, JOHN FRANCIS LLEWELLYN, beloved husband of GRACE JENIFER HARDY, for 35 years Assistant Master at Marlborough College, aged 69. Funeral at Preshute Church, Marlborough, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

HILLS.—On Monday, March 24, 1930, HENRY F. HILLS, J.P., of Chalkhill, Earl's Colne, Essex, in his 92nd year. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Earl's Colne, Friday, 2.30 p.m.

HODGSON.—On March 24, 1930, at Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, the REV. FRANCIS HENRY HODGSON, M.A., eldest son of the late Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., aged 81 years.

HOGBIN.—On Saturday, March 22, 1930, suddenly, at 6, Creighton-road, Ealing, of heart failure, GEORGE HOGBIN, aged 71. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday).

KITCHIN.—On March 25, 1930, at 1, Denmark-avenue, Wimbledon, ALICE MAUD, widow of DEAN KITCHIN. Funeral at Parish Church, Wimbledon, to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, March 23, 1930, at Lindsey House, Chelsea, AUBREY TREVOR LAWRENCE, K.C., second son of the late Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt. A memorial service will be held at Chelsea Old Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30 in the afternoon.

McCLINTOCK.—On March 22, 1930, DR. S. A. MCCLINTOCK, 76, Hough-green, Chester, late of Londonderry.

MATTHEWS.—On March 17, 1930, at Villa Lorenzi, Florence, WILLIAM EDGAR MATTHEWS, aged 96 years.

MILWARD.—On March 23, 1930, at Cobham, Surrey, MAUD MARY, the loving and beloved wife of HAROLD MILWARD. R.I.P.

NEISON.—On March 23, 1930, at Ardingly College, Sussex, EVELYN MARY NEISON, second daughter of the late F. G. P. Neison, of "The Hollies," Reigate, Barrister-at-Law.

NEWMAN.—On March 22, 1930, at Enfield, GLADYS H. NEWMAN, wife of the late Harold Newman, 25, The Chine, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

OLIVE.—On March 24, 1930, at 89, Cornwall-gardens, Kensington, S.W.7, formerly of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, LIONEL ALBERT OLIVE, eldest son of Lionel J. Olive, of Clifton, Bristol, in his 82nd year. Requiem Mass St. Stephen's, Gloucester-road, to-morrow (Thursday), 10.30; interment at East Sheen.

PARK.—On March 25, 1930, at 44, Woodstock-avenue, Golders Green, CHARLES ROBERSON PARK, aged 63.

PARR.—On March 24, 1930, at his residence, 27, Rodney-street, Liverpool, HENRY BINGHAM PARR, sixth son of Thomas Parr, D.L., J.P., of Grappenhall, Heyes, Warrington, aged 84. Service at St. Luke's Church, Berry-street, Liverpool, at 2.15 p.m.; interment at Allerton Cemetery at 3 o'clock, to-day (Wednesday).

PAYNE-GALLWEY.—On March 24, 1930, at Las Palmas, of pneumonia, FREDERICK PAYNE-GALLWEY, Lieutenant-Colonel late Grenadier Guards, son of the late Capt. P. Payne-Gallwey, of Pilmoor, aged 60. (Tasmanian papers, please copy.)

PHELIPS.—On March 22, 1930, after a short illness, JAMES PHELIPS, Priest, of Ashdene, Winchester, aged 78.

POLWARTH.—On March 25, 1930, at Edinburgh, EDITH FRANCES, beloved wife of LORD POLWARTH, in her 63rd year. Funeral at Humble on Friday, March 28. Service at Humble House at 2.30, thereafter proceeding to Humble Church.

SCOTT.—On March 24, 1930, at 15, Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, HELEN, the wife of the REV. J. J. SCOTT, Canon Residentiary of Manchester Cathedral. Service at the Cathedral on Friday, March 28, at 2.30 p.m. prior to interment at St. James's Church, Birch-in-Rusholme, at 3.30 p.m.

SLATER.—On March 24, 1930, at 1, Watling-street, Canterbury, GEORGE SLATER, in his 92nd year. Funeral at St. Martin's, Canterbury, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

SMITH.—On March 25, 1930, at 16, The Vale, N.W.11, SYDNEY LUKE SMITH. Funeral at St. Nicholas' Parish Church, Cranleigh, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday. Cars can design and supervise erection of photo.—Write, in first instance, J.2849, S. G. & Advertising, 177-178, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SOLLEY.—On March 24, 1930, at 75, Hurstbourne-road, Forest Hill, S.E., ELIZABETH RUBIE, widow of STEPHEN SOLLEY, formerly of Ash-next-Sandwich, in her 83rd year.

SOPWITH.—On March 24, 1930, at 32, Green-street, W.1, after a short illness, BEATRIX MARY LESLIE, wife of T. O. M. SOPWITH, C.B.E. Funeral service at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m. Burial at East Horsley. Will friends please accept this the only intimation?

SPECK.—On March 24, 1930, at 51, Wilbury-road, Hove, the residence of her nephew-in-law and niece, Mr. and Mrs. B. Horley, JANE, widow of T. SAMUEL SPECK, Esq., and elder daughter of the late Sir Charles Kirkpatrick, Bt., of Closeburn, Dumfries, N.B.

SYKES.—On March 24, 1930, at Wyke Sam, Clacton-on-Sea, ARTHUR SYKES, F.R.I.B.A., aged 67 years. Funeral at Little Clacton Church, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m.

TOMKINS.—On March 23, 1930, at "Kilby," 48, Bembridge-crescent, Southsea, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest surviving daughter of the late REV. J. P. O. TOMKINS, aged 76. Cremation at Woking to-morrow (Thursday), 1 o'clock. Flowers to Woking.

WHISTLER.—On March 23, 1930, at Ealing, JAMES ARTHUR WHISTLER, son of the late Major-General J. Whistler, C.B.

WHITE.—On March 24, 1930, at 20, Grosvenor-gardens, Willesden Green, N.W., OLIVE, widow of MAURICE WHITE, deeply regretted. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), 10.30 a.m., at Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Please no flowers.

WILKINSON.—On March 24, 1930, at 40, St. George's-road, MARIA AURELIA, widow of MAJOR-GENERAL OSBORN WILKINSON, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, and last surviving daughter of Colonel John Free, East India Company, in her 98th year. Funeral service at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, to-morrow (Thursday), at noon.

WILLIS.—On March 24, 1930, at Sheen House, Esher, HELEN, widow of ROBERT WATSON WILLIS, of East Sheen, and daughter of the late Rev. John Graham, Vicar of Hinxton and Swavesey, Cambs, in her 84th year. Funeral at Woking Crematorium to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BARTLEY.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT. F. JOHN BARTLEY (JACK), killed in action March 26, 1917, at the First Battle at Gaza.

HICKLEY.—In memory of RICHARD TROLLOPE NORTH HICKLEY, Lieutenant, 1st Hertfordshire Regiment, killed in action at Marcourt-sur-Somme on March 24-25, 1918, aged 19.

JAMES.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUT.-COLONEL ARCHIBALD HUGH JAMES, D.S.O. and Bar, killed in action, Macquoy, France, March 26, 1918, in command 8th Batn. West Yorks Regt.

KETTLE.—In loving memory of RUPERT KETTLE, Lieut., 3rd Hussars, wounded and missing near Noyon, March 26, 1918, aged 23.

4th BATT. THE ESSEX REGIMENT.—In honoured memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 4th Battalion of Essex Regiment killed in action on Green Hill, Gaza, March 26, 1917.—THEIR COMRADES.

10th BATTN. MIDDLESEX REGT.—In glorious memory of Officers, W.O.s, N.C.O.s, and Men who fell at Gaza and throughout the Palestine Campaign.

ANDERSON.—In loving memory of WILLIAM CURLING ANDERSON, who passed away on Monday, March 26, 1907. Deeply mourned.

BARROW.—In loving memory of "ROBIN," a devoted husband and father. At rest March 26, 1924.

ELLERTON.—In grateful memory of JANET WALKER ELLERTON, who died in 1889, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

HOLT.—In dear memory of my beloved husband, FREDERICK EDWIN HOLT, of Elton Villa, Merton-road, N.W.3, who passed away suddenly March 26, 1910 (Easter Even). Deeply mourned.

HUSBAND.—In sweet and ever-present memory of my deeply loved husband, DR. WALTER EDWARD HUSBAND, of May Bank, Clevedon, Somerset. At Rest March 26, 1925.

"Sweet is thy Rest—thy Memory dear,
'Tis sweet to breathe thy name;
In Life I loved thee very dear,
In Death—I do the same." —MAY.

LUCAS.—To the ever-dear memory of Father and Mother, JOSEPH LUCAS, who died March 26, 1903, aged 92, and SARAH LUCAS, his wife, who died Aug. 20, 1903, aged 88 years. United for 67 years "in perfect love and peace."

MOORE.—In ever-loving memory of WALTER FRANCIS MOORE.

YATES.—In loving remembrance of CHARLES YATES, of Clapton, who died March 26, 1918. R.I.P.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIALS. — Silver-Grey Granite Crosses that Abide for Ever. Free Erection any Cemetery.—Write for Illus. Booklet, MAILE and SON Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

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PERSONAL

DORIS.—A very, very long journey.—VIC.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 2/6 for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 5s. 6d. for 30 words (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£600 REWARD.—LOST on the 24th inst., in Holborn or Chancery-lane, W.C., possibly in an omnibus, a LIGHT BROWN LEATHER WALLET, about 7in. by 4in., containing 46 packets of Diamonds, weighing in all 416.75ct. The above reward will be paid by Messrs. Taylor and Co., 45, Holborn-viaduct, E.C.1 (on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters), to anyone returning the lot Diamonds to them intact.

£10 REWARD.—LOST in London, between 1st and 6th March, at SAPPHIRE, PEARL and GOLD VANITY CASE, inscribed L. McPherson, Smith, Bell and Co., Ltd., Manila. Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST on 19th inst., in Bournemouth, Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-st., E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST on 19th inst., between Luton, Beds, and St. Pancras and West End, DIAMOND and SAPPHIRE RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

WILL DRIVER of PRIVATE CAR who at 7.35, Monday night, coming through Marlborough-gate (St. James's Palace), had to swerve sharply to left to avoid colliding with private car and taxi, kindly communicate with Mr. H. P. W., 4, Warwick-square, S.W.1?

CHANGE of ADDRESS.—GWENDOLYN has REMOVED to 61, Grosvenor-street, W.1. Mayfair 6042.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £35 from H. Z.

GAME SHOTS!—Have you tried clay pigeons? Come to the big shoot, including an International Match, at PERIVALE (Underground). Shooting Grounds), on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 28th and 29th, and see how it is done. Bring your gun.

HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (Patron, H.R.H. the DUKE of YORK, K.G.) in trying to advance further discovery of the cause of Cancer and its Cure. Any DONATIONS will be gratefully received, and is designed to make the difficult first terms at school as easy and attractive as home life. These Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

"SOUTH AFRICA HAS ITS DRAWBACKS but it has so many advantages that I would not live elsewhere."—From the wife of a settler in the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

HEIDELBERG.—Comfortable HOME offered from May to September to Englishwoman married German; opportunities for German, French, Music, Singing; lectures, sports.—Apply Mrs. Muller, Aue 13, Heidelberg.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c.," page two.

NATIONAL COUNCIL for MENTAL HYGIENE.—Mind Health means increased mental efficiency and human happiness. Nervous breakdown leads to industrial loss, suffering, and suicide. We need Funds to carry on the work of Prevention. Our goal is the Mental Health of the Nation.—Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Southborough, 78, Chandos House, Palmer-street, S.W.1.

HAND-WEAVING.—VACANCY for TWO PUPILS: Oxford family; on Italian lake; English colony; church; terms moderate; from April; interview arranged before 1 March 28th.—Write Box P.1268, The Times, E.C.4.

PERFECT GEORGIAN HOUSE to SALE 32 years' lease; seven bedrooms; two bathrooms; two fine reception; excellent condition and decoration; 3,000 guineas. View any time.—Baroness Stutterheim, 18, Seymour-street, Portman-square.

GRAVEL.—TWO MILLION TONS SOLD over last 10 years without salesmen; expert now open to accept similar opportunity; conversant with latest methods getting large outputs of chippings at minimum cost; can also design and supervise erection of plant.—Write, in first instance, J.2849, S. G. & Advertising, 177-178, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SOME have a few bulbs in a bowl, some have a bird in a cage, others have a book of precious verse, some have a bit of needlework on the way, perhaps others have a few love letters tied together at the very bottom of a drawer. Anyway, all are trying bravely to face life. Will you not help the BLIND TO FIND HOPE AND HOME for INCURABLES, PUTNEY, and see something of what is being done for helpless sufferers? Any subscription.—City Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. is helping to change tears to joy, cruelty to kindness. Share a thought for children in sorrow or in pain. Gifts gratefully acknowledged by Lieut.-Colonel Lefroy, Hon. Sec., 1, Riding House-street, W.1.

EXQUISITELY-DRESSED LADY, just returned from Le Cannes, has lovely MODEL FROCKS for SALE; long and short, slim figures only. No posting. Seen London.—Write Box 01119, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

THE SECRETARY of a PENSION FUND will be glad to hear particulars of cases of middle-class sufferers from an organic nervous disease; state social position, disease, age, and sex.—Write Box A.506, The Times, E.C.4.

COLLOQUIAL GERMAN CLASS (small); Mondays, 6.15.—Write Box M.1546, The Times, E.C.4.

THATCHED BARN COTTAGE, "by rippling waters." See Country Houses for Sale, page 31.

BACHELOR 31, Public School, ex-officer, eight years Polonia-Bukowina-Galicia, athletic, French, Pan-Slav, Magyar, health regained, seeks POSITION abroad.—Write Box T.1765, The Times, E.C.4.

J.G.—I was afraid; had I followed you it would have happened. Au wiedersehen.

MINK COAT, dark, perfect skins, latest model; cost £1,000; will sell or new clothes have to be given up. Attained; seen only by appointment.—Write Box T.1768, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG LADY OWNER-DRIVER WANTED for private car.—Write Box A.296, The Times, E.C.4.

CORLESTON-ON-SEA.—To be LET, FURNISHED, 6 month or two, SMALL RESIDENCE overlooking sea; own grounds; garage.—Write Box T.1767, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7213), and West of England Branch, 8, Bennett-street, Bath.

SON of SWEDISH GENTLEMAN, aged 15, wishes to C reside for three months from middle June with English family, having same age boy; teaching preferably outside London. Speaks a little English.—Apply; Seldon, 16, Southwark-street, London, S.E.1.

LADY owner-driver, Austin 16 Saloon CAR; Town, country trips, 6d. per mile.—Tele., Padd. 7632.

BEXHILL.—WANTED, refined HOLIDAY HOME with lady; two boys attend free of charge anywhere. Box G.980, The Times, E.C.4.

"INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY."—See announcement under Lectures and Meetings, page 14.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE, attractive old-world design; all modern conveniences; three reception, five bed; quiet; 25 miles south-west; London 40 minutes; garage; £1,200, balance on mortgage.—W. Stedman, Haywards Heath.

FOR SUMMER: MONTHS.—FURNISHED HOUSE; eight bed, three reception, lounge hall; electric light, hot and cold; good garden; tennis court; garage; in high situation country, seven miles Portsmouth.—Write Box P.1424, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Young ASSISTANT LAWN TENNIS PROFESSIONAL, prepared to work and learn.—Write Box T.1775, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN seeks POST COMPANION to lady or care one child; experienced, adaptable; interested country life, books, animals.—P. M., Red Cottage, Baring-road, Beaconsfield.

NUMISMATICS.—Kruger Sovereign, 1894. Offers?—Write Box 4335, The Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MAN (30), experienced abroad, England, wishes POST, Hotel Manager; country preferred.—Write Box 03134, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

COACHING, St. Leonards; young but experienced Honours Graduates. See Educational, page 30.

WYCOMBE ABBEY SENIOR desires SECRETARIAL POST; Cambridge Classical degree; six years' private secretarial experience (literary and engineering); literary work preferred, but not essential; salary moderate.—Write Box A.489, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE M.A. Revises reports, articles, stories, theses, &c., in strictest confidence. 32, Fairfax-road, N.W.6.

BACTON-ON-SEA, NORFOLK.—Charming FURNISHED HOUSE, sleep eight; July, August, September, 7gns. weekly.—Mrs. B., 34, Argyll-road, London, W.8.

A LBANY, W.1.—SET of FURNISHED APARTMENTS to be LET. See Flats and Chambers.

PICCADILLY, finest position in London.—Extensive SHOP to be LET on lease; immediate possession; no agents.—Write Box 42, May's, 24, Bury-street, S.W.1.

ANTIQUE DEALERS, Art Galleries, or Booksellers; POST sought by Cambridge graduate (32); experienced; excellent French spoken.—Box 780, Whiteley's, Queen's-road, W.2.

VERY CHOICE WINES.—Please write for full list of Wines and Spirits to HEDGES and BUTLER, Ltd., 153, Regent-street, London, W.1.

ISN'T it a mercy? Fortnum and Mason have received another consignment of those delicious shrimp and arrowroot Crupoo chips from America; they open like flowers when fried; 3s. 9d. a tin, postage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES; but not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far above the average prices for all unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels, or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151, 3, and 5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.—Second-hand Pianos and Player-Pianos at greatly reduced prices for payment by instalments accepted.—Apply for particulars of BLUTHNER and Co., Ltd., 17-25, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GOING ABROAD? Badminton, Aquasch, Trial lessons 5s., Club 21 gns., or courts from 2s. hour.—Kens. 7963.

NORLAND HOUSE HOME SCHOOL.—Entire charge or children (up to 10 years) whose parents are abroad. Treasurer, Miss Bramston. Excellent references. Holiday branch for older children.—4, Northdown-avenue, Cliftonville, Kent.

COUNTRY LIFE.—Charming Tudor Mansion, 300 acres, lovely gardens, golf, tennis, riding; beautiful suites and rooms, private heating, excellent cooking, valeting; ex pension terms from 6½ gns.; special terms for long periods; long week-ends from 3gns.—Further particulars PENHAM HOUSE, BRANKSOME, DORSET.

QUEEN'S GATE (off).—Exceptionally choice redecorated SERVICE FLAT to be LET; three rooms and bath; perfect order; panelled walls, &c., 4½ years' lease, £170 per annum. Reasonable premium to include fixtures, fittings, curtains, &c. Highly recommended.—Sloane 6018.

WANTED.—FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE for SUMMER; coarse fishing essential; within easy reach Town.—Write Box P.3038, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL, age 26, wishes to progress long stay in England to improve English. Will go "au pair." light duties.—Hartmann, 34, Russell-square, W.C.1.

CLOTHES TURNING.—See Walter Cubrall's advertisement daily on this page.—Clothes Valeting.

SALES PROMOTION.—Opportunity for CAREER with great possibilities for young men of PUBLIC

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES

By s.s. Rawalpindi, 16,600 tons:
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 28 days; from 50 guineas.
By Viceroy of India, 19,700 tons.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For all information apply P. and O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles
Rajputana	16,700	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,560	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	16,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Razmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadir	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

†Chitral	15,000	Siggers	—	Mar. 27
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

† Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares, Calls Southampton.

Rangoor (cargo)	8,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua	11,000	Hignett	—	Mar. 28
Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 3	—
Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Jeypore (cargo)	5,318	—	Apr. 17	—
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 1	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MASULA	7,261	—	—	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
*WARFIELD	8,060	May 3	Apr. 30	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,288	—	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MARGHRA	8,276	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 19
MANORA	7,888	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
MODASA	9,070	—	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MARIANA	9,067	May 3	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3;
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FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesboro' to Bombay and Karachi, Osman Ismail Smith, Sons, Ltd., 16, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 17
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	16,500	June 6
*REMUERA	12,000	June 12
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5250); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., W. L. Jansen, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co.of NEW ZEALAND.
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MARAMA	—	April 19
NIAGARA	April 30	—
TAHITI	—	May 14
AORANGI	May 28	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jansen, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plym'th.
BARADINE	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALRANALD	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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Steamer.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apr. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apr. 26	May 2	May 4
OTRANTO	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Lahore	7,463	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore	6,983	April 14	Calcutta
*City of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Agra	5,550	May 5	Calcutta
City of Cairo	7,906	June 5	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall	5,221	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa Bay,
City of Valencia	7,929	April 12	C. Town, Durban, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 1222

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	—	Mar. 29
Oxfordshire	15,000	Apr. 4	Apr. 12
Staffordshire	15,000	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Gloucestershire	12,000	May 2	May 10

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U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

CARINTHIA - - - MAR. 28
†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 MAURETANIA .. Mar. 29
† Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

CARONIA - - - MAR. 29
*SCYTHIA .. April 5 CARMANIA .. April 12
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

†AUSONIA - - - MAR. 28
*AURANIA .. April 4 †ASCANIA .. April 19
* To Quebec and Montreal.
† Calls Cobh. ‡ Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

*CARONIA - - - MAR. 29
†LETITIA .. Mar. 29 SCYTHIA .. April 5
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John.

WINTER CRUISE.
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

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WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg.

Majestic	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic	Wed., Apl. 9
Homeric	Wed., Apl. 2	Majestic	Wed., Apl. 16

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Cedric	Sat., Mar. 29	Arabic	Sat., Apl. 12
(2)*†Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5	(2) Baltic	Sat., Apl. 19

* Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. † Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Albertic .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Matarca (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	Sat., Mar. 29
(5) Lapland	Sat., Apl. 5

From Antwerp if required.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

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LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
(via Boulogne).
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,718 tons	Mar. 29	Apl. 26
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons	Apl. 12	May 10

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Apl. 19	May 17

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

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REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"PARIS" (c)	Apr. 3	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 12	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	Apr. 19	Apr. 22
"FRANCE" (c)	Apr. 26	Apr. 29

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CALEDONIA	Mar. 27	*CIRCASSIA	May 30
*ELYSIA	May 16	*†CASTALIA	July 1

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
Leaves Marseilles April 3.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

GLASGOW to NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA	Mar. 29	TUSCANIA	Apl. 8
CALIFORNIA	Apl. 4	CALEDONIA	Apl. 18

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to
NORWEGIAN FJORDS NORTHERN CAPITALS FROM BRITISH PORTS.

		Tons.	Days.	From
June 19 s/y	"Prince Olav"	2,500	13	£31 0 0
" 21 s.s.	"Orantes"	20,000	20	30 guineas
" 21 s.s.	"Atlantis"	16,000	13	20 guineas
" 28 m/y	"Stella Polaris"	6,000	18	27 0 0
July 5 s.s.	"Araudora Star"	15,000	18	30 guineas
" 5 s.s.	"Atlantis"	16,000	19	29 guineas
" 5 s.s.	"Orford"	20,000	13	20 guineas

Full particulars, cabin plans, Cruises Programme free from
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and 50 Branches.

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FOR SUGGESTIONS AND COST APPLY FOR OUR 1930 HOLIDAY CRUISE PROGRAMME.
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IDEAL PLEASURE CRUISES.
Comprehensive Cruise Programme free on request.
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SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Apl. 25	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—

* Calling Madeira. † Omitting Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool
ORDUNA	15,507	Apl. 8
OROPESA (omits Bermuda)	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	May 15

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
SOMETHING NEW IN CRUISING.
A 32 DAYS' TRIP.
Including
BLACK SEA AND CRIMEA.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, 25th April.
Fares 60gns. and upwards.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	Mar. 29
MONTCALM	Apr. 5
MONTROSE	Apr. 12
MONTCLARE	Apr. 17

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.)	Apr. 11
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Apr. 17

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
D. OF BEDFORD .. Mar. 29 D. OF ATHOLL Apr. 12
MELITA .. .. Apr. 3 MINNEDOSA Apr. 17

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	Apr. 17
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 4.	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 8
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. .. Apr. 30 AORANGI .. .. May 28

When travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
4, Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton Apr. 2
Morton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton Apr. 30
Hobsons Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton May 28

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas"	10,038 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Agamedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	Sept. 13th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.2, or any recognized Travel Agency.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	From Liverpool	12th APL
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES	" Liverpool	24th MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR	" Liverpool	5th JULY

(1) 1st Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Gen. Metzinger .. April 14 and April 18 | André Lebon
BOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. de St. Pierre .. April 14 and April 25 | Gen. Voyron
Pilcaux, Constantinople, Smyrna & Beyrout.
Pierre Loti .. April 8 and April 22 | Lamartine
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
Lotus .. April 1 and April 8 .. Champollion
For passages and all particulars apply :—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 52, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE
JAPAN MAIL.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	10,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
KATANO MARU	8,000	May 3	May 10	May 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
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UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†HAMPTON CASTLE	Mar. 27	Southampton.
*ARMADALE CASTLE	—	Mar. 28
†LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE	Apl. 3	—
*CARNARVON CASTLE	—	Apl. 4

* Via Madeira. ‡Cargo only, via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
26th MAY, 1930. Reduced return fares.
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ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.
REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AVONMOUTH DOCK, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

"SAGAING"	28th May	5th Apl.
"PEGU"	11th Apl.	19th Apl.

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

BEN LINE TO FAR EAST
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By the luxurious Dutch East Indian Mail Ships of the
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SOUTH AMERICA
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BLUE STAR LINE.
BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From London and Rouligne	10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR"		24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR"		8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR"		22 MAY

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE
At special rates including best hotels.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.
BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER
"ARANDORA STAR,"
BRITAIN'S DREAMSHIP.
Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games. Swimming pool, Louis XIV restaurant accommodating all passengers at one sitting.
Well appointed staterooms with bedsteads throughout hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the "ARANDORA STAR."

To	From Southampton.	
To SPAIN, ITALY, TURKEY, GREECE, ATLANTIC ISLES, MOROCCO, ALGERIA, DALMATIA, &c.	APRIL / MAY / JUNE	12th 24 days. 7th 22 days. 18th 14 days.

To	From Immingham.	
To NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE, NORTHERN CAPITALS, including LENINGRAD, for Moscow, &c.	JULY / AUG. / AUG.	5th, 19 days. 19th 20 days. 9th 13 days. 22nd 23 days.

For full particulars apply BLUE STAR LINE., 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents

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Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curacao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover :—

S.S. "STUYVESANT"	Apl. 5
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Apl. 19
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER"	May 3

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU"	Mar. 29
S.S. "NICKERIE"	Apl. 19
S.S. "COTTICA"	May 10

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SPRING CRUISE
IN THE
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PALESTINE, GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, EGYPT, SICILY, &c., by the
S.S. "OTRANTO," 20,000 Tons.
Sailing 17th April, 38 days' Cruise.
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Travel Service that sees you through.

ATTRACTIVE EASTER TOURS
Thursday, April 17th, to Monday or Tuesday.

*Paris and Versailles	£6 3 6
*Paris and Brussels	£7 9 6
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*Holland	£7 6 6
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And 9 other tours to choose from.
Prices provide :—
Return travel tickets, full accommodation at good hotels, and motor sight-seeing drives at *. Write for descriptive booklet.

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at OBERAMMERGAU, MAY-SEPTEMBER, 1930.
Official Agents of the Passion Play Committee, the American Express hold a large allotment of accommodation and can book you now for any performance. Conduc

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DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, COCKERS, pups, adults, companions, or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele. Byfleet 274.

ABERDEENS.—You cannot to see MUKEY. He is too attractive for words.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

ABERDEEN (SCOTTISH) TERRIERS. Black dog and bitch, unrelated pair; pedigree; 3 months; 10 gns. pair.—Livingstone, Mount Lodge, Worplesdon. Tel. 48 Worplesdon.

ABSOLUTELY typical CAIRN and West Highland Puppies for Sale from 4gns. Also winning adults. Can be seen London.—Apply Piscemore Kennels, Westcott, Dorking. 'Phone, Westcott 20.

AT MONTPELIER DOG SHOP, Cairns, Wires, Dachshunds, Whippets, Griffons, Sealyhams, Scotties, Irish Terriers, many others.—2a, Montpelier-street, (nearly opposite Harrods).

BLUE BEDLINGTONS; Puppies and Adults; ideal companions; house-trained; price from two guineas.—Mrs. Carew, Chippenham, Wilts.

CAIRNS.—A large number of adults and puppies for exhibition or companions; reasonable prices; dogs at stud noted winners; kennels viewed at any time.—Mrs. Trimmer-Thompson, Chalton Park, Warren Row, near Henley-on-Thames. 'Phone, Hurley 35.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, 2, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPS, 4gns. each. IRISH SETTER PUPS, 4gns. each.—Inspection or particulars, Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex.

COCKER SPANIEL DOG; Pups, 3 months, sire "Ch. Invader of Ware," grandsire "Ch. Blanche of Ware."—Miss Joyce Strickland, Reed, Royston, Herts.

DANDIE DINMONTS.—A lovely house-trained young mustard dog; splendid character and good temperament. Also a marvellous selection of puppies and adults. Miss Prefrais Koroca, Bell Mead Kennels, Haslemere. Tele. 452.

FOR SALE, DANDY DINMONT DOG, 15 months old; house trained; over distemper; exhibited at Crufts this year; champion pedigree; 30 guineas or offer.—Ivy, 1774. The Times, E.C.4.

FOX TERRIER, good smooth dog puppy, 6 months; black and white, long head, well marked; excellent pedigree; 5gns. Litter sister equally good, 4gns.—Bently, Mayhill, Southampton-street, Farnborough, Hants.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vulcan Kennels have a large number of fascinating puppies which they must sell to make room for new litters.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. Levy, 49, Berkeley-square, W., or Head Kennelmaid, Brenzett House, Twickenham. (Possession 25/6).

LOVELY Pets and Companions, SEALYHAMS and SCOTTIES (Puppies), £4 and £5; also young Sealyham bitch, 4½.—"Modbury," Main road, Winnersh, Berks.

MOST intelligent ABERDEEN (SCOTCH) TERRIER DOG, house trained, affectionate, grand watch and companion; past distemper; 4½ 6s.—Kennelman, Lovedale, Closeburn.

PEDIGREE ALSATIAN DOG, 11 months old, for SALE; will make a good show dog; sire, Balio of Ellerscraig; Crufts, 1927, 1st prize winner.—Write Box N.277, The Times, E.C.4.

PEKINGESE. — Ideal Presents. — Miss Frampton, breeder of the world's prize winners (Misses Pekin), has the largest selection of puppies in England, every colour, from 50s. to 50gns.; miniatures from 20gns. Seen any time or shown in London five minutes from Olympia.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6. Riverside 2757.

PEKINGESE.—The IFIELD PEKINGESE 'the ideal pets and show specials; can be seen by appointment. Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex ('phone, Crawley 73), or 105, Piccadilly, W.1 ('phone, Mayfair 2668).

SALE typical winning, house-trained silver grey SALUKI DOG; perfect condition; 2½ years; £10.—Heal, Cadmore, High Wycombe.

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WELSH TERRIER DOG, 11 months old, well coloured and well coated specimen of this intelligent breed, small and cobby size. Many other dogs, adults, on our 31 days' trial terms.—Wilsens, 37, New Oxford-street, London. Temple Bar 6808.

TO AMERICANS.—For SALE, a GOLDEN RETRIEVER ENGLISH STUD DOG, SPEEDWELL DIAMOND, 31/10/28, winner of over 60 Bench Awards. For SALE by Dr. Dodd, at Dr. Jones', 17/19, Cheapside, One Kerry Blue. For SALE, Speedwell Mirth, Dam Speedwell Patricia, Sire Speedwell Nimrod, in whelp to Driffield Jeff £20; Grey Parrot Bitch, winner of firsts, 3 years, in whelp to Buy Bitch Golden Retriever about 18 months, preference given to which has been shown. For SALE, Bitch pups and dogs by Speedwell Nimrod. Address as above.

A TONIC medicine for dogs with 90 years' reputation. BENGER'S LIQUID PEPTONOID. Obtainable of Chemists and Stores, or 2, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1.

ACCESSIBLE COUNTRY HOME for DOGS; all breeds boarded; trimming, &c.; moderate charges.—Walden Meath Green, Horley, Surrey.

BUY your SEALYHAM from the Illustrated Breeders' Directory of the SEALYHAM CLUB, 1930 Edition, edited by Jocelyn Lucas. All information on breeding, rearing, feeding, showing, trimming, medicine, sport, everything. Bound, 2s. 6d.; paper, all booksellers (Simpkin Marshall), or post free, 3s. from H. Newsom, Thirsk-street, Exeter.

LUCANIS DISTEMPER CURE and PREVENTIVE. Simplest, surest, safest. Proof: your money back if not satisfied. Mrs. Barnes, 'phone, chair breed.—Randall and Sons, Wareham, Dorset. This advertisement appears every Wednesday.

PUPILS.—Highly recommended by the Lady Forss. BELL MEAD KENNELS TRAINING SCHOOL at Haslemere, the original and foremost school for canine instruction. Thousands of pounds and hundreds of owners in one of England's largest kennels. Experience with 2,500 to 2,900 dogs per annum. Course 15 weeks, seven months, or one year. Lectures by veterinary surgeons. All branches of kennel work and management taught. Fees inclusive. Next term commences May 16th next.—Apply Miss Trefusis Forbes.

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THE WILSON, Ltd., LICE, TICK, and PARASITE LOTION does its work thoroughly and finally; soothes the skin and instantly stops all scratching; 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. post free.—Wilson's, Ltd., Woking, Surrey.

FARM

PAYING FARMING.—Postal tuition, home or colonial farming; also land agency, poultry, pigs, fruit.—Agricultural Correspondence College (Sec. A.), Bath.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

COLONEL LLEWELYN ENGLAND SIDNEY PARRY Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of LLEWELYN ENGLAND SIDNEY PARRY late of St. Margaret's Titchfield in the County of Hants J.P., D.L., C.B.E., D.S.O. a retired Colonel in His Majesty's Army (who died on the 16th day of November 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 27th day of February 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said Executor on or before the 17th day of June 1930. And Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of March 1930.

H. B. NISBET & CO., 47, Mecklenburgh Square, London W.C.1. Solicitors to the said Executor.

EMILY (otherwise EMILIE) McKEE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the said EMILY (otherwise EMILIE) McKEE late of Lyndmouth, Halfway House Road, Sheerness in the County of Kent, deceased, who died on the 30th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 8th day of March 1930 by the Public Trustee the Executor therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 31st day of May 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which we shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of March 1930.

POWELL ROGERS & PEAKE 2 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Public Trustee.

HENRY GARD deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15 George 5 chapter 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of HENRY GARD late of 21, Southampton Road, Fratton in the City of Portsmouth, deceased (who died on the 30th day of November 1929 intestate and Letters of Administration of whose estate were granted to Walter Thomas Gard of 18, Clarendon Place Landport in the City of Portsmouth aforesaid the lawful brother of the said deceased by the Winchester District Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 19th day of February 1930) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors to the said Administrator on or before the 31st day of May 1930 And Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of that time the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt claim or demand he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 20th day of March 1930.

E. H. WADESON & SON 28, Landport Terrace, Portsmouth. Solicitors for the said Administrator.

MR JOHN GALLATLY Deceased All CLAIMS against the ESTATE of Mr JOHN GALLATLY late of Lavender Farm, Ascot and of 10 Arthur Street, London, E.C., who died on the 16th March 1930, should be sent at once to the undersigned.

THOMPSON & QUARRELL & ATTNEAVE 40 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3 Solicitors.

25th March 1930.

NOTICE. Any outstanding CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT G. E. H. HAWKES R.E. should be forwarded to Garrison Engineer Khyber Landikotal.

Any claims received after 30th April 1930 will not be considered.

RE MARIE CHAPLIN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of MARIE CHAPLIN (the wife of Major Garnet Wolseley Chaplin) late of "Vivian" 162 Sheridan Road Felixstowe in the County of Kent deceased (who died on the 3rd day of Feb. 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of H.M. High Court of Justice on the 16th day of March 1930 by Towsley Rigby Knowles the Executor) are hereby requested to send in particulars of their debts claims and demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 2nd day of June next after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which we shall then have had notice and we will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands we shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of March 1930.

BUCK & DICKSONS 17 Winckley Street Preston Solicitors for the said Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE RICHARD GERRISH Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having any claims against the Estate of RICHARD GERRISH late of the Manor, Milford and Blue Boar Row Salisbury both in the County of Wilts Draper deceased (who died on the 17th day of December 1929 and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted out of the Winchester District Probate Registry on the 11th day of March, 1930 to Alice Gerrish, Kathleen Mary Lucas, and Eveline Mabel Meaker) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors on or before the 31st day of May, 1930, after which date the said Administratrices will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1930.

TRETHOWAN & VINCENT, Crown Chambers, Salisbury, Solicitors to the said Administratrices.

RE SIR JAMES READHEAD BART. J.P. dcsd. All CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the above named deceased, late of Westoe Hall, South Shields in the County of Durham, Baronet, who died on the 18th day of March 1930 are hereby required to send detailed particulars thereof to us the undersigned on or before the 31st day of March 1930.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1930.

NEWLANDS NEWLANDS & PATTERSON 2, Law Court Chambers, South Shields, 4, Grange Road West, Jarrow and 12, Swinburne Street, Gateshead, Solicitors for the Executors.

R. G. DARLEY and COMPANY Limited.

At a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929.

It was resolved:—

"That Mr. Ebenezer Henry Hawkins, Incorporated Accountant, Messrs. Poppleton, Appleby & Hawkins, 4, Chatterhouse-street, London, E.C., be appointed Liquidator, and the three largest Creditors be appointed Committee of Inspection."

R. G. DARLEY, Chairman.

TRAVERS CLEAVER Limited. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 238 of The Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of the Company 38 Grosvenor Place, London S.W. on Wednesday the 2nd day of April 1930 at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose, if thought fit, of nominating a Liquidator and of appointing a Committee of Inspection.

Notice is hereby also given that, for the purpose of voting, secured Creditors are required (unless they surrender their security) to lodge at the Registered Office of the Company before the Meeting a Statement giving particulars of their security, the date on which it was given, and the value at which it is assessed.

Dated this 24th day of March 1930

38 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

Registered Office of the Company (to which Proxies and Statement should be returned)

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

"THE DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK."

Patrons:—
His Majesty the King.
Her Majesty the Queen.

Treasurer: LORD ALDENHAM.

ROYAL SCHOOL
FOR
DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN,
MARGATE.
Founded in 1792 in Old Kent-road, London.
466 DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN FED, CLOTHED, and EDUCATED.
DONATIONS and LEGACIES EARNESTLY REQUESTED.
F. W. FREEMAN, Secretary.
Offices, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL for CHILDREN with HIP DISEASE. (Established in Queen-square, W.C., 1867.) London Offices: 107, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.
APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ACCOUNTANT.

The County Council of Westmorland invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a fully qualified COUNTY ACCOUNTANT to be responsible for the Council for the control of all their financial and accountancy work at a salary of £400 per annum.

Candidates must have previous local Government financial experience and possess the Final Examination Certificate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, or the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated) and must not be more than 40 years of age.

There is no scheme under the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922, in force in Westmorland.

Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned not later than Wednesday, April 9th, 1930.

Canvassing by or in favour of any candidate will be a disqualification.

H. B. GREENWOOD, Clerk to the Council.
Exchange Chambers, Kendal, 24th March, 1930.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IN HISTORY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for this POST by the Senate of the University. Appointment for four years in first instance. Salary Rs.1,250 per mensem. Candidates should send six copies of application on or before May 1st, 1930, to the Secretary, Universities Bureau of the British Empire, 50, Russell-square, London, W.C.1, from whom further particulars are obtainable on application.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
READERSHIP in GERMAN.

The University Court will shortly proceed to fill the VACANCY in the READERSHIP in GERMAN caused by the appointment of Mr. A. H. J. Knight, M.A. (Cantab.), to a Lectureship and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

The salary presently attached to the Office is £600 to £700, according to experience and qualifications. Duties to start on 1st October, 1930, or as may be arranged.

Persons of British nationality who desire to be considered for the office are requested to lodge their names with the Secretary to the University on or before Friday, 2nd May, 1930, together with 16 copies of testimonials and a full statement of qualifications, age, and previous experience.

The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY.

The University Court has received intimation that PROFESSOR C. SANFORD TERRY, M.A. (Cantab.), Litt.D., LL.D. (Glasg.), Mus.D. (Edin.), D.Litt. (Durham), Mus.D. (Oxon.) intends to RESIGN from the BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY as from 30th September, 1930.

The patronage of the Chair is vested in the University Court.

The salary at present attaching to the Chair is £1,075.

Persons who desire particulars may obtain these from the Secretary.

H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will arise.

ANILINE Dyestuffs.—Wanted, Representative for Midlands; must have thorough experience in connexion with the sale of aniline dyestuffs; good salary, commission, and expenses to suitable applicant.—Apply in first instance by letter only, giving fullest particulars, age, salary required, in strictest confidence, to Box P.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

ANTIQUES. Smart Young Man required as Assistant in West End show rooms.—Write Box 03150, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of A Manager in a British Marine Engine Works. Applicants should have good theoretical and practical experience, including sea service, in connection with reciprocating and turbine steam engines; Diesel engines, boilers, and foundry work.—Write, giving full particulars, age, qualifications, experience, and salary required (all of which will be treated in strictest confidence) to Box P.1409, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT Wanted by a large general store in the Far East for their sports department; age about 24 to 26; passage paid; agreement for three years; good remuneration to suitable man; applicants must have good experience in high-class retail houses.—Write, giving full details of experience, copies of references, age, height, &c., to "Jusel," at Hornecastles, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

CHARTERED Civil Engineer, large executive experience home and abroad, canals, tunnels, water supply, irrigation, drainage, dredging, docks; responsible position engineering contractors' excellent references.—Write Box P.1419, The Times, E.C.4.

DRAUGHTSMEN, Structural designers, senior and junior, wanted. Men with a good knowledge of competitive design of steel-framed buildings; structures; also experience of design and construction of oil-field derricks a recommendation.—Address "Structural," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

LAW.—Wanted, an Assistant for an established firm of Advocates and Solicitors in British Malaya; applicant should be recently qualified (honours) Solicitor or first-class honours Bar; reference for young, energetic man.; Public school education, good at games; an excellent opportunity for a good man.—Partner will be in London middle April to interview applicants, who should apply in writing, with copies testimonials, to Messrs. Haslam and Sanders, 74, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

PROVISION and Canned Goods Buyer for Progressive London Multiple Store; exceptional opportunity for right man.—State experience, age, and salary expected in Box 1070, Owen's Advertising Agency, 133/6, High Holborn, W.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known lubricating oil firm. State age, experience, and salary required.—Box 03147, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required with practical cutting experience, to travel in provinces for smart, ambitious man possessing personality; prospects of earning £1,000 per annum on commission; car provided.—Apply personally, 9 to 10 a.m., Mr. Jenner, Hector Powe, Ltd., 165, Regent-street, W.1.

SALESMEN of proved ability required for branch control of progressive company; exceptionally good remuneration and prospects.—Write Box P.1401, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN.—An excellent opportunity occurs for a salesman to sell high-grade Portable Wireless Receivers direct to public.—Write Box A.490, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN-MANAGER required for large non-combine Petrol Storage depot South-West county. Experience of trade essential.—Write Box N.283, The Times, E.C.4.

A VACANCY occurs for smart Salesman, age 25-35, of smart appearance and able to drive car.—Write "Omicron," 447, Oxford-street, W.1.

WANTED, smart, well-educated Youth as Junior Clerk; knowledge of typewriting and mechanical tracing essential.—Apply in first instance by letter to R. Ashton and Co., Yacht Builders and Surveyors, 12, Regent-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, Clerk accustomed to taking minutes of meetings and preparing reports; first-class shorthand-typist; salary £300 per annum; superannuation scheme.—Apply F. E. Abbott, Council Offices, Northwood, Middlesex, before 2nd proximo.

WANTED, Gentleman capable of initiating, organising, and controlling a Selling Department for chemicals; previous experience of successful selling of chemicals in textile trade would be an advantage.—Write, stating age, qualifications, and salary required, &c., to Box P.1362, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself for it by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning Day, Evening, or Postal Course, 198 Southampton-row W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WANTED for a large City office, a competent Private Secretary.—Write, stating full particulars, to Box 138, E.C. Advertising Co., Ltd., 31, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

ALL those seeking good commercial appointments are advised to write, without obligation, for the most interesting booklet, The Direct Way to a Good Job, free and post free, by W. Leslie Ivey, Appointment Specialist, 110, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance required, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

EARN £3-£6 Weekly by qualifying as a Certificated Bookkeeper; our home-study postal courses quickly train you for these well-paid positions. Fees moderate, easy monthly payments. Success guaranteed at two final exams., Booklet free.—The Regent Correspondence College (D.44), 80, New Oxford-street, London.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c., Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for "Guide to Careers." (124 pp.), free, Metropolitan College, Dept. C., 7-6, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch for the APPOINTMENTS of fully qualified COUNTY ACCOUNTANT to be responsible for the Council for the control of all their financial and accountancy work at a salary of £400 per annum.

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H. B. GREENWOOD, Clerk to the Council.
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H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

LONDON Evening Newspaper wants competent Shorthand-Typist; knowledge of Fleet-street experience. Write Box G.924, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, Publicist skilled in developing ideas for programmes on broad lines; must be able to prepare good editorial copy and be familiar with placing it. Apply in first instance by letter only, stating age, education, experience, and salary required, to Box N.587, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W. Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Accountants with varied practice require Articled Clerk to train under direct supervision of principals; moderate premium and salary by arrangement.—Write Box 50, F. Siviter Smith and Co., Ltd., 23, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

CHARTERED Land Agent and Professional Associate (Chartered Surveyor managing several estates in the Eastern Counties will have vacancies for two Pupils at the beginning of next year; excellent opportunity for gentlemen's sons wishing to manage own property. Premium.—Write Box T.1680, The Times, E.C.4.

CELEBRATED and an important golf club near London has vacancy for Premium Pupil.—Write Box P.1326, The Times, E.C.4.

SURVEYOR and Engineer (fully qualified), large West Country business, vacancy for Pupil, matriculation standard.—Write Box T.1734, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ADVERTISING and Printing. West End, London, require shorthand-Typist; slight knowledge of French, Arithmetic, and Mensuration; position for junior desirous of learning business and obtaining educational essential; applicant must be a lady; commencing salary £2 to £2 10s., which will be increased as efficiency is attained.—Apply very fully in writing, Box 07751, The Times, E.C.4. Help urgently required for a Nurses' Home.—Stanley Smith, Secretary.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

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H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABSOLUTELY experienced Works and Office Manager, 44, large Midland Motor manufacturing company; administration, organization, speeding up of production; complete engineering and office experience; excellent appearance and address; University, fluent French; would go abroad; real ability; highest reference.—Write A., Bookstall, Shortlands.

ACCOUNTANT-SECRETARY, Public School, urgently requires appointment; 30 years' experience; hard worker; highest references.—Write Box G.990, The Times, E.C.4.

AGENT. Public School, College degree 20 years' experience, used big responsibilities, age 39, unimpeachable references, desires appointment.—Write Box T.1112, The Times, E.C.4.

A Keen, adaptable Young Business Man (titled) with successful record is available for immediate appointment; world-travelled; fluent French, German, Spanish; long commercial experience; University degree previously managing director of important firm at £1,500; age 32; of exceptionally good presence; 6ft. 1in. tall; will go anywhere.—Write Box P.1305, The Times, E.C.4.

AN intelligent adaptable, Public School man (22), three years' excellent commercial experience, buying, advertising, export shipping and sales methods, seeks permanent post, London.—Box A.479, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER'S Manager (34), initiative, energetic, first-class technical, academic distinctions, Public School; University; extensive public works and commercial experience home and overseas; world-wide traveller; fluent French, German; would change responsible office appointment for post offering greater scope where commercial or Continental experience is essential.—Write Box P.1414, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, who at 24 left profitable but uncongenial job, has since taken House, Degree Cambridge, pupil well-known engineer, now seeks position manufacturing concern where adaptability, energy, ability, appreciated.—Write Box T.1631, The Times, E.C.4.

EX-SERVICEMAN (26), service in West Africa, seeks position on Plantation or any position abroad.—Write Box P.1395, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT.—Young Man (28), sound business experience assistant Export Manager, desires change; fluent German, French, some Spanish; knowledge shipping; can supply export-advertising; shorthand-typist; London or abroad; ambitious.—BM/ZXHC, London, W.C.1.

GENTLEMAN, Public School, requires employment; good social and business references.—Write Box P.1178, The Times, E.C.4.

OFFICE Organization and personnel management specialist seeks opening where wide experience can be fully utilized.—Write Box P.1421, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man and ex fighting soldier wants job any capacity from liftman to director; 20 years' experience and thorough knowledge shipping all branches with excellent connexion; good appearance; knowledge three languages; shorthand-typist, office management.—Write Mrs. Martin, Flat 10, 10, Now Cavendish-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School boy (18) earnestly desires employment, preferably as Secretary to gentleman; typewriting, knowledge of shorthand and bookkeeping; keen on all games; good appearance and family; personal references.—Write Box T.1732, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, young, thorough knowledge of diamond industry, excellent connexion as Salesman or Representative to wholesale house; good London connexion; highest references.—Write Box 03140, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager, over 26 years with very large industrial concern, wide commercial training, experience in organization of sales in Home, Foreign and Colonial markets; used to control, desires make a change. Write Owl 'r' 1388, The Times, E.C.4.

SECRETARY and General Manager, Scotsman, seeks executive post sound concern, with good prospects; university graduate; excellent business, highest credentials; organizing ability; extensive experience at home and abroad.—Write Box T.1782, The Times, E.C.4.

SERGEANT leaving the Service for pension after 23 years' service, seeks position with Fleet-street reference; requires position of trust; security given if necessary; highest references; caretaker, messenger, or Board of Guardians.—Write Box T.1690, The Times, E.C.4.

SURVEYOR (29) having extensive connexion in business premises, sites and building land with well-known firm of West End Estate Agents, keen and hard worker, seeks appointment where there is opportunity of advancement. Write Box P.1429, The Times, E.C.4.

TIMBER Trade.—Young man, aged 23, educated Public School, five years' practical and commercial experience in various branches timber trade, seeking improved prospects in prosperous, decisive outlet; service of large firm of timber importers as buyer, inspector, or similar position; willing serve abroad if required; first-class references.—Box G, 6, Reuter's, Liberal-road, Loughton, Essex.

YOUNG Frenchman (21), senior educational experience, knowledge German, seeks situation, even as pair, to improve English.—Write Mme. Oriot, 12, Rue Tournefort, Paris, 5e.

YOUNG woman wants homework any kind; little knowledge of dental brush making.—Please write particulars Box T.1769, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man, age 21, leaving University, desires post in office of manufacturers, manufacturers, &c., in the City.—Write Box 07697, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

POET, Writer, Journalist, Philosopher, Artist, Economist, Hon. Cantab., desires work.—Write Ogden, 2, Great Ormond-street, W.C.1.

YOUTH desires opening in newspaper office as clerk or junior reporter; knowledge shorthand-typewriting.—Wayside," Hawkshead-road, Potters Bar.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

AN intelligent, adaptable young woman Secretary, possessing all the necessary qualifications and experience; would travel.—Write Box J.437, The Times, E.C.4.

Shorthand Typist requires position (22); several years' experience; energetic; good reference; start immediately.—Reply F., 8, Pagot-road, Plumstead, S.E.18.

CAPABLE Secretary; German and French correspondence, knowledge Spanish; French shorthand; good references.—Write Box G.984 The Times, E.C.4.

EFFICIENT Shorthand-Typist, capable of full secretarial duties and responsibilities.—Write Box N.280, The Times, E.C.4.

EVENING Work required; Shorthand, Typewriting, good at figures; neat handwriting.—Write Box N.286, The Times, E.C.4.

GIRL (20), expert stenographer, needs post, professional man, author preferably; very urgent; good qualifications.—Write Box T.1778, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST with responsible post as Private Secretary, Town or country; private residence; bookkeeping. French if very experienced.—M. P., 125, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST requires post; six years' experience; salary £3; age 23; temporary or permanent.—Write Box 03143, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SUBURBS.—Wanted, remunerative home work; own Typewriter, telephone; lived abroad.—Write Box P.1436, The Times, E.C.4.

WOMAN Secretary (31, Scotch), desires responsible post; excellent references; experience

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE,

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park. Stay one day at 10s. and you will remain. Young society. Large doubles from 42gns., single 2½gns. weekly. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Few Minutes from Earl's Court.—Attractively FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Running hot and cold water every room; from 29s. 6d., double 45s.—12, Redcliffe-square, Kens. 2537.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires; coin meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 89s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 22-24, London-st. Tbone, Padd. 6779.

STRATHALLAN.

A Bare four minutes Earl's Court Tube.

A 58, BOLTON GARDENS, S.W. Kens. 3147. IDEAL RESIDENTIAL. Standing in own grounds. Replete with every comfort; spacious reception rooms, gentlemen's smoking room. Terms from 2½gns.

A BED-SITTING ROOM (divans), with service and breakfast, from 55s., at 125, Westbourne-terrace, W.2; other meals optional or inclusive; convenient for everywhere.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations.

A Beautifully-decorated Residence offers attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITES, run on the most up-to-date lines; all rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; terms, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance, from 2gns.—Telephone Paddington 5095.

A BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, very comfortably furnished; bath, light, attendance; 2gns. inclusive; ground floor.—108, Elgin-crescent, Holland Park.

HYDE PARK.

A Beautiful large DOUBLE SERVICE ROOM (divans), first floor, with balcony, at 125, Westbourne-terrace, W.2; all transport position, delightful for summer; close to Tube, omnibuses to everywhere, shops, and park; £5 5s., with breakfast; well-cooked meals available. Also other rooms, single and double.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; a quiet, convenient position; close Earl's Court Station; gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; 2 persons, 7gns.; visality 2s. 6d.—H. C. Bham, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

SAYES COURT,

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

THE MADRID,

SOUTH KENSINGTON (Frobisher 4907).

A 147, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.

A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential raised for its really excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bed rooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard tennis courts, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts. Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK-LANE.

A MOST two minutes' Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses.—TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, single and double, from 35s. and 3gns., respectively, including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjoining; self-cooking; excellent cooking; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d.; tea, 4d., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, first-floor rooms only; private hard tennis court. Cuisine a speciality. From 3gns. single, 56 double. Park 9173.

A BSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonnette, W.2. Bed-sitting rooms, double-sprung divans, &c.; from 18s. 6d.; breakfast optional.—Park 5576.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5641).

A JUST OPENED.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully decorated; running hot and cold water; divan beds with hair mattresses; latest stoves, &c.; very quiet, yet 1½-minute Tube and buses; from 50s., meals optional.—Resident Proprietress.

A Charming large SITTING ROOM, suit two gentlemen sharing one or two bed rooms; service; constant hot water; every comfort. Near Lancaster-gate.—Padd. 9329.

A Comfortable FURNISHED Entrance-Floor SUITE to be LET, comprising sitting room with telephone and piano, large double bed room adjoining, also well-appointed bath room; constant hot water; 3 guineas weekly, including good breakfasts and service. 21, St. Ann's-terrace, St. John's Wood (close Lord's).

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; terms from 2½gns. Padd. 1407.

A FURNISHED ROOM; service, heat, light, and food; in quiet by-way, facing Primrose-hill.—Apply 11, St. George's-terrace, N.W.1.

A GROUND-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM in lady's private maisonette, Ennismore Lodge, Ennismore-gate, Lancaster-gate and Metro. Tubes; 2gns., including breakfast, bath, and light; other meals optional.—Write Box 07728, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.

'Phone, Park 0264.

REGENT'S PARK.

A LBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL; excellent accommodation; noted cuisine.—Apply Tariff, Museum 7783.

SURREY HILLS, CROYDON.

A MERICANS, Overseas Visitors and those desiring refined service, good food; A beautifully furnished COUNTRY MANSION in large grounds. 17 minutes Victoria, five station; golf, tennis; central heating; hot, cold water all bed rooms.—" Hillcroft," Park-hill-rise, 'Phone, Croydon 2592.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. LADIES ONLY. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. 75, Lindengardens, W.2. (Park 8057). 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)

LADIES or GENTLEMEN.

136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

A MINUTE HYDE PARK.—Newly FURNISHED SERVICE lounges, kitchenette, fold-away beds; doubles from 2gns.—8, Inverness-place, W.2. Park 5283.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished Bed-Sitting Rooms, entrance and other floors, from 35s.; also suites; phone; catering.—50, Barrington-gardens, Gloucester-rd. Station.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB; facing Park; inexpensive comfortable rooms with private 'phones, gas fires; lounge, restaurant, card room; garage. Kensington 4767.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A QUIET SELECT RESIDENTIAL facing South and pretty gardens. Personal supervision. From 2½gns.—62-66, Lexham-gardens, W.8. Kelvin 8770.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns.—27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4168.

ARMY & NAVY,

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2. Three minutes two Tubes, buses, and Hyde Park; exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all bed rooms; constant hot water; special winter terms, 53 8s. 6d., 53 12s. 6d., double 6½, and 8 guineas; daily 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 3358.

A SERVICE FLAT, sitting room, double bed room, bath room, beautifully furnished, one floor (partial board); use lovely garden; suit married couple or bachelor.—22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, hair mattresses, dinner, and serving inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. 12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. 'Phone, Kens. 9458.

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM, airy, comfortable, and quiet; very convenient for Town; gas fire; bath, breakfast, and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

A TTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting ROOMS, breakfast, bath, and attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet; select 2 minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—17, Princes of Wales-terrace, W.8 (near De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8782.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Single 25s., double (drawing room) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (Western 0274), or 22, Gloucester-road Tube); and 8, Grenville-place (next).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A TTRACTIVELY FURNISHED one-room SERVICE FLATS; new sitting-room furniture; new artistic decorations, bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed wardrobes; everything new and first class. Singles 50s., doubles 75s., including service and electric light; breakfast optional; dining room, lounge.—10, Earl's Court-square (close Tube), Kensington 8474.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS; 2gns. to 4gns. including breakfast; constant hot water; better.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9243.

VICTORIA.

A TTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes station; divans, gas fires, grillers; meals optional; double and single rooms.—Vic. 9045.—BIMOVRS, London, W.C.1.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

A TTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Personal supervision. 72, Widmore, Ravensbourne 0273.

A THE ALGIN COURT, ELGIN-ROAD, EAST CROYDON, you will find associated comfort and the atmosphere of home; farm produce; excellent cuisine; hard four grass tennis courts; 15 minutes London, five station. Highly recommended. Moderate inclusive terms. 'Phone, Addiscombe 1541.

A T S. KENSINGTON, 2 minutes Gloucester-road station.—High-class GUEST HOUSE; excellent cuisine; from 2½ guineas.—2, Collingham-road, S.W.5.

A T 2, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Artistic HOME; exceptional atmosphere; well-fed and well served; gas fires; from 2gns.—Padd. 0070.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

A T HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast, gas fires all rooms; from 5s. 6d. nightly; 27s. 6d. weekly; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

A T 3, BADNOR-PLACE, GLOUCESTER-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Up-to-date Furnished Sitting Rooms and bed rooms, cooking and attendance.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A T 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 10, EMPEROR'S GATE.—Attractive One-Room SERVICE FLATS, with divan beds, gas fires and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8042.

HYDE PARK.

A T 25, CRAVEN HILL-GARDENS, W.2, five minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate.—FURNISHED SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, hot and cold water and gas fires in all rooms, bath and telephone every floor; meals by arrangement. Padd. 0959.

QUEEN'S COURT.

A T 25 and 27, EARL'S COURT-SQUARE, KENSINGTON, S.W.5.—Passenger lift, gas fires, central heating; nine bath rooms; excellent cuisine. Terms from 9gns. Kens. 3940 and 3941. Resident Proprietor.

A T 84, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

A T 36, NORFOLK SQUARE, W.2.—South aspect; two minutes Paddington; bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting; from 21s. 6d. Padd. 2915.

A T 38, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—Well-equipped ROOMS from two guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, and attendance; other meals if required; gas fires. Near Gloucester-road Tube.

NORLAND HOUSE.

A T 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner). Bridge. Pritial board from 57s. 6d. Park 6407.

A T 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Comfortable ROOMS with full or partial board; very reasonable terms; inspection invited.—Mrs. Layman.

THE QUEEN'S.

A T 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

BACHELOR.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast, bath, every convenience; 2 minutes Tube; Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Five minutes Victoria.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast; valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL bright, sunny, unfurnished ROOMS, 17s. 6d. to 22s.; suite of two (kitchen, dining) with own bath room, first floor, £2.—Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead. Maida Vale 5997.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement, dining room, every convenience.—53, Seymour-street, W.1. 'Phone, Padd. 5787.

BED ROOM (single) and SITTING ROOM, large, well Furnished, with breakfast (and dinner if required), in one of the Inns of Court; bath (geyser).—Write Box N.298, The Times, E.C.4.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit Chalmers; electric heating constant hot water.—24, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square. (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BED-SITTING ROOM (entrance floor), refined private house; constant hot water, 'phone, electric light.—Call 73, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court (Warwick-road end).

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; constant hot water.—4a, Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Ken. Station. (Kens. 7830.)

BED-SITTING ROOMS, KENSINGTON-GARDENS. Queen's-road Tube.—Single 22s. 6d., double 35s.; gas fires.—21, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 2148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water; electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double 2½gns.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, just opened; hot and cold water; all rooms gas fires; up-to-date furnishings and decorations; ample bath rooms.—41, Manchester-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

CLUB for young professional women.—BED-SITTING ROOMS overlooking gardens; 2s. 6d. to 3 gns. single, 2gns. double; includes breakfast, bath, light, and lounge (dinners by arrangement). Also holiday accommodation. 22, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

CLEVELAND COURT.

NO EXTRAS.

16, 17, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W.2. Beautifully equipped, high-class residential; every comfort. RUNNING WATER, gas fires all bed rooms. From 3gns. single, 5½gns. double. 'Phone Padd. 3976.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

THE KENYA.

CONVENIENT for business or pleasure. Furnished for comfort; gas fires; 'phones in bed rooms; varied menus. From 2½gns.; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2008.) Resident owner.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; lobbge; close trains, buses, golf links, half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas.—"Deepdene," 18-19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

20, WEST CROMWELL-ROAD.

EARL'S COURT.—BED-SITTING ROOM, artistically decorated and furnished, with breakfast, good service; dinner when required; ideal for business people.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

EARL'S COURT.—Well-appointed ROOMS. Partial board from 2gns. 'Phone, Frobisher 4029.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; five rooms, from £130. Also two-roomed Suites. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—33, Trebovir-road, S.W.5. Prob. 2626.

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished or unfurnished; good service, valeting; meals as required. Reasonable terms. Park 7044.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

EXCLUSIVE BACHELOR ROOMS, bath, service, valeting, from 21s.; gas fires; ample bath rooms; minute stations.—31, Queensberry-place. Western 4596.

ENGLISH FAMILY, comfortable house, Hampstead, welcome FOREIGN GUESTS; home life, assistance with English.—Write Box T.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

FERNLEIGH COURT PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, 8, Fitzjohn's-avenue; every home comfort; hot water all rooms; terms moderate; inspection invited.—Hampstead 8080.

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.—FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED ROOMS, excellent S.W.7 address; valet; near station; all conveniences; from £2 12s. 6d.; inclusive breakfast.—Write Box T.1741, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED SUITE, first floor; sitting room, two bed, use bath, private dining room, service; meals optional.—105, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

GUESTS RECEIVED in a charming old house in Highgate Village; five minutes Kenwood and Heath, 25 City and West End.—Mountview 3427.

HAMPSTEAD (best part).—Attractively FURNISHED, well heated; special terms permanent guests; every modern convenience; one minute tram, bus, 30 minutes City, West End.—12, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead 8744.

48 & 50, FITZJOHN'S-AVE., N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD.—Large double well FURNISHED BED ROOM, vacant; attendance; meals optional; restaurant; lovely gardens. 'Phone, 4848 Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD.—GUESTS RECEIVED in owner's private house; every comfort; excellent cooking; large newly decorated rooms; charming quite three rooms, bath room, &c.; moderate terms permanency; garden, tennis.—Box R.M. 22, 106, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

HOLLAND PARK (77), facing Central London Tube. Ladies only. Beautifully furnished FLATLETS, suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cookers. Central heating. All hot water, baths and service inclusive, 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

HOUSE kept by gentlewoman for PROFESSIONAL MEN or STUDENTS, S.W.7, near Imperial Institute; quiet and comfortable.—Write BM/MGD, W.C.1.

HILLS.

90 ROOMS. Close Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 3gns. Entrance, 37, Princes-square, W.1. Park 1867.

15, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK, close Marble Arch.—BED-SITTING ROOMS newly furnished and decorated, constant hot water in bed rooms, with breakfast, light, baths, from 32s. 6d., double £2; evening meal optional. Padd. 2881.

HYDE PARK.—ROOM, 20ft. by 15ft.; artistically furnished, nearly decorated; close Tube, buses, shops; quiet, well-kept house.—47, Gloucester-terrace, W.2.

HYDE PARK.—23, INVERNESS-TERRACE, 200 yards Park, omnibuses, Tube.—Charmingly appointed Residence; beds 25s., lamps, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 2½gns. single, 4½gns. double. Park 9751.

HYDE PARK, 9, Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Paddington 8418.—Private GUEST HOUSE for gentlepeople; best English food; spacious, well-FURNISHED BED ROOMS; lift. Terms on application.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—26, Upper Phillimore-place.—Comfortably FURNISHED ROOMS; breakfast, dinner optional; gas fires. Western 2531.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Room.—Sloane Park Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 6747.

LDEAL GUEST HOUSE.—EAST CROYDON (close to station and park).—Quiet and secluded; hot and cold water in bed rooms; garage. 'Phone Croydon 2263.

LDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water; portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

LSOMETHING ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.

IN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, running hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating, baths, phones; all floors; from 37s. 6d., including breakfasts, baths, and attendance.—73, Queensborough-terrace, W.2. Park 1652.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED.—LUXURIOUS SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, electric fires; bath every floor. Rooms from 2gns. Suite from 4gns.—93, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Western 6051.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, of Queen's gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2503.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE CLUBS FOR LADIES.

13, Lyndhurst-gardens, Tube, Hampstead 8768. Also 19, Craven-hill-gardens. Recently opened. Refined and elevated. Tube, Padd. 7241. Terms from 1gn.

LANCASTER GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE Comfortable Double or Single FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board.—76, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5. Three mins. Earl's Court Station.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; bed and breakfast; moderate terms; gas fires, constant hot water, bath, phone.—99, Collingham-place, S.W. 'Phone, Frobisher 6762.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant. Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions, Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM; also single from 2gns.; breakfast; bath.—68, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 2904.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.

Office: 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1. (Food minimum.)

11, Cromwell-road.—25s.
5, Cromwell-road.—45s.
7, Cromwell-road.—25s., 35s., 45s.
10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.
47, Barkston-gardens.—20s.
49, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
17, Horton-street.—17s.
15, Vicarage-gate.—NONE.
122, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
45, Inverness-terrace.—25s., 30s., 52s.
22, Craven-hill.—45s., 55s.
72, Holland-park.—NONE.
24, Holland-park.—21s.
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—NONE.
BEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—13s., 16s., 20s.
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place.—NONE.
ST. LEONARDS, 109, London-road.—18s., 23s., 27s.
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place.—15s., 17s., 42s.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit.—NONE.
CLIFTON, Bristol, 28, Pembroke-road.—NONE.
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road.—23s.
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—18s.
CLIFTONVILLE, 5, Beresford-gardens.—15s., 21s., 30s.
BEDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road.—9s., 21s., 27s.

GROUP 2. (Breakfast only.)

7, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
22, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
116, Westbourne-terrace.—15s. 6d.
127, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
30, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
71, Linden-gardens, W.2.—25s., 30s., 35s.

GROUP 3. (Dinner only.)

41, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
78, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
107, Philbeach-gardens.—27s.
30, Philbeach-gardens.—21s., 30s.
29, Collingham-gardens.—NONE.
26, Holland-park.—NONE.
27, Holland-park.—25s.
30, Holland-park.—NONE.
50, Holland-park.—NONE.
85, Holland-park.—NONE.
7, Leinster-square.—20s.
6, Inverness terrace.—NONE.
20a, Pelham-court.—35s.
2, Woodchurch-road.—NONE.
CLIFTONVILLE, 4, Beresford-gardens.—12s., 25s., 35s.

FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

MAYFAIR, 72, CURZON-STREET.—Comfortably Furnished, Ground-Floor, Large BED-SITTING ROOM, 3½ guineas; also first-floor room, 3½ guineas; gas fires; breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Grosvenor 1002.

MAYFAIR, 43, Clarges-street.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, private baths; also self-contained suites; full service, valeting; electric fires.—'Phone Gros. 1979.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE, now available; second bed room if required; good cooking, valeting; telephone; large-sized.

MAYFAIR.—Attractive, newly-decorated BED-SITTING ROOM available, third floor. Furnished, 3½ guineas per week, unfurnished £120 per annum, service included.—16, Queen-street (Mouse hill).

"MONTCLAIR."—There are VACANT ROOMS now in this delightful quiet house; board-residence at moderate terms; large garden; tennis, adjoins golf course; 20 minutes City and West End.—'Phone, Beckenham 2138.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2833. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEVERN CHAMBERS.

Single Unfurnished and Furnished ROOMS in well-run chambers; fine unlimited hot water; meals if required; absolute cleanliness; reference required.—Frobisher 3652.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in each room. Lift. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily), including four meals' bath, boots and attendance.

PICCADILLY (45, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; bath, from attendance, 3, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, artistic SUITES; own 'phone, bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 8696.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns.; large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

BROMLEY, KENT.

"RAVENSCROFT," 160th CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, omnibus station. 20mins. London; garage; tennis.—Ravensbourne 3040.

SAHIRS.—BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS (hot and cold water basins) in gentlewoman's Kensington house, combining luxuries of club and home; quiet, convenient neighbourhood; public licenses and dining room; car, suitable brand, at disposal; reference exchanged.—Telephone Western 3328 (before midday), or write Box N.226, The Times, E.C.4.

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS. Self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SOUTH KENSINGTON; 18, Queensberry-place (close S Station).—Three reception; SINGLE, DOUBLE BED ROOMS, gas fires; constant hot water; good table; phone; clean, quiet. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff. Ravensbourne 0360.

SUITE, FIRST FLOOR. ALSO BED ROOM. TO be LET, well furnished; meals optional; one minute Earl's Court.—Frobisher 1231.

FOR VALUE, COMFORT, CUISINE, CHOOSE

THE MONTANA,

ATHERSTONE-TERRACE, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Gas fires, 'phone, running hot and cold water in all rooms. Swiss proprietor. Terms from 3gns. West. 4094.

98, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for gentlewomen, all newly decorated and just opened; gas fires, rings, electric points, Yale locks; bath rooms and butler's sinks for every floor; ball radiator; constant hot water; service and breakfast optional; terms, including light, from 1gn. to 2½gns.; four minutes from Earl's Court Station.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 26s., double, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chenies-gardens, W.C. (near Barker's). Kelvin 8228.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.—Single rooms 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d., including electric light, gas fires, constant hot water; service optional; quiet, select house; references required.—76, Eccleston-square. Victoria 5390.

UNFURNISHED SUITE, two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking garden; 3 guns.; quiet floors; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

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Law Report, Mar. 25

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Dunedin, Lord Sumner, Lord Atkin, and Lord Tomlin, Lord Buckmaster dissenting—allowed the appeal of a dairy farmer and milk producer, who was a member of the Wilts and Somerset Farmers, Limited, a society in voluntary liquidation and of which the respondent was the liquidator. The House held that an alteration in the rules of the society requiring members to subscribe for additional shares was not binding on the appellant, who did not expressly assent to the alteration, and that he could not be placed on the list of contributories of the society. (HOLE v. GARNSEY.)

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—began the hearing of an appeal from an order of the Divisional Court, discharging, by a majority, a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* to quash an order of the Minister of Health purporting to be made under section 40 (3) of the Housing Act, 1925. The majority of the Court below were of opinion that section 40 (5), which provided that "the order of the Minister, when made, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act," gave statutory effect to any order *bona fide* intended to be made under the Act. (REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFÉ.)

Mr. Justice Bennett adjourned until Tuesday next a motion for judgment, in default of appearance by the defendant, the Bishop of Birmingham, in an action in which the plaintiffs, as patrons of the perpetual curacy of St. Aidan, Small Heath, Birmingham, claim an order that the Bishop of Birmingham should admit and licence the Rev. George Doyle Simmonds to the benefice. (NOTLEY v. BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.)

Mr. Justice Wright and a special City of London jury continued the hearing of an action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contract of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY: NO LIABILITY TO TAKE ADDITIONAL SHARES

HOLE v. GARNSEY

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD SUMNER, LORD ATKIN, *and* LORD TOMLIN)

The HOUSE to-day, by a majority, allowed this appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R., 112; [1929] 1 Ch., 321) affirming an order of Mr. Justice Romer (44 *The Times* L.R., 577; [1928] Ch., 809).

The appellant was a dairy farmer and milk producer, and in 1910 he became a member of a society called the Wilts and Somerset Farmers, Limited, which was registered in 1910 under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893. On January 30, 1923, the society went into voluntary liquidation, the respondent being duly appointed its liquidator.

The substantial question raised by the appeal was whether an alteration in the rules of the society requiring members to subscribe for additional shares was binding on the appellant, who did not expressly assent to the alteration, and whether as a consequence he ought to be placed on the list of contributories of the society.

Mr. Justice Romer decided the question in the affirmative, and his decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Russell).

The rules are set out and the facts stated in the judgment of Lord Dunedin.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. H. S. G. Buckmaster appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Wilfrid Greene, K.C., and Mr. Rowland Thomas for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER, in a dissentient judgment, after setting out the rules of the society as altered and after carefully examining the opinions of the Lords in Biddulph District Agricultural Society, Limited v. Agricultural Wholesale Society, Limited (42 *The Times* L.R., 761; [1927] A.C., 76), said that he found himself constrained to the view that the decision of that House did involve that such an alteration of the rules as had been made in the present case was valid. The present rules would, therefore, be good, subject only to the question whether they were void for uncertainty; and, although it was possible to show that some difficulty might arise in ascertaining the strict liability under the rules as they stood, he thought that that was not sufficient to render them void. He therefore thought that the appeal should fail.

LORD DUNEDIN'S VIEW

LORD DUNEDIN, in delivering judgment, said that the object of the society was to dispose of agricultural and dairy produce produced by its members. As originally constituted the shares were £1 shares. No member in his own name was allowed to hold more than £200 worth of shares, but a practice had grown up for members to take further shares in the name of some member of their family as nominee. The appellant held 200 shares of his own and 71 in the name of his son as nominee. By the rules of the society as originally constituted, and as they stood when the appellant had acquired all the said shares, it was provided as follows:—

Rule 12.—Individual members shall hold at least one share for every 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres farmed by them up to 500 acres, and at least one share for every 40 acres or fraction of 40 acres above 500. In arriving at the acreage down land may be eliminated at the discretion of the committee. Milk retailers shall hold at least six shares for every churn of 17 gallons retailed daily by them, societies or companies which are members shall hold at least three shares.

Rule 15.—Shares shall be transferable, but not withdrawable.

Rule 18.—No transfer of shares shall be valid without the committee's consent has been obtained thereto.

Rule 54.—The rules may be amended by resolution of a three-fourths majority at a special general meeting. No amendment of rules shall be valid until registered.

On November 14, 1921, the appellant being a member of the society and holding shares as aforesaid, rule 12 was rescinded and the following rule was substituted:—

Individual members shall hold at least five shares for every 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres farmed by them up to 500 acres and at least three shares for every 40 acres or fraction of 40 acres above 500. In arriving at the acreage down land may be eliminated at the discretion of the committee. Milk producers shall hold shares on the above acreage basis or shall hold at least five shares for every cow owned by them whichever shall be the greater number of shares.

On December 21, 1921, rule 6 was amended to read as follows:—

Shares shall be transferable but not withdrawable. They shall be of the nominal value of 6s. 8d., which shall be payable upon application.

At the same time an additional rule was made to follow rule 6:—

The nominal value of each of the issued and fully-paid shares of the society shall be reduced from the sum of £1 to the sum of 6s. 8d. by cancelling the sum of 13s. 4d. upon each share.

On March 25, 1922, rule 12 (as amended on November 14, 1921) was further amended by substituting for the words "five shares" in the two places in which they occurred the words "shares of the nominal value of £5."

All those various amendments were carried by a three-fourths majority of the shareholders, but the appellant was not one of the majority and never in any way assented to those alterations. The result of the last amendment was, if it was valid, to impose on many members of the society an obligation to take many additional shares, nor could they get rid of their liability by transference. A shareholder named Dibble raised an action against the society on June 22, 1922, contesting the validity of the last amendment. The action was decided in his favour on January 17, 1923, by Mr. Justice Lawrence and the society did not appeal, so that the matter became *res judicata* with Dibble (39 *The Times* L.R., 174; [1923] 1 Ch., 342).

On January 26, 1923, the society went into liquidation and the respondent was appointed liquidator. The respondent so far acquiesced in the decision in Dibble's case that he took no steps to put the appellant and other shareholders in the same position as Dibble on the list of contributaries.

On April 23, 1925, the Court of Appeal decided the case of the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Limited v. Biddulph, in the course of which they held that the case of Dibble had been wrongly decided (41 *The Times* L.R., 470; [1925] Ch., 789). That case was taken to this House, and on July 29, 1926, their Lordships' House affirmed the decision as between the parties on the merits (42 *The Times* L.R., 761; [1927] A.C., 76). On hearing of that decision the respondent proceeded to put the appellant and others who were in the same situation on the list of contributories, and so informed them by circular letter. As the appellant under the rules so amended needed to hold shares of the nominal value of £200—i.e., 600 shares—and as he only with the addition of the shares held by his son held 271, he was put on the list for 329 shares with a liability of 6s. 8d. on each share. As the appellant denied liability the question was raised by the respondent by an originating summons, and the question asked as to the liability of the appellant and others to be put on the list of contributories in the circumstances described.

Mr. Justice Romer, in a careful judgment, came to the conclusion that at least, so far as he was concerned, the case was ruled by the Biddulph case, and confirmed the decision of the liquidator to put the appellant on the list of contributories. The Court of Appeal treated the matter as very obvious, and without calling on the respondent affirmed the judgment. Against that judgment the present appeal was taken.

The first question on the result of which the judgment of the Courts below depended was whether the present case was ruled by Biddulph's case (*supra*).

His Lordship then examined Biddulph's case in great detail, and came to the conclusion that the decision of the House of Lords—or of the majority of their Lordships—depended on the fact that the appellant had acquiesced in the rules as altered.

His first point, therefore, was that the Court of Appeal were wrong in saying that this case was ruled by Biddulph's case. That left it open to discuss the case on the merits, but first he would say what he thought had been decided by Biddulph's case and the cases which were cited in it.

First, it was decided that a rule of that kind if it took its place among the original rules, or was assented to as a new rule, was not bad it itself as being struck at by the provisions for limitation of liability; and, secondly, it was decided that such a rule was not bad because it prescribed an expanding liability to take extra shares, inasmuch as it gave a method by which that expanding liability could be accurately calculated. But when it came to be a question of admitting a rule of that kind for the first time only by virtue of general power of amendment, all seemed to him to be altered.

Members were then supposed to be under a contract to be bound by any extension of their liability which a three-fourths majority might enforce without any power of prescience of what form that liability might take. In the present case, if, instead of the £5 nominal value, the rule had said £100, it would be all the same. No doubt the original limit of £200 in all could not have been over-passed as to the whole holding, but, so far as he could see, that limit might also have been dispensed with by amendment of the rules. He, therefore, came most determinately to the conclusion that a contract to take extra shares and incur extra liability, which was not set forth but only introduced through a general power of the amendment of the rules, was too vague to be enforced and was bad at common law. He was of opinion that the appeal should be allowed.

LORD SUMNER'S JUDGMENT

LORD SUMNER said that the importance of the case in its legal aspect consisted in the question raised by the very able argument for the respondent, which was virtually a claim, that an association, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, could, by the exercise of its power to make regulations and to alter or rescind them, compel members to invest capital in its business against their will without, so far as he could see, any limit at all.

The effect of the alterations made in the present case was in substance (1) to write down the nominal value of the shares, which the appellant held and had paid up in full, to one-third of their original value, and (2) to require and oblige him, if possible, to take from the association and to pay for a number of further shares depending on the acreage of his holding or the number of dairy cows that he owned from time to time, whichever might be more favourable to the association. Such a drastic reduction of capital showed how severe and probably how irrecoverable the trading losses of the association had been in the past, and further writing down of old shares and requiring members to take up new ones were processes which, in case of need, might be repeated as often as might be necessary in the future.

The formidable character of the power in question was manifest. Not only was it an express discrimination between members of a greater and members of a less apparent capacity to pay, but the association, faced with a declining business and pressing creditors, would be enabled to extract from members, who happened to be milk producers and whose herds and acreage were not declining, further and further sums until they were reduced to extremity. It was true that the regulations in question were all regularly and duly passed and that the majority which the rules required must therefore have been obtained; but in a society, many of whose members might have remained at least stationary in the size of their farms and herds, or who might not have been milk producers at all, such a provision, applied to such conflicting interests, might be no protection to persons in the appellant's position.

GOOD FAITH NOT DOUBTED

To support a claim to such a power either clear judicial authority, clear legislation, or clear principle and necessity would seem to be required. In his opinion none were forthcoming. Courts had naturally gone far to support the autonomy of social clubs and their power to affect members by rules and resolutions, passed regularly and in good faith, but no case was cited even approaching a financial power of this sort. Building society cases again were cited, of which he thought it was enough to say that none went so far as the present case, precisely because none were characterized by the peculiar features to which he had drawn attention. Neither did the authority of cases as to mutual marine insurance associations apply, for those were cases of collateral undertakings ancillary to the regular business of the association and bearing equally on all members. The present case was far otherwise. The scheme and structure of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, were rightly stressed, for they were indeed important, and it might be truly said that they appeared in general to be designed to authorize the formation of associations for the purposes described and thereafter largely to leave them to manage their own affairs as they might think fit, but even here section 4 (*a*) and section 60 (*d*) seemed to show sufficiently that the Legislature did not intend members to be at risk in such a way as might result from these amended regulations. As to finding a foundation for the contention in principle or necessity, he thought the matter was quite the other way. He threw no doubt on the good faith either of those who managed the association or of those who voted for these amended resolutions, but, speaking purely in a legal sense, he thought the contention unprincipled.

The opinion of the majority in Biddulph's case (*supra*) appeared to be that even apart from an express bargain evidenced in the correspondence and taking the form of an offer and an acceptance of the new shares, the rules and then in question had received such a measure of assent from the complaining shareholder as prevented him from refusing to comply with them. That decision did not bind their Lordships to support the respondent's case.

He thought that the appeal should be allowed.

LORD ATKIN and LORD TOMLIN gave judgment to the same effect as Lord Dunedin.

Solicitors.—Messrs Ernest Bevir and Son, for Messrs. H. Bevir and Son, Wootton Bassett; Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood and Tatham.

SALARIES IN PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants announces that the basic scale of salary of senior property advisers in the Public Trustee Office is to be increased from £400-£20-£600 to £400-£20-£700, with effect from April 1, 1930. The senior property advisers are responsible, under the Chief Property Adviser, for the management of real estate administered by the Public Trustee, comprising landed property of the approximate total value of £17,500,000 (exclusive of settled land which has not been valued). The improvement now sanctioned is the outcome of a claim taken to the Industrial Court by the institution in 1926 on behalf of the officers in question. While making no award for an immediate improvement in the scale, the Court were of opinion that, as and when the applicants reached the maximum of their existing scale, favourable consideration might be given to an application for some increase in the maximum.

COURT OF APPEAL

HOUSING SCHEMES: EFFECT OF MINISTER'S ORDER

REX v. MINISTER OF HEALTH; EX PARTE YAFFE

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The Court began the hearing of an appeal from an order of the Divisional Court—the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Talbot, Mr. Justice Swift dissenting—discharging a rule *nisi* for *certiorari* which had been granted on March 26, 1929, at the instance of Mr. Abraham Yaffé, an estate agent, of Liverpool, calling on the Minister of Health and the Liverpool Corporation to show cause why an order of the Minister, dated November 23, 1928, confirming an improvement scheme known as the Liverpool (Queen Anne-street) Improvement Scheme, 1928, should not be quashed.

It was alleged that the Minister had no jurisdiction to make the order for the following reasons:—The scheme as submitted to the Minister was not an improvement scheme within Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925, because it contained no concrete proposals for the development of the land within the Queen Anne-street area after acquisition by the Liverpool Corporation. It did not provide for the rearrangement or reconstruction of any of the streets and houses in the area. It provided that land within the area might be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as the council might think fit, and the estimates which accompanied the scheme were insufficient. The local inquiry which the Minister caused to be held on May 1, 2, and 3, 1928, was void, because there was then no improvement scheme within the meaning of the Act to be inquired into. The modified scheme purported to have been confirmed by the Minister was not an improvement scheme within the Act, since it did not indicate the manner in which the lands were to be developed, and was not accompanied by any lay-out plan. A clause purporting to incorporate in the scheme plans to be made subsequently by the council and approved by the Minister was *ultra vires*.

The question of public importance raised in the case was whether the confirmation of a scheme—good or bad—by the Minister gave it statutory effect and prevented the Court from inquiring into it.

A Divisional Court held (Mr. Justice Swift dissenting) that where the Minister had made an order *bona fide* intended and purporting to be made under section 40 (5) of the Housing Act, 1925, confirming an improvement or reconstruction scheme, no question of *ultra vires* could be raised in a Court of law. The case was reported in *The Times* of November 6, 1929, and January 15, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 178.

The applicant, Mr. Abraham Yaffé, appealed.

Mr. H. A. Hill and Mr. A. W. Nicholls appeared for the appellant; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Bowstead for the Minister; and Mr. H. P. Glover for the Liverpool Corporation.

Mr. HILL, in opening the appeal, said that it raised a question with regard to the effect of non-compliance with conditions precedent on orders made by the Minister of Health which were to have statutory effect under the Housing Act, 1925, if certain conditions were complied with. Did the non-compliance with the conditions precedent invalidate the Minister's order?

Under the Housing Act, 1925, local authorities were authorized to prepare schemes for the clearance of unhealthy areas. When they had prepared schemes, they had to be published and to be submitted to the Minister of Health, who might confirm them. If the Minister proposed to confirm a scheme he must hold a local inquiry. If he was satisfied that the scheme would be of benefit to the inhabitants of the area he might confirm it, but it was only after being satisfied that he could confirm it.

The area in question in this case was between five and six acres in extent. It was declared unhealthy in February, 1928, and a scheme was prepared for the reconstruction of the area. The scheme put before the Minister was one under which the corporation took power to widen streets and use the other parts of the land for such public purposes as they chose, and sell the unused balance. The scheme of the Director of Housing was one for the accommodation of 2,826 persons with new dwellings.

Counsel referred to Rex v. Minister of Health—*ex parte* Davis (45 *The Times* L.R., 176, 345; [1919] 1 K.B., 619), which, he said, was on all fours with the present case. The scheme which was submitted to the Minister in the present case was just as defective as the one in Rex v. Minister of Health—*ex parte* Davis (*supra*). It was not a housing scheme within the Act at all.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Few and Co., for Mr. W. J. Shield, Liverpool; the Solicitor to the Ministry of Health; Messrs. F. Venn and Co., for the Town Clerk, Liverpool.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

ACTION AGAINST THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

NOTLEY v. BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE BENNETT)

His LORDSHIP adjourned until next Tuesday a motion for judgment, in default of appearance by the defendant, in an action in which Mr. John Notley, the Rev. Canon Charles Newell Long, the Rev. James John Agar-Ellis, Mr. Samuel Royle Shore, and the Bishop of Truro, as patrons of the perpetual curacy of St. Aidan, Small Heath, Birmingham, claim an order that Dr. Ernest William Barnes, the Bishop of Birmingham, should admit and license the Rev. George Doyle Simmonds to the benefice.

Mr. VAISEY, K.C., who appeared with Mr. KENNETH MACMORRAN for the plaintiffs, said that St. Aidan's, Small Heath, was within the diocese and episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Birmingham. On or about November 7, 1929, when the benefice was vacant, the plaintiffs delivered to the Bishop an instrument in writing nominating or presenting the Rev. G. D. Simmonds for admission and licence to the benefice. Mr. Simmonds, the plaintiffs said, was a clerk in holy orders and fit to be nominated or presented and to be admitted and licensed to the benefice. He was also ready and willing to make and subscribe all such declarations and to take all such oaths as were by law required to be made, subscribed and taken before, or on, admission and licence to a vacant benefice.

The Bishop of Birmingham, although well aware of those facts, had refused both to permit Mr. Simmonds to make, subscribe and take the necessary declarations and oaths and to admit and license him to the benefice and he persisted in his refusal. That was unlawful, the plaintiffs said. The Bishop was bound by law to permit Mr. Simmonds to make, subscribe and take the declarations and oaths, and to admit and license him to the benefice by giving and granting to him episcopal licence and authority to perform the office of perpetual curate and the ecclesiastical duties incident to the office, and to receive and enjoy all and singular the stipend, profits and advantages of the benefice.

The plaintiffs claimed a declaration that Mr. Simmonds had been duly nominated or presented to the benefice by the plaintiffs; a declaration that the Bishop of Birmingham was bound to admit and license him to the benefice; an order that the Bishop do admit and license Mr. Simmonds to the benefice; damages; and such other relief as might be just.

The right of patronage which the plaintiffs enjoyed was in the nature of a freehold. The right was to call on the Bishop to admit and license a presentee who was a clerk in holy orders and a fit and proper person, if he had been duly nominated or presented by the patrons. In the old days the right was asserted in Civil courts by a writ of *quare impedit*. Under the present practice an action of *quare impedit* could be brought in a temporal Court by a patron where the Bishop refused to institute or admit his presentee on various grounds. It was not sufficient for the Bishop to refuse him on the general ground that he was criminous. The notice of refusal must specify the particulars of his unfitness. In the present case no definite objection to Mr. Simmonds had been stated.

The allegations made by the plaintiffs that they were the true patrons of the benefice, that they had duly nominated or presented Mr. Simmonds for admission and licence, and that no objection could be taken to Mr. Simmonds could have been traversed in a defence, but the Bishop of Birmingham had neither entered an appearance nor filed a defence.

Counsel had not concluded his argument when, as stated above, the motion was adjourned for a week.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Vizard, Oldham, Crowder and Cash.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CLAIM AGAINST FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE NIGER COMPANY

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT *and a City of London Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, Cheshire, claim against Mr. Ernest Hyslop Bell, of Granby Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Mr. Walter Edward Snelling, of St. Ronans, Putney Heath, London, formerly chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Niger Company, Limited, damages for alleged conspiracy, fraudulent concealment, breach of duty, and breach of contract. They further claim the return of £30,000 and £20,000 paid respectively to Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling as compensation on the determination of their offices in the Niger Company—when it was last year amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation—on the ground that the money was paid under mistake of fact; and rescission of the agreements under which those sums were paid.

It is alleged that Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling, who as chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, received £8,000 and £6,000 a year respectively, had abused their trust by entering on their own account into secret buying and selling transactions with regard to cocoa, which was one of the commodities with which the Niger Company, Limited, dealt. The plaintiffs say that if the defendants' conduct had been discovered before they were awarded compensation for the loss of their offices on the amalgamation they would have been instantly dismissed and no compensation would have been paid.

Generally, the defence is a denial of everything; though there is an admission, not of purchases or sales of cocoa by the defendants, but of speculative dealings in differences in cocoa.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs; Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., Mr. Philip Vos, and Mr. R. Mobbs for the defendants.

On taking his seat to-day, MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT said that a juryman had notified him that he held some shares in Lever Brothers; he did not hold them himself, but they were in the marriage settlement of his wife.

NO OBJECTION

MR. BEVAN and SIR LESLIE SCOTT, after consultation, said that neither party objected to the presence of the juryman.

MR. BEVAN added that he was instructed that the price of the shares could not be affected whatever the result of the case.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT, continuing his cross-examination of Mr. D'Arcy Cooper, chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, questioned the witness to show that there was some degree of antagonism between the view of Mr. Bell and that of Lever Brothers, Limited, with regard to the latter's interference with the Niger Company, Limited.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—Was it Mr. Bell's view that he should take the Niger Company as a separate entity and make a success of it?—That was his duty.

At the time of the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Niger Company, Limited, and the African and Eastern Trade Corporation, did you consider that it was better that Mr. Bell and Mr. Snelling should not be in it?—I did.

Did Mr. Bell express approval of the amalgamation?—Yes.

The witness said that he thought that arrangements for the payment of the compensation to Mr. Bell were arrived at at a luncheon with him at the Savoy Hotel. Mr. Bell had at first asked for £40,000.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—This man had rendered very valuable services to the Niger Company?—He claims to have done so, but they were valuable because he had Lever Brothers behind him. He could have done nothing without the parent company.

Referring to the alleged secret transactions in cocoa, SIR LESLIE SCOTT inquired:—Did you ask Mr. Bell what was the extent of the dealings transacted?—Yes.

Did he then say that he had no idea of the exact amount, but that he had written to William Porter and Co., of Liverpool, asking them to furnish him with the full details of the exact amount?—Yes.

Did he tell you that the profit had been £1,360?—Yes.

The witness said that he told Mr. Bell that he had got a list from William Porter and Co., and had picked out the transactions that could not be found in the Niger Company's books.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—Did you also ask who had suggested it?—I asked who the man was.

And did Mr. Bell say that he could not remember whether it was he or Mr. Snelling, but said: "I don't think it was I"?—I think he said, "knowing the other man, need you ask?"

Did you say: "So Snelling was the tempter, was he?" and did he then say: "Put it that way if you like?"—Yes, I think he did.

In answer to his LORDSHIP Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Bell told him that what he had done he had never done before, he could not justify it, and was very much ashamed of himself.

With regard to Mr. Snelling, said SIR LESLIE SCOTT, in the conversation that took place between you on March 19, 1929, I understand that you told him that your view was that he was entitled only to his salary for the remainder of his term of office, but that you were willing to offer him £20,000?—Yes.

ANTAGONISM DENIED

MR. BEVAN, re-examining.—It has been suggested that there has been a certain degree of antagonism that made you interested to get rid of Mr. Bell. Is it true?—No. I had never at any time feelings other than of regard for him. "There was no personal antagonism," added Mr. Cooper, "to either of the defendants at the time when the compensation figures were agreed."

Mr. McDowell, vice-chairman of Lever Brothers, Limited, said that he was present when Mr. Bell confessed to Mr. Cooper that he had had dealings in cocoa. He said that there had been no other dealings beyond those with William Porter and Co. The interview only lasted about five minutes.

Mr. Ernest Enfield, formerly solicitor to the Niger Company, Limited, gave evidence of a number of the company's cocoa transactions. He knew that some correspondence in relation to them was going to Mr. Snelling's private address.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES.—Did you approve of that?—No; I thought that it was an unsatisfactory arrangement, because the result in the company's records would be incomplete, at any rate for a time.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT.—When was that?—I should think in 1927.

The witness said that the pool [formed by the Niger Company and three competitive companies operating on the West Coast of Africa] came to an end in December, 1928, and arbitration proceedings were subsequently started between the companies. It was charged that some of the directors had had private transactions in cocoa.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT, cross-examining, asked the witness whether there were discussions between the various members of the pool with regard to leakage of information on to the market of sales by the pool, so that secrecy was desirable.

Mr. Enfield.—I knew that there was some talk about secrecy.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT.—And that certain tests were to be made to see if there was a leakage?—I don't know.

At any rate, that would be a sufficient reason for keeping transactions out of the company's books for a time.

In answer to MR. CLEMENT DAVIES, the witness said that he knew that some of those secret transactions ultimately went through the Niger Company's books, but not all of them.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Pritchard, Englefield and Co., for Messrs. Simpson, North, Harley and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Birkbeck, Julius, Edwards, and Co.

A MOTOR ENGINEER AND THE McKENNA DUTIES

The first meeting of creditors was held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings under a receiving order made against Mr. HENRY KRUSE, described as a motor engineer, of Empire House, Fulham-road, S.W., and Snaresbrook.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had stated that he began business in 1919, after having been demobilized from the Army. The trading was generally successful until last year, but business had been very slack latterly owing to the uncertainty of the Government's attitude relative to the McKenna duties, and also to the Wall-street collapse. The debtor returned liabilities £4,926, against assets £2,592.

A resolution was passed for Mr. P. S. SALAMAN, C.A., of 11 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C., to act as trustee and administer the estate in bankruptcy.

COURT OF APPEAL

A POST-NUPTIAL SETTLEMENT

MELVILL, J. L. v. MELVILL, I. M.

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT allowed this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Bateson (reported in 46 *The Times* L.R., 220).

In May, 1927, Colonel James Lister Melvill filed a petition for divorce from his wife, Mrs. Irene Melvill, and intimation was received that the case would not be defended. On December 30, 1927, Mrs. Melvill executed a deed settling certain property to which she would become entitled on the death of her mother. Her mother died on November 2, 1928. The deed described her as the settlor and as the wife of Colonel Melvill. The trusts were in favour of herself for life, with remainder to any children whom she might leave, and a power was reserved to her to appoint a life interest to any husband who might survive her. She had two children by Colonel Melvill. In March, 1928, Colonel Melvill obtained a decree *nisi*, which was made absolute in the following October. On December 7, 1928, Mrs. Melvill executed a deed poll restraining her power of anticipating the income from the settlement. On December 12 she married the co-respondent.

On November 6, 1928, Colonel Melvill filed a petition under section 191 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, for an order that a settlement should be made of his former wife's property for the benefit of the children of the marriage. Subsequently the petition was amended so as to deal under section 192 with the settlement made. The section reads:—

The Court may after pronouncing a decree for divorce or for nullity of marriage inquire into the existence of ante-nuptial or post-nuptial settlements made on the parties whose marriage is the subject of the decree, and may make such orders with reference to the application of the whole or any part of the property settled either for the benefit of the children of the marriage or of the parties to the marriage, as the Court thinks fit. . . .

The Registrar reported in favour of varying the settlement of the property settled by the deed of December 30, 1927, and Colonel Melvill moved to confirm the report. Mr. Justice Bateson, however, said that he did not think that the settlement of December 30, 1927, was a post-nuptial settlement at all. In his judgment, the settlement was not on the wife in her character of wife, nor was it in reference to her married state. It was a settlement on the wife for herself and for any children she might have in future, and with power to appoint to any husband she might take, and made at a time when she knew perfectly well that the only possible person that she at that time could think of benefiting would not be the husband who had not yet obtained his decree absolute, but the second husband whom she intended to take as soon as she possibly could. He therefore discharged the report.

Colonel Melvill appealed.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Mr. Bayford, K.C., and Mr. Bush James appeared for the appellant; Mr. Alexander Grant, K.C., and Mr. H. W. Barnard for the respondent; Mr. Gover, K.C., and the Hon. Victor Russell for the trustees of the settlement.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that it had been argued that it was necessary to treat the settlement as having been made for a future marriage with the co-respondent, not regarding the settlor as wife of Colonel Melvill, although she was in fact his wife at the date of the settlement. It was difficult to accept that view. In his (Lord Hanworth's) opinion, the matter must be construed according to the ordinary canons of common sense, and the Court could not give different meanings to terms used because of outside circumstances. It had been laid down in many cases that a wide interpretation must be given to section 192, or the corresponding section of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1859, which it replaced. In Worsley v. Worsley Lord Penzance said (L.R., 1 P. and D., at p. 651):—

The Court would have a great difficulty in saying that any deed which is a settlement of property, made after marriage, and on the parties to the marriage, is not a post-nuptial settlement. It would not be justified in narrowing the reasonable scope of the words used in the section. The substance of the matter is that the Legislature by this section has armed the Court with authority to make special arrangements in the case of a woman being found guilty of adultery, in reference to property settled upon her in her character as wife.

That view had been taken in other cases, and he (the Master of the Rolls) agreed with the observations of Lord Justice Romer in Bosworthick v. Bosworthick [1927], P. 64, to the same effect. On the other hand, there were cases like Loraine v. Loraine (28 *The Times* L.R., 534; [1912] P., 222), and Hargreaves v. Hargreaves (42 *The Times* L.R., 252; [1926] P., 43), when it had been held that so-called settlements fell outside the purview of the section. In his (Lord Hanworth's) view it was not permissible or wise to attempt to give a precise definition of the word "settlement."

But in the present case, the document recorded that the settlor was the wife of Colonel Melvill, and the fact that there were two children of the marriage. Those children were to benefit in the ultimate gift to children, although not exclusively. Mr. Grant had contended that the word "nuptial" must be looked at, and that the marriage contemplated at the time the settlement was made was a future marriage, when the decree had been made absolute, but he (the Master of the Rolls) could not take that view, and could not narrow down section 192 so as to exclude the settlement in the present case.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE ROMER gave judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson and Spyer; Messrs. Withers and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

MORE DAMAGES FOR MR. JONESCO

JONESCO v. EVENING STANDARD COMPANY, LIMITED

SAME v. LONDON EXPRESS NEWSPAPER, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE)

An end was announced of the litigation between Mr. Barbu Jonesco, of Oakhurst Court, Godstone, Surrey, and the proprietors of the *Evening Standard* and the *Daily Express*.

Mr. HAROLD SIMMONS, for Mr. Jonesco, said that the action against London Express Newspaper, Limited, was instituted in respect of a libel published in the *Daily Express*. The article complained of contained very serious allegations against Mr. Jonesco. It was not necessary to read the whole of the libel, but it was very much on the same lines as that published in the *Evening Standard*. Both attacked the honour and character of Mr. Jonesco and, in effect, charged him with being a shameless impostor.

He (counsel) supposed that it had now been recognized that the source of information which inspired those articles was something worse than merely unreliable. On February 20, in the *Evening Standard* action, the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Jonesco for £12,000, and Mr. Justice Horridge entered judgment for that amount with costs. An appeal was lodged against that verdict. The proprietors of the *Evening Standard* now consented to that appeal being dismissed with costs. That result involved the recognition that the verdict of the jury was a just verdict and that Mr. Jonesco had been completely vindicated.

The proprietors of the *Daily Express* had accepted that situation and had agreed to pay Mr. Jonesco a certain sum for compensation additional to what he had been awarded in the first action and an indemnity in respect of his costs.

Mr. THEOBALD MATHEW, for the defendants, said that London Express Newspaper, Limited, had agreed that Mr. Jonesco should be paid by them a sum which was satisfactory to him in respect of damages and costs. Those defendants and the Evening Standard Company, Limited, accepted unreservedly the verdict of the jury in the action brought by Mr. Jonesco against the *Evening Standard*. Regret was expressed for the annoyance which the publication of the article complained of had caused Mr. Jonesco.

His LORDSHIP directed, by consent, in view of a notice which had been served on the defendants that the £12,000 damages in Court were the subject of an assignment, that that money should be paid out to Mr. Jonesco's solicitors, they undertaking to satisfy the charge. Judgment in the *Daily Express* action was entered for the damages and costs agreed between counsel.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Wingfields, Halse, and Trustram; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.

Mr. A. M. Langdon, Director of Legal Studies at the Inns of Court, will give an address on the English Bench and Bar in HAMBURG on March 31.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

LIQUIDATION OF A COMPANY: DIRECTOR'S CLAIM FOR FEES

IN RE COLISEUM (BARROW), LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM)

His LORDSHIP dismissed this summons by which the applicant, Mr. John M. Mawson, of 32, Strand, Barrow-in-Furness, asked that the decision of the liquidator of Coliseum (Barrow), Limited, rejecting his (Mr. Mawson's) proof of £950 for director's fees to the extent of £350 should be reversed, and that the proof should be allowed in full. An order to wind up the company was made on March 25, 1929, and the applicant tendered his proof for director's fees due to him at that date, as appeared from balance-sheets signed by two directors authorized to sign. The rejection was on the ground that all such fees due more than six years were barred by the Statute of Limitations. The present summons was in the nature of a test summons to ascertain whether they were so barred or not.

Mr. E. W. Lavington appeared for the applicant; and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the liquidator as respondent.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE MAUGHAM, in giving judgment, said that, apart from certain things which were relied on as acknowledgments, the statute would operate and the rejection be justified. The directors, at various board meetings, had passed the balance-sheet before them, and two of them had signed it on behalf of the board. But from the position which a director, as agent of the company, necessarily occupied in relation to the company, it followed that the board would not have been competent to authorize a definite promise to pay to themselves. They would all have been interested, and, therefore, incapable of passing the resolution so as to bind the company. The signature of the balance-sheet by two members of the board authorized to sign it at a board meeting within the scope of their authority as directors could not be held to be a promise by the company or its agents to pay the sum in question to the director. Directors could not double the parts of agents of the company to make an acknowledgment and creditors of the company for directors' fees. Accordingly, the balance-sheets in question did not amount to an acknowledgment, and the claim must fail.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Barnard, Taylor and Douglas-Mann; Mr. Hugh V. Harraway.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

A PROBATE DISPUTE SETTLED

BREAT AND ANOTH

Sporting News

RACING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

A COMPLETE ANALYSIS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Lincolnshire Handicap, which will be run this afternoon at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock, is full of "ifs." If Slipper is as good as Vatout on the handicap he holds an outstanding chance. If he is not as good as Vatout he does not appear, at the weights, to have a favourite's chance. If Pachalik, another French-bred horse, has made considerable improvement since last year, though I do not see why a horse of his age should have done so, then he may win. If Caballero will give up being placed and win, then no one will begrudge him his success. If such as Porthole and O'Curry were back in their old form, at the weights, I do not know what would beat them. If Grandisson does not take too much out of himself in the parade and other preliminaries he has a good chance. If Irish Romance runs a few pounds better than he did in the same race last year his chance becomes fairly obvious. If Pergamus runs as well as he did when winning at Doncaster last September from Wire-work, and if he can stay a mile, I do not know why he should not win. If Portraitist runs up to his trial with Le Phare, and if little Martin can ride him, very few people will be surprised if he wins. If San Marino runs as well as he did last summer at Ayr and also at Newmarket Lord Rosebery's hopes of success may well be justified. And I daresay that if I were to think of them I could write down many more "ifs."

There does not seem to me to be one horse in the race that I can select about whom some qualification would not have to be made. As, therefore, a problem to be solved from the handicapper's point of view, this race is a most puzzling one. I cannot help thinking that the solution may be found in Slipper. Quite possibly his best form was shown when he was beaten by three lengths over seven furlongs last October by a two-year-old, Chateau Boscaut, to whom he was giving 27lb., which was about 4lb. more than weight for age, and Chateau Boscaut was the best two-year-old in France last year. If the best three-year-old in this country were in this race with 7st., which is what this race of Slipper and Chateau Boscaut means, I do not doubt for one moment that he would be confidently expected to win by more than the three lengths by which Chateau Boscaut won last autumn. Stalactite, on her running with Palais Royal II. at Newmarket, is very well handicapped, but I have always doubted whether that was a truly-run race. Still, on other running she is not without a chance here. She is, however, much better handicapped in the Victoria Cup, to be run at Hurst Park, and it may be that she is not yet quite at her best. Guards' Parade has been scratched. Grandisson ran away with a race at Manchester at the end of last season, and on that running, as also on his running at Chester, has a fair chance at the weights. Garnock, who is fancied, has the beating of San Marino on Derby running, but I doubt whether the best was seen of San Marino that day. Using Yosemite and Wire-work, I cannot do otherwise than give San Marino a very good chance on the handicap.

Irish Romance is rather better handicapped than he was last year, when he was close up to the placed horses, but he is not getting any younger and therefore probably not improving. I do not know why Arctic Light should win, while I cannot really handicap Portraitist, who, before he went to Dawson to be trained, had been in several other stables who had found him to be much better at home than he was on the racecourse, and such animals are always best left alone. Further, although in this case I may be wrong, I do not like very small and not very experienced riders in a race of this kind. I would rather put up a rider who had to declare overweight than have one of the tiniest riders on a horse of mine. Porthole is a runner whose rider, Weston, will have to declare overweight. On his best form there is no denying that this horse is one of the very best handicapped horses in the race, but he has not always run up to his best form any more than he always gallops up to his form in his home work. I am very much tempted to select him, but I am convinced that if I do so he will have one of his bad days, and if I leave him out he will have one of his good days. There is no doubt that he is genuinely fancied, as, however, are many others, but in his case it is to be remembered that his owner has won this race quite a number of times before. Honestly I do not want to make a selection. As I have always considered that Slipper or Vatout would win because I considered that Vatout had the winning of the race on his Cambridgeshire form, I shall stand by that and choose SLIPPER to win from Porthole and Portraitist.

YESTERDAY'S RACING

The weather at Lincoln yesterday, although not nearly so pleasant as it had been on the previous day, was nevertheless far from bad. The going again was excellent. The most important event on the afternoon's programme was the Brocklesby Stakes, the best of the two-year-old races decided early in the season. This race was won a year ago by Mr. De Mestre's No Fear. The betting yesterday indicated that this very able trainer would win the race again with Vain Bachelor, a sharp but not very handsome colt by Bachelor's Double. He was pinched for room at the start and then had difficulty in finding an opening. When he did come through the race was over, Tourmaline beating him by three lengths, with Objection third. I am by no means certain that Vain Bachelor would have won in any case, but he might have been nearer the winner at the finish if he had been well away. The large field of 29 were troublesome at the start, which, when it was made, was a very ragged affair, practically only Objection and Tourmaline getting away at all well. Objection failed to stay, but Tourmaline ran on to win with ease. The winner, who belongs to Miss Courtauld, is by Tetratema. She is quite nice-looking and can obviously gallop well. Pipina was fourth.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Sudbrook Selling Plate for two-year-olds. All except three of the 20 horses marked on the programme were started, but, as a whole, they were a poor and rather weedy-looking lot. A possible exception was Swift Jester, a Black Jester gelding, who, however, did not run very conspicuously. The winner turned up in Silver Mystery, a filly by Silvern, who, after a rather slow start, came through a furlong from the finish and won easily from Parchesi, with the Gwalia gelding third. Club Force and the Hackla gelding showed speed, and small races may come their way early in the season. Sea of Stars gelding, who was a good favourite, having, I understand, run very well in a trial and coming from the same stable as Monday's winner, Louvastra, appeared to be turned round the wrong way when the start was made. He was running on well at the finish, and the money lost over him will probably be recovered at an early date. There is little that need be written about the Blankney Selling Plate—the name of the race is a reminder that to-day the servants of that Hunt will be on duty as unwanted guards on the course. The race in question was won by a three-year-old, Blue Line, who went very badly in the market on the race, but came through at the Distance and won by a neck from Soldan, who had always been prominent, with Acrobatic third. The well-backed French-bred mare, Black Bess II., ridden by Slipper's jockey, Vatard, at one time promised to win after making all the running, but refused to struggle when challenged. The winner of these two races were trained by R. J. Colling, but neither was apparently backed at all seriously.

These minor races were followed by the Brocklesby Stakes, with which I have dealt already. Then came the Batthyany Plate, once a sprint race of much importance, but now a £300 race for three-year-olds. It was won with great ease by Pippa Passes, with Ann Bridget second and Irish Peach third. The winner was ridden by Gordon Richards, and the second by Clifford Richards. Blue Mermaid was eased when she could not win, but was, I thought, third best. There were 25 starters for this race, so that the field of 17 for the Northern Plate seemed quite small. The form was so moderate that Appledore, who has been hurdling, was at the top of the handicap, and even then on some form he seemed to have a very fair chance of success. He ran badly. When he belonged to Lord Glanely G. Richards used to ride him; yesterday Richards rode Vingt-sept, and was an easy winner, thus completing a nice riding double. Brind Leys was second and Pickle third. The winner started at 10 to 1.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with a maiden race for three-year-olds named the Chaplin Plate, which was won comfortably by Norland by two lengths from Dusty, who beat the pronounced favourite, Smoky Light, by a short head for second place.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

GAUNTRY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—On some of last year's form Jolimont must have an outstanding chance. Easter Gift has already run and failed at the meeting, but if brought out again should run well, and, on Manchester form, has the beating of Darnley, who, in turn, on some running, has a better chance than Jolimont. The others in the race do not make much appeal, although any one of them, being especially fit, might win. As Easter Gift has already failed I like best the chances of DARNLEY, who will be ridden by G. Richards.

DODDINGTON SELLING PLATE (1¼m.).—This race is impossible to deal with analytically. Perhaps OLD DROMORE will win. He comes from a stable whose horses are forward in condition.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP (1m.).—I have already dealt with this race in my Notes and have taken SLIPPER to win from Porthole and Portraitist.

ELSHAM PLATE (7f.).—On some form JARNICK seems quite nicely handicapped and he may win.

KESTEVEN PLATE (1m. 8f.).—PERCHANCE seems to be the best of the probable starters.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be well represented in all the six events down for decision at Lincoln to-day, and among our numerous runners there are several well-fancied candidates.

I am not at all confident that the Gautby Selling Plate will be won by a Newmarket-trained animal. Both Another Duchess and Sweet Helen failed last season, but they are both very well now and are under orders to run. PRIVILEGE has been shaping as if in good form and is likely to prove our best. Duke of Monmouth, Starmount, and Sweet Fragment will also run.

The Doddington Selling Plate is another difficult race to deal with. Old Dromore has done very well in his gallops during the last few weeks, and his chance of winning this race is thought to be a good one. GOOD MINT was a winner last season, afterwards passing into Barling's stable. She has wintered well and has been showing useful form in recent gallops. I believe whatever wins this race will have her to beat, and she must be my selection. Parnholt, Walloon, Blue Don, and Gilltown are under orders to run.

There will be a good field for the Lincolnshire Handicap, and I look upon the race as a fairly open one. Our nine runners have come through a good preparation, and on the score of fitness I do not think any fault could be found, although Leonidas II. may do better later on. I have seen Pachalik do most of his work for this race, and, although he has not been tried, I should say that he is at his best. He will strip a fit horse, and his connexions are most hopeful of success. Elton is as well as when he won the corresponding race last season, and, although he has a few pounds more to carry, he is one that cannot be left out of the reckoning. Both Grandisson and Swift Marten have been giving satisfaction and Porthole has never looked or gone better, but when it comes to racing he is a little uncertain. He will wear blinkers in the race. San Marino has done most of his gallops by himself, and I doubt if he has ever gone with more dash. He is going to run well, but I doubt if either Umslopagaas or Knight Error are good enough. My selection is PACHALIK.

Although there is a very big entry for the Lincoln Plate, Headquarters will supply only six or seven runners. PHARIAN has run second in two good trials and he appears to be training on. I doubt if we have anything better in this race. Tanit filly is thought to be useful.

The Elsham Plate may go to JARNICK, who won a trial from Glassbheinn and Entangled. He may not have had much to do, but he won the gallop in very easy style. Flower Song, Hindustan, Pedant II., and Treasure Island will be among the runners.

In the Kesteven Plate PERCHANCE is one of the fit animals trained by Dundas, and it is with some confidence that I select her to win.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Silver Mystery, Win 5s. 6d., Place 4s.; Parchesi, Place 1s. 9d.; Gwalia g., Place 17s. 3d.

2.30.—Blue Line, Win 18s. 6d., Place 4s. 6d.; Soldan, Place 8s.; Acrobatic, Place 2s. 9d.

3.5.—Tourmaline, Win 2os. 6d., Place 7s. 9d.; Vain Bachelor, Place 2s.; Objection, Place 4s. 3d.

3.40.—Pipps Passes, Win 4s. 8d., Place 2s. 6d.; Ann Bridget, Place 2s.; Irish Peach, Place 5s. 6d.

4.10.—Vingt-Sept, Win 18s. 6d., Place 12s.; Brind Leys, Place 4.5s.; Pickle, Place 18s. 9d.

4.40.—Norland, Win 9s. 6d., Place 3s.; Dusty, Place 4s.; Smoky Light, Place 2s. 9d.

LINCOLN RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The **SUDBROOK SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. ; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

SILVER MYSTERY, ch f. by Silvern—Gladsea (Mrs. J. C. Lewis). 8st. 9lb. ..... P. Beasley 1

PARCHESI, b f. by Ecouen—La Joncbe (Mr. V. P. Mina). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 2

GWALIA GELDING, by Rose Prince (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Ninnetl 3

Entangled (Mr. F. S. Butters). 8st. 12lb. F. Winter 0

Pelford c. by Beresford (Mr. J. Gorman). 8st. 12lb. C. Ray 0

Clutch (Mr. Walter Griggs). 8st. 12lb. ..H. Jellies 0

Fugitive (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith). 8st. 12lb. F. Fox 0

Heart of Italy c. by Leonardo (Mr. T. Walls). 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Wing 0

Mickey Mouse (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius). 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

Walpole (Colonel R. C. Fairfax). 8st. 9lb. J. Taylor 0

Hackla g. by Vendetta (Mr. E. Jarvis). 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 0

Valid (Mr. H. R. King). 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Leach 0

Sea of Stars g. by The Yellow Dwarf (Mrs. J. A. Pauli). 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Fawdon 0

Talons (Mr. W. J. Peck). 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Thwaites 0

Swift Jester (Mr. J. Smith). 8st. 9lb. ..... W. Nevett 0

Thirsty (Mr. F. Thrale). 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Prazer 0

Club Force (Lord Wyfold). 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Sea of Stars gelding, 6 to 1 Club Force, 7 to 1 each Clutch and Hackla gelding, 8 to 1 each Silver Mystery and Parchesi, 10 to 1 each Fugitive and Gwalia gelding, 21 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 22s.; places, 7s., 5s. 3d., 11s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,054 units; total place pool, 4,959 units.

Won by a length and half; a length separated second and third. Hackla gelding was fourth and Pelford colt last.

The winner was sold to Sir F. Eley for 520 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The **BLANKNEY SELLING PLATE** of 150 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

BLUE LINE, br f, by Stedfast—Acroophalus (Mr. R. J. Colling). 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... J. Simpson 1

SOLDAN, b c, by Soldennis—Caspia (Mrs. E. Wallace). 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Beary 2

ACROBATIC, b fil, by Ghaziyeh—Rosegilda (Mrs. F. L. Hill), aged, 9st. 2lb. ..... G. Richards 3

Black Bess II. (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... G. Vatard 0

Swantown (Mr. J. R. Cramsie), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Oh Lummy (Mr. T. Green), 6 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Poppleton 0

Grandbow (Mr. S. Morris), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Braithwaite 0

Blackmoor (Mrs. J. B. Joel), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..F. Fox 0

Prefect (Mr. J. W. Deuchar), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

Lady Wendeleen (Mr. T. F. Hooley), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Richards 0

Touchard (Mr. J. Shepherd), 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..C. Ray 0

Potomac (Sir B. Sheffield), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..J. Collins 0

La Tache (Mrs. Dodd), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 4lb) ..... R. Perryman 0

Welwyn (Mr. C. Leader), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by R. J. Colling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Soldan, 9 to 2 Black Bess II., 5 to 1 Acrobatic, 10 to 1 each Grandbow and Blue Line, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 4.5s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,397 units; total place pool, 4,553 units.

Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Black Bess II. was fourth and Oh Lummy last.

The winner was sold to Mrs. E. Wallace for 480 guineas.

3.5 (3.7).—The **BROCKLESBY STAKES** of 10 sovs, each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

TOURMALINE, b f, by Tetratema—Black Gem (Miss J. B. Courtauld), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Elliott 1

VAIN BACHELOR, br c, by Bachelor's Double—Vain Lady (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray 2

OBJECTION, b f, by Heverswood—Cry Help (Mr. F. Astalre), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Leach 3

Ready Response c, by Stratford (Mr. B. Davis), 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Wing 0

Royal Delight (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 8st. 12lb. ..F. Fox 0

Lee Fuller (Captain C. F. Elsey), 8st. 9lb. ..... D. McGuigan 0

Lights o' Love (Mr. E. Esmond), 8st. 12lb. H. Jellies 0

Glasbheinn (Sir K. Fraser), 8st. 12lb. ..... T. Weston 0

Dola c, by Obliterate (Sir J. B. Jardine), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0

Embrace (Mr. A. Saville), 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Beary 0

Grenadier (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0

Waldra f, by Friar Marcus (Mr. C. Ardern), 8st. 9lb. ..... C. Baines 0

Catch Crop f, by Teddy (Lord Beaverbrook), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Childs 0

Call Duck (Lord Glanely), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Grand La La (Lord Glanely), 8st. 9lb. ..C. Richards 0

Summer Lightning (Lord Harewood), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Childs 0

Moral Victory (Mr. W. W. Hope), 8st. 9lb. H. Wragg 0

Face to Face (Mr. W. M. C. Hustler), 8st. 9lb. ..... P. Beasley 0

Little Strudgates (Mr. R. H. Huxley), 8st. 9lb. ..... W. Wells 0

Natalia (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Winter 0

Pipina (Mr. Z. Michalinos), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

Parilla f, by Buen Oro (Major D. McAlmont), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Beasley 0

Oh for a Monocle (Sir C. Pulley), 8st. 9lb. ..F. Lane 0

Sisal (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 9lb. ..R. Perryman 0

Cautious Chan (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Bezant 0

Credenda f, by Beresford (Sir V. Sassoon), 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0

Muscari f, by Golden Boss (Mr. W. Sears), 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0

Wavy (Mr. C. E. Tabor), 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Ernes 0

Pulholme (Lord Zetland), 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Pappleton 0

(Winner trained by H. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Vain Bachelor, 6 to 1 Ready Response colt, 7 to 1 each Tourmaline and Objection, 8 to 1 Oh for a Monocle, 100 to 6 Lights o' Love, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s.; places, 5s.; 2s. 3d., 7s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,599 units; total place pool, 5,839 units.

Won by three lengths; a length separated second and third. Pipina was fourth and Little Strudgates last.

3.40 (3.43).—The **BATTHYANY PLATE** (handicap) of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

PIPPA PASSES, ch f, by Prince Hermes—Famous Girl (Mr. H. Pulitser), 7st. 10lb. ..G. Richards 1

ANN BRIDGET, ch f, by Bridge of Earn—Anita's Dance (Mr. E. A. Wigan), 7st. 12lb. ..... C. Richards 2

Irish Peach, b g, by Athlone—Peche Melba (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Winter 3

Blue Mermaid (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 9st. ..... J. Leach 0

Fascicle (Mr. R. Esmond), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Jellies 0

Berlinguite (Miss M. Cooper), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Fox 0

Simplexity (Mr. T. Richardson), 8st. 9lb. R. Dick 0

Blandishment (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

Lady Brock (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 8st. 9lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0

Redgrave (Mr. F. H. Bowden), 7st. 13lb. ..F. Lane 0

Mary Mac (Mr. F. Schlesinger), 7st. 9lb. H. Jelliman 0

Hellsprent (Lady E. Cole), 7st. 9lb. ..... J. Taylor 0

Elver (Mrs. C. E. Moore), 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.) ..... F. Fox 0

Papiroto (Mr. J. P. Hornung), 7st. 7lb. ..... F. Hiles 0

Tetramera (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 7st. 7lb. T. Weston 0

Norwanda (Mr. H. Leader), 7st. 4lb. ..E. Fawdon 0

Scotch Lament (Mr. C. E. Howard), 7st. 4lb. ..... H. Richardson 0

Four Up (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 7st. 9lb. ..F. Powell 0

Princess Footé (Mr. T. Davidson), 7st. 2lb. C. Adley 0

Blue Passion (Lord Glanely), 7st. (car. 7st. 1lb.) ..... A. Burns 0

Not a Hope (Major L. B. Holliday), 6st. 13lb. ..... J. Nelson 0

Dance On (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 6st. 11lb. J. Simpson 0

Wild Wark (Sir H. Samman), 6st. 10lb. ..H. Gunn 0

Benefactor (Mr. A. W. Gordon), 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... R. Fox 0

Wayward Girl (Mr. F. Jackson), 6st. ..... F. Soares 0

(Winner trained by S. Darling, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Pippa Passes, 11 to 2 Ann Bridget, 8 to 1 Dance On, 10 to 1 each Redgrave and Blandishment, 100 to 8 each Fascicle and Scotch Lament, 100 to 6 Blue Mermaid, 20 to 1 Berlinguite, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s. 9d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 8s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,764 units; total place pool, 4,107 units.

Won by eight lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Bellgrent was fourth and Princess Footé last.

4.10 (4.12).—The **NORTHERN WELTER PLATE** (handicap) of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

VINGT-SEPT, ch c, by Essexford—Orolast (Mr. L. Jones). 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 1

BRIND LEYS, br g, by Jackdaw—Silvane (Captain J. Renwick). 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 6st. 11lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 2

PICKLE, b c, by Captain Fracasse—Mrs. Yorick (Sir H. Blackett). 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 3

Apple-Jore (Mr. F. Handley), 5 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... J. Taylor 0

Hectare (Mr. R. Walker), 6 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..D. Jones 0

Westcourt (Mr. J. Benson), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. H. Wragg 0

Hidalgo II. (Mr. T. B. Watson), aged, 8st. 11lb. ..... R. James 0

Pilgrim's Belle (Mr. G. Crabtree), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... W. Oldroyd 0

Ballymurphy (Mr. J. G. Thompson), 6 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... W. Nevett 0

Star of Africa (Mr. J. S. Kincaid), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... F. Braithwaite 0

Warning (Mr. L. Oppenheim), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... K. Gethin 0

Wanda (Colonel B. C. Fairfax), 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0

Arot (Mr. A. Bosgman), aged, 7st. 5lb. A. Richardson 0

Capped (Mr. R. P. Botterill), aged, 6st. 13lb. ..... H. Gunn 0

Grape Knut (Mr. F. W. Dennis), 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. (car. 7st.) ..... J. Foy 0

Simon Dale (Major W. Thompson), 4 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... J. Simpson 0

Wisdom Gift (Mr. A. Croke), 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. (car. 7st.) ..... C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Renton, at Ripon)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Warning, 11 to 2 Westcourt, 7 to 1 each Pickle and Appledore, 10 to 1 Vingt-sept, 100 to 8 Hidalgo II., 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 13s. 9d.; places, 6s. 6d., 4.5s. 9d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,167 units; total place pool, 2,850 units.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Westcourt was fourth and Hectare last.

4.40 (4.41).—The **CHAPLIN PLATE** of 200 sovs., for three-year-olds. One mile and a quarter.

NORLAND, b f, by Rowland—Golden Norah (Lord Derby). 8st. 9lb. ..... T. Weston 1

DUSTY, b g, by Planet—Dust (Mr. H. Liddell). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Jones 2

SMOKY LIGHT, b c, by Talisman—Paraffine Lass (Mr. F. W. Horlock). 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Beary 3

Misprint (Lord Allendale). 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Elliott 0

Welsh Chieftain (Captain A. Bethell). 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Childs 0

Elbank (Mr. E. Esmond). 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Jellies 0

Maplebeck (Mr. J. Farr). 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Lane 0

Crusader's Love (Mr. A. R. Faulkner). 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Leach 0

Scotch Don (Mr. C. E. Howard). 8st. 12lb. J. Collins 0

Back Number (Lady Ludlow). 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray 0

Venetian Blind (Colonel F. Lundgren). 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Sirett 0

Commotrum (Lord Zetland). 8st. 12lb. ..... R. James 0

Epple Adair (Major T. Bardwell). 8st. 9lb. ..H. Wragg 0

Aquilla (Mr. R. L. Bossel). 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0

Abbess (Mr. C. Colcrill). 8st. 9lb. ..... F. Fox 0

Capet (Mr. F. Finn). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Crisp 0

Gladius (Mr. V. P. Mina). 8st. 9lb. ..... Gilchrist 0

Bright Beacon (Mr. A. de Rothschild). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Perryman 0

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Smoky Light, 6 to 1 each Norland and Dusty, 7 to 1 Elbank, 10 to 1 Abbess, 100 to 8 each Welsh Chieftain and Back Number, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 12s. 9d.; places, 5s., 5s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 4,055 units; total place pool, 3,660 units.

Won by two lengths; a short head separated second and third. Gladius was fourth and Capet last.

Messrs. Weatherby, Secretaries to the Jockey Club, state that the time of the scratching of Guards' Parade and Hightide IV. was 3.8 p.m. yesterday.

LINCOLN PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.30.—The **GAUTBY SELLING PLATE** of 150 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
FRIAR GRAY (Mr. H. Collins). ..... W. Payne	6	10	0
aEXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). ..... De Mestre	a	10	0
aHAPPY BEN (Mr. J. E. Porter). ..... Porter	6	10	0
MUDLARK (Mr. W. H. Thorpe). ..... Pollock	5	10	0
aJOLIMENT (Mr. B. Warner). ..... F. Armstrong	6	10	0
ÆSCULAPIUS (Major R. Ratcliffe). ..... Hyams	4	9	13
ANOTHER DUCHESS (Major W. V. Beattie). ..... Beatty	6	9	11
aDARNLEY (Mr. F. Burke). ..... F. Hartigan	5	9	11
aEASTER GIFT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius). ..... G. L. Ward	6	9	11
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mrs. M. Holland). ..... Private	6	9	11
aMALLOW BRIDGE (Captain J. R. Renwick). ..... Beswick	a	9	11
aFIRST FAVOURITE (Mr. C. F. Waller). ..... H. Smyth	6	9	11
SWEET HELEN (Mr. C. Leader). ..... C. Leader	4	9	10
aPINEADULAR (Mr. H. Sidebottom). ..... Kirk	4	9	10
aLADY ROSSGATE (Miss E. B. Whipp). ..... G. Manser	4	9	10
aDESLADOR (Mr. H. C. Barder). ..... Beary	3	8	13
DUKE OF MONMOUTH (Mr. E. Jarvis). ..... B. Jarvis	3	8	13
aFAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster). ..... Seymour	3	8	13
aTOOTOO (Mr. J. P. Arkwright). ..... Perse	3	8	10
aFIVE DIPS (Mr. J. T. Deming). ..... M. Vasey	3	8	10
aBLACK DIAMOND (Captain C. F. Elsey). ..... Elsey	3	8	10
PRIVILEGE (Mr. E. O. Holter). ..... H. Leader	3	8	10
STARMOUNT (Mr. E. J. Hughes). ..... J. Collins	3	8	10
aNEOSHORA (Mr. S. B. Joel). ..... Earl	3	8	10
SWEET FRAGMENT (Mr. M. E. Kaylon). ..... Fred Butters	3	8	10
BARBOTAN (Mr. V. Smith). ..... V. Smyth	2	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FRIAR GRAY, —; EXCLAMATION, C. Ray; HAPPY BEN, J. Collins; MUDLARK, —; JOLIMENT, J. Taylor; ANOTHER DUCHESS, W. Stephenson; DARNLEY, G. Richards; EASTER GIFT, J. Sirett; MALLOW BRIDGE, H. Leach; FIRST FAVOURITE, H. Packham; SWEET HELEN, T. Clay; PINEADULAR, R. Jones; LADY ROSSGATE, —; DESLADOR, M. Beary; DUKE OF MONMOUTH, C. Elliott; FAST STICK, —; TOOTOO, H. Beasley; FIVE DIPS, J. Braithwaite; BLACK DIAMOND, —; PRIVILEGE, J. Leach; STARMOUNT, P. Beasley; NEOSHARA, —; SWEET FRAGMENT, H. Wragg; BARBOTAN, C. Mitchell. F. Winter rides either Friar Gray or Neoshara.

2.0.—The **DODDINGTON SELLING PLATE** (a high-weight handicap) of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
SARNIA SAGON (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	5	9	2
CYCLONE (Mr. S. Saville). ..... J. Beary	5	8	13
ADEL (Mr. H. G. Blagrave). ..... Blagrave	a	8	11
aSWANTOWN (Mr. J. R. H. Cramsie). ..... Cramsie	5	8	11
CRAIGWEIL (Mr. W. Hutchinson). ..... Hedges	4	8	8
aHIDALGO II. (Mr. T. B. Watson). ..... Easterby	5	8	8
aSILVATE (Mr. W. Dunkels). ..... Cottrill	5	8	8
aTARSUS (Mr. J. Smith). ..... Briscoe	4	8	6
GOOD MINT (Mr. F. B. Barling). ..... Barling	4	8	5
GALLOPADE (Mr. H. Fulford). ..... Fulford	6	8	5
HASTE (Sir C. Nicholson). ..... Scobie	5	8	5
aPAPER CHIT (Mr. C. Leader). ..... Leader	6	8	4
aBERKELEY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre). ..... De Mestre	a	8	1
FLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong). ..... Beatty	6	9	11
BANTLING (Mr. H. A. Brown). ..... H. A. Brown	6	8	0
aSONNY BOY (Mr. W. J. Rimell). ..... T. Rimell	5	8	0
aSOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace). ..... M. Beary	4	8	0
aORIVIVAL (Mr. F. L. C. Plummer). ..... Hammett	4	7	13
aHAPPY DUST (Mr. E. T. Smith). ..... Templeman	5	7	13
HILLSON (Miss R. Taylor). ..... D. Taylor	6	7	13
WALLOON (Lady Beatrix Stanley). ..... C. Leader	5	7	13
OLD DROMORE (Mrs. J. C. Lewis). Walter Griggs	5	7	12
BRIAR PATCH (Mr. F. L. Hill). ..... Hammond	5	7	12
aCAVALIERO (Mr. C. Cromwell). ..... Pizzoli	4	7	12
aMARCELLUS BY (Mr. A. J. Ketley). ..... Hunter	5	7	12
VERY NICE (Mr. W. Waddington). ..... J. Lyall	a	7	12
OAKWOOD (Mr. J. Powell). ..... J. Scott	a	7	11
aVAL (Mr. A. J. Redhouse). ..... Smyth	a	7	11
BLUE DON (Lord Glanely). ..... Hogg	4	7	10
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown). ..... H. A. Brown	4	7	10
VALE BLUE (Mr. F. G. Hotter). ..... H. Leader	4	7	10
aGILLTOWN (Mr. J. Aitken). ..... J. Aitken	4	7	9
aHIGH SPRAY (Mrs. F. Gilbert). ..... Coldbeck	3	7	7
MORLA (Mr. W. Hutchinson). ..... A. Law	4	7	7
YARBS (Mr. G. Dickens). ..... Couldwicke	4	7	7
aSELF HELP (Mr. G. T. Eastman). ..... Seymour	6	7	6
Miss PICCADILLY (Mr. H. J. Sims). ..... Reader	4	7	4
aPHANTOM JIM (Mr. G. Crabtree). F. Armstrong	5	7	4
aDUSIN (Mr. R. Renton). ..... Renton	5	7	4
GOLDEN CHAIN (Mr. L. Cavey). ..... Dale	5	7	4
ISLAND (Mrs. N. Brownlee). ..... Butchers	5	7	3
aWILFRED (Mr. G. Flintham). ..... Lyall	5	7	2
aFUN (Mr. H. Smyth). ..... H. Smyth	4	7	2
aWARDER (Mr. W. Waddington). ..... J. Lyall	5	7	2
aELIZABETH ANN (Mr. J. G. Lyall). ..... J. Lyall	5	7	0
CHURCH PARADE (Mr. G. H. Armstrong). ..... G. Armstrong	5	7	0
SPRINKLE LIGHT (Mr. R. Renton). ..... Renton	5	7	0
SUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. P. H

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH

OXFORD LEADING AT HOYLAKE

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

Oxford led by four matches to one at the end of the Foursomes at Hoylake yesterday, and that is a margin large enough to give them every prospect of victory in the whole match. They deserved to win, and I am afraid it must be stated with even more emphasis that Cambridge deserved to lose. So far as I could see three men on the Cambridge side played really well, Martin-Smith, Bond, and Berningham, and the rest were disappointing. They made good shots, but they also made too many bad ones, and they did not seem to use their heads. There were too many balls hit out of bounds, and it is worth pointing out that with out of bounds on the left-hand side of the course and a strong wind blowing from the right, it is imprudent to drive with a big hook. The Oxford men as a whole played a more solid, consistent, sensible sort of golf. They did not throw good hits after bad, and one pair, Marston and Adams, produced a long-drawn-out sort of resolute, courageous golf, which won a match that certainly ought to have been lost.

It was a day of ups and downs which began with Oxford having all the best of things. There followed a time when Cambridge seemed quite likely to lead on the day's play, and then the pendulum swung again, and finally in Oxford's favour. The first match was something of a procession in more senses than one, for Oxford soon got a lead so long that nothing but a miracle could stop them, and the rate of progress was so leisurely that the spectators shivered in their scarves and great coats. Baugh and Sweeny played very soundly and well if they were not actually brilliant, and were given plenty of rope by their adversaries. They did all that they had to do in a thoroughly workmanlike manner, and Hoylake, with a strong, cold, south-west wind blowing, is a course over which it is much easier to argue than to play. Everything went astray with Prain and Longhurst from the start. Prain has, for the moment, lost confidence in himself and his swing, and Longhurst, who is a sound second string, had not in him a game good enough to make amends. After a half at the first hole Cambridge went out of bounds at both the second and third, and a great chip by Baugh won the fourth for Oxford. Before the Cambridge pair could get any kind of second wind they were six down and the match virtually over. Just when they had half a chance of coming back Sweeny holed a chip in the two more at the Punchbowl and Cambridge took three putts from quite near the hole. The match went on till the 28th hole in the afternoon, but the end was never in doubt.

That was bad for Cambridge, but things then took a cheerful turn for them. Martin-Smith and Bond soon began to draw away from Jackson and Bray. Once they were three up neither they nor anybody else had any doubt that they were going to win, and they could lunch with light hearts and five holes in hand. Bermingham and Keith, after being two down to Marston and Adams, played some admirable golf coming home. They had the last nine holes in 37, which was really very good indeed, and they turned their two down into four up. The putting in this match was extraordinarily good, and the way in which Marston holed six and eight footers in the like after Cambridge had holed a long one in the odd was a truly heart-warming spectacle. Evidently the spectators needed something to warm them, for this match, like the first, was played at a pace which would have been enlivened by the "Dead March in *Saul*." Just as Bermingham and Keith finished there came another bit of good Cambridge news, in that Carr and Kerr, having once been five down, had pulled back all but one hole going to the Royal. In fact they lost that hole, but they were well within striking distance at two down, as were Beare and McRosty, with the same deficit. In this last Foursome Scheftel played exceedingly well, especially with his iron clubs, and certainly justified his place in the team.

Oxford were not at this moment in any too comfortable a position, but they set to work grimly after luncheon and consolidated their position almost beyond risk of defeat. Baugh and Sweeny were never pressed; Fogg and Keen soon left Carr and Kerr, who never played enough good shots running. Marples and Scheftel, though they were harried and worried from six up to two up, had just enough in hand. Bray and Jackson never looked like holding Martin-Smith and Bond, who raced away with 4's, 3's, and 2's; so that was that. Three thats to Oxford and one that to Cambridge. Everything depended on Bermingham and Keith. If they could win Cambridge would only be the odd point down. Humanly speaking, they would have won with some comfort if Keith could have put a very simple run-up on to the first green. They were four up, and Marston had played a vicious top off the heel into the ditch. Keith, however, played so safely to the left that his ball toppled off the green, and the Oxford pair got a scrambling half in 6.

From that moment the unfortunate Keith was clearly shaken, whereas Marston and Adams said to themselves that if that kind of thing was going to happen they might win yet. Bermingham played some really glorious shots, such as his spoon shot cut up into the heavy cross wind at the Cop and a great brassy shot at the Briars. He held the partnership together as well as he could, but it was a disintegrated one, and the Oxford pair, playing up with great pertinacity, lopped one hole off here and another there till they were only one down at the eighth. Adams holed a noble putt to stop Cambridge getting two ahead again at the Punchbowl, and then followed various Cambridge tragedies, so that Oxford squared at the Alps and took the lead at the Hilbre. Now came two intensely critical holes. Marston hooked his shot into the sand at the short 13th, Keith pulled himself together like a hero, played a beauty to within five yards of the pin, and Bermingham put down his putt for 2. At the Field Cambridge had only to get down in 3 from quite a short distance to get one up again, and what that would have meant to them anyone will know who has ever seen the holes drop away. Alas! They took three putts and a heaven-sent opportunity was gone. With all even and three to play, Bermingham hit a tremendous tee shot to the Dun, which might have meant a 4, but poor Keith managed, by some occult means, to scaff the ball to extra cover into the Field and out of bounds. Oxford won the hole in 5, and if anything was certain in the world it was that they would not let the lead go again. They did not, and won a gallant victory with a steady-going 5 at the Royal.

It was an interesting day's golf, if not a great one. The water in the bunkers was a pity, and things were not made better, as I venture to think, by the rather recondite rules made by the two captains to meet the circumstances. There is a good deal to be said for the Rules of Golf, and, by the way, hardly a single player on either side seemed to know how to drop a ball in a legal manner. Most of them stood with bent knees, and let the ball slide over the left shoulder. It does not much matter, but it is just as well to do things in the right way.

The results were :—

FOURSOMES

Oxford University		Cambridge University	
*R. H. Baugh (Captain) (Birmingham University, U.S.A. and Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Canterbury, U.S.A., and Wadham) (8 up) 10 and 8	.. 1	*E. M. Prain (Charterhouse and Clare) (Captain) and *H. C. Longhurst (Charterhouse and Clare)	.. 0
*J. F. Marples (Charterhouse and Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Uppingham and Balliol) 2 and 1	.. 1	*W. H. Bermingham (Oundle and Sidney Sussex) and S. A. Keith (Tonbridge and Sidney Sussex) (4 up)	0
*G. P. Jackson (Charterhouse and Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Eton and Trinity)	.. 0	*E. Martin-Smith (Eton and Pembroke) and *W. E. S. Bond (Winchester and King's) (5 up) 9 and 8	1
*J. R. Keen (University College School, and Wadham) and H. N. M. Fogg (Repton and Exeter) (2 up) 7 and 6	1	*W. C. Carr (Clifton and Trinity) and J. D. Kerr (Cheltenham and Trinity Hall)	.. 0
*A. C. Marples (Winchester and New College) and H. Scheftel (St. Paul's, U.S.A., and Balliol) (2 up) 2 and 1	.. 1	I. K. McRosty (Glenalmond and Clare) and R. B. Beare (Charterhouse and Jesus)	.. 0
Total	4	Total	1

* Played last year.

NORTHERN LADIES' FOURSOMES

The *Eve* Northern Ladies' Foursomes Tournament, which was won last year by Miss D. R. Fowler and Miss P. Lobbett, will be begun at Alwoodley on April 1, the final round being played on April 4. There is a big entry of 128 pairs.

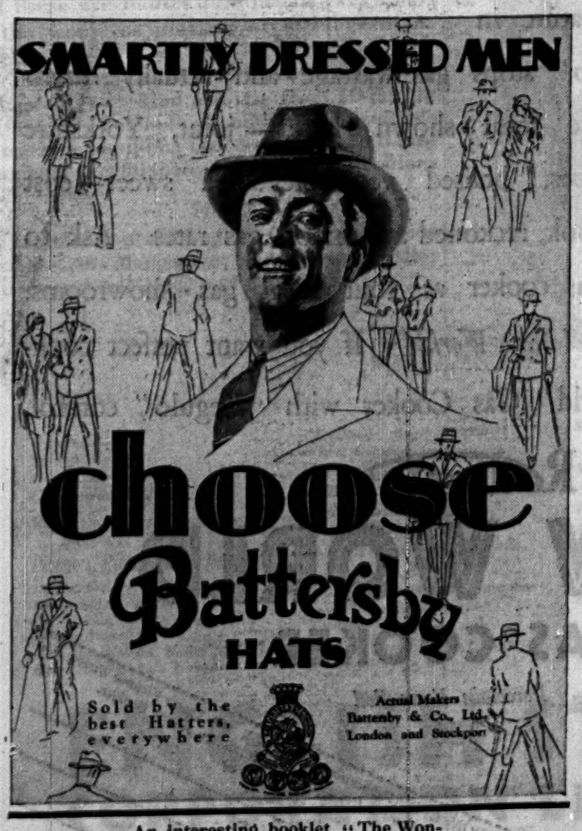
E. N. Clifton, with a return of 81—4=77, won the prize in the Aero Golfing Society's medal competition at Coombe Hill yesterday.

The annual match between Clayesmore School and the Old Clayesmorians played on the School course was won by the Old Clayesmorians' Club by six matches to two.

In a Pearson Trophy ladies' match at Brookwood West Hill beat Puttenham by six games to one.

The Ladies' Stage Golfing Society beat Hendon Ladies by 4½ points to 2½ at Addington.

The first matches of the Midland Division in the ladies' county championship were played yesterday, when Worcestershire beat Staffordshire by four games to three at Blackwell and Leicestershire and Rutland beat Nottinghamshire by the same margin on the Nottinghamshire course at Hollinwell.



An interesting booklet, "The Wonders of Hat Making," is available free on request to Battersby & Co., Ltd., Stockport, together with the name of your nearest Battersby Agent. The BATTERSBY range: 20/-, 25/-, 30/-.
M.B.

CLUB MIXED FOURSOMES AT CAMBERLEY HEATH

A Club Mixed Foursomes tournament was begun at Camberley Heath yesterday, and it is hoped to make it an annual event. There was a good entry, and at the end of the day eight couples survived. The final round, over 36 holes, will be played to-morrow.

Several easy victories were gained in the first round, notably those of Camberley Heath (Captain G. E. Hawkins and Miss M. Gourlay), Royal Mid-Surrey (Major C. O. Hezlet and Miss R. Rabbidge), and Burhill (R. Rutherford and Mrs. R. F. Potter), yet there were a number of exciting matches in the morning and three were taken to the 19th hole. The winners in the first were Major A. Gordon Barry, who won the Amateur Championship in 1905, and his wife, representing the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, which has no women members, but Mrs. Barry qualified under the rules of the tournament, as she is a member of a St. Andrews club.

In the afternoon the Camberley Heath pair, Captain Hawkins and Miss Gourlay, were surprisingly beaten by Commander M. Jackson and Mrs. King (Island, Malahide), by two holes.

The results were :—

FIRST ROUND

ROYAL AND ANCIENT (Major A. Gordon Barry and Mrs. Barry) beat SANDY LODGE (Mrs. V. G. Davies and M. R. C. Young) at the 19th hole.

BEDFORDSHIRE (D. S. Redman and Mrs. Antliff) beat ROEHAMPTON (F. D. Miller and Mrs. M. M. Smith) by 5 and 3.

ISLAND, MALAHIDE (Commander M. Jackson and Mrs. King) beat WOOLSTON (Commander J. E. Johnston and Mrs. P. Gold) by 3 and 4.

CAMBERLEY HEATH (Captain G. E. Hawkins and Miss M. Gourlay) beat NORTH HANTS (Captain L. J. Torrie and Miss D. R. Fowler) by 6 and 4.

ROYAL MID-SURREY (Major C. O. Hezlet and Miss R. Rabbidge) beat HAYLING (Brigadier G. W. Howard and Miss Howard) by 5 and 3.

ASHFORD MANOR (C. D. Gray and Miss M. Bryant) beat WENTWORTH (Major G. J. Harrison and Mrs. R. O. Porter) by 3 and 2.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON (F. L. Hird and Miss Leslie Brown) beat WEST HILL (J. A. Board and Miss J. Hill) by 3 and 2.

ALDERSHOT COMMAND (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Green and Mrs. R. D. F. Oldman) beat CLEVEDON (R. Straker and Miss P. Lobbett) by 5 and 4.

MUNDESLEY (H. C. Sturgess-Wells and Mrs. Sturgess-Wells) walked over ; HUNTERCOMBE scratched.

MANNINGS HEATH (Major T. B. C. Piggott and Miss D. F. Snook) beat ADDINGTON (the Hon. W. G. Brownlow and Mrs. Brindle) by 2 up.

HANGER HILL (G. S. Peerless and Miss B. Dix Perkin) beat WEST SURREY (G. St. G. Kelton and Miss E. Collard) at the 19th hole.

COOMBE WOOD (H. W. D. Gallwey and Miss S. Bailey) walked over ; SUNNINGDALE scratched.

ALDEBURGH (H. L. Reynolds and Miss Y. Faraday) beat BERKSHIRE (G. D. Hannay and Mrs. Walter Payne) at the 19th hole.

BURHILL (R. Rutherford and Mrs. R. F. Potter) beat STOKE POGES (E. St. G. Hewetson and Mrs. Mills) by 6 and 5.

LIPHOOK (Major R. L. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy) beat MOOR PARK (L. G. Lambourne and Miss A. C. Regnart) by 3 and 2.

SECOND ROUND

ROYAL AND ANCIENT beat BEDFORDSHIRE by 2 and 1.
ISLAND, MALAHIDE beat CAMBERLEY HEATH by 2 holes.
ROYAL MID-SURREY beat ASHFORD MANOR by 3 and 1.
ROYAL WIMBLEDON beat ALDERSHOT COMMAND by 1 hole.
MANNINGS MEATH beat MUNDESLEY by 2 and 1.
HANGER HILL beat COOMBE WOOD at the 19th hole.
BURHILL beat ALDEBURGH by 2 holes.
ST. GEORGE'S HILL (C. Shankland and Mrs. A. C. Johnston) beat LIPHOOK by 4 and 3.

FENCING

THE DESPREZ CUP

The ladies' annual foil competition for the Desprez Cup was resumed at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, Tenterden-street, last night, when the two remaining preliminary pools were fought, and by the end of the evening the original entry of 34 had been reduced to 20, who will engage in four second-round pools to-night.

Pool IV. took a curious course, for one of its members, Mrs. Crispe, who was obliged to leave early, was allowed by the president to fight all her bouts in succession. This was a very strenuous programme, but Mrs. Crispe came out of it with flying colours, winning four assaults and losing two only to Miss Neligan and Miss Solly. These two ladies had an uninterrupted run of success until the fifth round, when Miss Solly was beaten by Miss Bonser by 4 hits to 3, her victor being the first opponent to meet her left-handed foil play with any confidence. This gave Miss Neligan a clear lead of the rest of the pool for the moment, but she did not keep it for long. In the last round she and Miss Solly met, and the latter quickly scored three hits against her, attacking strongly and not waiting to be attacked. Miss Neligan drew up to 2—3, but Miss Solly won the next hit with a well-directed *riposte*, and the two tied at the head of the pool with one defeat each. Third place went to Mrs. Crispe, and Miss Bonser, after her victory over Miss Solly, looked likely to gain the fourth, but in her last fight she was beaten 4—3 by Miss Bridger, the only assault won by the latter. In the last fight of the pool Miss Copping beat Miss Watts, and with three defeats secured promotion, Miss Bonser (4) and Miss Bridger and Miss Watts (3 each) failing to do so.

Pool V. proved a veritable triumph for the left-handed fencer, Miss Venables, who is considered in some quarters a likely winner of the cup. In her second fight Miss Pearce scored two hits on her, the best assault of the pool unquestionably, but afterwards she was hit once only in five bouts, and headed the pool undefeated with three touches in six fights. Miss Pearce lost to her only, but had a narrow escape when she met Mrs. Humphreys, who at one time led her by three hits to one. She managed to draw level at three all, and a stop hit in time against an attack delivered with a bent arm won her the bout. Miss Desprez lost to the two leaders only, but was in her turn taken to the seventh hit by Mrs. Humphreys. The latter tied for fourth place with Miss Dixson and Miss Clarke, each with four defeats.

A count of hits showed 17 against Mrs. Humphreys to 21 and 22 against the others, and she gained promotion, which she deserved for her courageous fighting against the leaders. Miss Dixson, Miss Clarke, and Miss Lennard, who lost all her fights, failed to qualify for the second round.

HOCKEY

STOCK EXCHANGE BEAT LLOYD'S

At the Purley Hockey Club Ground yesterday the Stock Exchange beat Lloyd's by three goals to two. It was a fast and level game. Lloyd's scored in the first few minutes through T. E. Morel. A short time after D. F. Potter scored for the House after some good combined play by the forwards. Just before half-time R. B. Hyde put Lloyd's ahead with a quick shot.

In the second half both sides played up strongly, E. E. Walker at centre half-back for Lloyd's and N. C. Barrett for the Stock Exchange being prominent, Barrett holding H. Knight, the Scottish international player, well. D. F. Potter again scored for the Stock Exchange from a pass from J. W. H. Tyrrell, and a few minutes later R. W. Tydd-Chapman, the Irish international player, ran through to put the Stock Exchange ahead. Both goalkeepers were severely tested, while S. Clarke, left half-back for Lloyd's, and R. S. Armitage, for the Stock Exchange, kept the opposing forwards in check.

The teams were :—

STOCK EXCHANGE.—C. W. Whitecross, goal ; N. C. W. Barrett and E. Frost, backs ; R. S. Armitage, J. W. H. Tyrrell, and K. Ashby, half-backs ; J. W. Pope, D. F. Potter, R. W. Tydd-Chapman, G. F. Nelson, and H. G. Colingridge, forwards.

LLOYD'S.—A. D. Stoddart, goal ; R. L. Kiln and R. S. Evans, backs ; S. Clarke, E. E. Walker, C. T. Letts, half-backs ; H. Knight, H. B. Secretan, R. B. Hyde, T. E. Morel, and J. H. Lewis, forwards.

DOWNSIDE BEAT W. GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Downside School beat West Gloucestershire, at Stratton-on-the-Fosse, by three goals to two. It was an even game, and played in wet weather. The school forwards combined well, and the insides made full use of their speedy wing players. The defence was sound, and they deserved to win, though the winning goal was scored just before time. Smyth-Pigott (2) and Biegel were the scorers for the school. The Downside team was :—

J. A. Arnold, goal ; J. D. Marsden and P. R. Grayson, backs ; O. J. Galsan, H. J. Radcliffe, and H. W. Hibbert, half-backs ; K. D. O'Connor, T. P. Foley, B. P. Smyth-Pigott, B. M. O'Brien, and F. H. Biegel, forwards.

Trent College beat Notts Casuals by six goals to three. Martin (3), Swain (2), and Walker scored for the school.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

MERTON ABBEY.—Sussex v. Wiltshire.
SUSSEX.—Lieutenant D. R. E. Shaw (Army), goal ; E. K. Merrow (Chichester School) and H. W. Thorn (Dulwich), backs ; T. Faircloth (East Grinstead), B. A. Castle (East Grinstead), and W. E. Edwards (Worthing), half-backs ; C. Reay (South Saxons), Lieutenant Oborne (Royal Sussex Regiment), F. R. Coates (Seaford), H. R. C. Pettigrew (Chichester School), and J. F. Alston (Cambridge University), forwards.
BECKLEY.—Kent v. Middlesex (women's match).
ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. United Services (Portsmouth).
EALING.—Guy's Hospital v. Woolwich Garrison.
CAMBERLEY.—Staff College v. Cambridge University Wanderers.
CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. St. George's College.
WEMBLEY.—Imperial College v. Metropolitan Police.
ALDERSHOT.—R.A.S.C. v. Staff College Owls.
STRAWBERRY HILL.—St. Mary's College v. East London College.

University College (W. J. Rees, O. M. Mathews, H. T. Richards, and K. G. A. Cock) beat the Old Blues (C. S. Farnes, W. G. Weekes, Dr. G. K. Cooper, and C. W. Newstead) in a Rugby fives match at Gower-street yesterday by 194 points to 127.

RACKETS

DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

The Second Round of the Amateur Championship of Rackets (holders, J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams) was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday. The holders received a walk-over, but one of the three matches played, that in which K. A. Wagg and I. Akers-Douglas beat L. D. Cambridge and P. W. Kemp-Welch, was a very close one and a beautiful exhibition of the four-handed game of rackets.

Wagg and Akers-Douglas, with the united ages of under 40 years, were in the final last year. Cambridge and Kemp-Welch should have improved as a pair, and Cambridge is certainly some 4 points a better player than he was last year. Kemp-Welch, however, has had trouble with his right arm, and his right hand is not yet entirely recovered from its second operation. Just a little of that "devil," which meant so much to his rackets three years ago, seems to be lacking at present, and there was not enough power behind his service yesterday to make it difficult, as C. C. Pell's service is difficult, in the Queen's Club court. Akers-Douglas is a little stronger than last year and hits the ball as hard as ever he did, but with less effort. His taking of service yesterday was probably the deciding factor in the match. The most improved player of the year, however, well though he did last season, is undoubtedly K. A. Wagg.

R. A. Wagg and I. Akers-Douglas beat L. D. Cambridge and P. W. Kemp-Welch by four games to one (7—15, 15—13, 15—13, 15—9, 15—7).

Cambridge, getting in at 3—5 in the first game, went to 7—3 when he was put out by a perfect back-hand drop volley by Akers-Douglas. Kemp-Welch, making two points by service, reached 11—5. Akers-Douglas and Wagg were in twice to score only two aces between them, and Cambridge won the game with three services. In the second game Akers-Douglas scored four aces in his second hand, three by service, making the score 4—1, and in his second hand he put on another four aces, two by service, and Wagg added another point. Cambridge got to 7—10, both he and Kemp-Welch playing beautifully in three grand rallies, but Wagg put Kemp-Welch out with a brilliant *coup-de-temps* at the same score. He and his partner put on one ace each and led 12—7. Cambridge and Kemp-Welch drew level at 12—12. Wagg put Kemp-Welch out with a brilliant cross-volley from a service. Akers-Douglas reached 14—12, but Kemp-Welch put him out with a clever volley, and he put Wagg out by hitting a half-volley hard on to the ground. Cambridge scored an ace, but Kemp-Welch hit an easy one down after a brilliant return of a fine service by Akers-Douglas, and Wagg put Kemp-Welch out with a brilliant volley kill. Akers-Douglas won the game with a fast length service, and went on to 4—0 in the second game in the same hand. Cambridge and Kemp-Welch led 6—4 and 8—5 in this game, but later Wagg made a most important run of four aces, three by service, which took him to 12—8. After another blank hand to his opponent Akers-Douglas reached 14—8, scoring one point by service. Cambridge put on four aces, three by service, and Kemp-Welch made it 13—14. Akers-Douglas put him out with a perfect fore-hand cross stroke, a stroke played with the length, pace, and cut of Baerlein at his best, and he won the game with a difficult service into the left court. At 4—4 in the fourth game, Kemp-Welch served his hand out, but, after two aces, both by service, by Akers-Douglas, Cambridge went to 8—8, scoring three aces by service and one with a beautiful half-volley drop. Akers-Douglas scored two and Wagg four aces in their next hand and they led 12—8. Cambridge and Kemp-Welch were in again twice, but scored only one ace between them, and then Akers-Douglas finished off the game with a tremendously hard stroke which won an ace on pace. In the fifth game Akers-Douglas made a run of five aces, all by service, and Wagg went on to 10—1, Akers-Douglas playing brilliantly to finish three fine rallies. Cambridge and Kemp-Welch were in five times in this game, but could never gain, and keep, the attack.

E. M. Baerlein and L. Lees beat R. H. Hil and I. A. de H. Lyle by four games to one (15—12, 15—12, 15—10, 7—15, 15—8).

Hill and Lyle led 12—8 in the first game, Hill making one run of five aces, three by service. Lees, however, went from 8—12 to 11—12 with three services, and Baerlein won the game, making two points by service and winning one rally with a half-pace back-hand stroke an inch above the board, which was perhaps the best stroke of the day. The score was 6—6 in the second game, 11—6 to Baerlein and Lees, 12—11 to Hill and Lyle. Lees put on three points in his hand, and again Baerlein won the game with a service. The third game was a close one, but Baerlein and Lees went rowly away after being 9—8. The fourth game was remarkable for a sequence of eight aces by Hill. Hill made his first six points by service and the last two by superb fore-hand drop volleys round the right side wall. In the fifth game Lees went from 3—5 to 8—5, and Baerlein put on five more aces to make the score 13—5, which virtually won the match.

Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham beat J. R. Duckworth King and C. M. N. Baker by four games to none (15—9, 15—7, 15—12, 15—6).

Duckworth King scored four aces in his first hand, three by service, and then served his hand out on to the board. In his next hand Duckworth King put on five more aces, two by service. He and his partner were put out. Leatham, going in at 6—9, won the game and went to 2—0 in the second game with a sequence of 11 aces, nine by service. After that Leatham's service was always too good for his opponents and, it must be said, he made some cruel winners off the wood of his racket in the rallies.

To-day's semi-final matches are :—

1.30 p.m.—J. C. F. Simpson and R. C. O. Williams (holders) v. Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham.
2.30 p.m.—K. A. Wagg and I. Akers-Douglas v. E. M. Baerlein and L. Lees.

RADLEY BEAT WELLINGTON

Radley (P. I. Van der Gucht and A. N. Heygate) beat Wellington (C. J. Malim and G. S. May) in a rackets match at Wellington yesterday by 15—8, 15—12, 12—15, 8—15, 15—5, 15—9. The Wellington second pair (A. Read and C. Parrington) beat the Radley second pair (E. Royds and E. Dawnay) 15—6, 15—4, 15—9.

HAILEYBURY'S GOOD WIN

Haileybury (E. N. Evans and R. W. Bullmore) accomplished a good performance at Winchester yesterday when they beat Winchester (R. H. Priestley and J. E. L. Wright) by 4—15, 15—11, 15—12, 15—5, 17—16.

Haileybury College will be represented by E. N. Evans and R. W. Bullmore in the Public Schools' Rackets Championship, which will be begun at Queen's Club on Monday, April 14. This will be the third appearance of this pair in the competition. Haileybury have drawn a bye in the first round, and will meet the winner of the Harrow-Cheltenham match in the second.

COCK-HOUSE MATCH AT HARROW

The cock-house match at the Harrow football game was decided at Harrow yesterday between the Headmaster's "B" and Moreton's, Mr. A. P. Boissier's House. The result was a win for Moreton's by three bases to one. The Headmaster's had the better of the first half and led by one base, scored by Crossley, to nothing, at half-time. In the second half Moreton's kept the initiative and bases were scored by A. R. Tawell, O. C. Browning, and R. Kay.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

DEVONPORT.—R.N.E. College v. Plymouth Albion (3.15).

RUGBY LEAGUE

CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Warrington.

ASSOCIATION

F.A. CUP SEMI-FINAL REPLAY

BIRMINGHAM.—Hull City v. The Arsenal (3.0).

LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Middlesbrough (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic v. Brentford (3.0).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Swindon Town (3.15).

NORTHERN SECTION

WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Barrow (3.30).

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

WEALDSTONE.—Middlesex v. Hertfordshire (3.30).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

GREENOCK.—Greenock Morton v. Heart of Midlothian.
AYR.—Ayr United v. Glasgow Rangers.
GLASGOW.—Clyde v. Hamilton Academicals.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Lincoln (1.30).
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
HOCKEY.—See Fixture List.
FENCING.—Desprez Cup, Bertrand's Academy.
GOLF.—University Match, Hoylake ; Club mixed Foursomes, Camberley Heath.
LAWN TENNIS.—Hampstead and Gallery (Dulwich) Tournaments.
ICE HOCKEY.—Prince's v. United Services, Brighton.
RACKETS.—Amateur Doubles Championship, Queen's Club.

LAWN TENNIS

HAMPSTEAD TOURNAMENT

In the Hampstead Tournament yesterday K. C. Gandar Dower, the Cambridge player, made a good fight in the second round of the Singles against R. Miki, the Japanese Davis Cup player.

In the third set Gandar Dower got to match point, leading at 5—4, and getting to advantage in the next game, but failed to win. Still, it was a creditable performance to have run Miki so close. The score was 6—4, 5—7, 7—5. Y. Ohta, the other Japanese player, also won, and H. G. N. Lee, who has just returned from the Riviera, where he has had some striking successes, had no difficulty in beating E. Lowden. J. S. Olliff beat A. Ham, the Canadian player, by 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Miss B. Nuthall made her first appearance in Singles this season, and beat Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott by 6—1, 6—4. She hit with great confidence at the start, but Mrs. Marriott seemed to recover in the second set in which she was leading by four games to three. Some of her short returns could not be reached by Miss Nuthall, who seemed to be rather slow on her feet at times. Her driving with both hands was swift and strong and her over-hand service seemed more under control than in the past, though she was inclined at times to serve double faults. Miss V. Montgomery beat Miss N. Trentham after a long struggle in the third round, and Miss Trentham got within a point of winning the match.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—E. Higgs beat J. Fredman (6—1, 6—2) ; R. J. Ritchie beat S. H. Young (6—1, 6—1) ; W. G. Curtis Morgan beat G. G. Lawrence (6—0, 6—2). SECOND ROUND.—Y. Ohta beat A. L. Greenburg (6—0, 6—3) ; R. K. Tinkler beat A. R. Dixon (2—6, 6—2, 6—1) ; J. S. Olliff beat Dr. A. Ham (6—1, 2—6, 6—3) ; H. G. N. Lee beat E. Lowden (6—1 6—3) ; R. Miki beat K. C. Gandar Dower (6—4, 5—7, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND (concluded).—Mrs. V. Burr beat Miss B. C. Brown (5—7, 8—6, 6—1) ; Miss B. Yorke, w.o., Mrs. J. E. Lawson, scratched ; Miss J. E. Marshall beat Miss K. M. Grocott (6—1, 6—3). SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Miss E. Soames beat Miss F. R. Heseman (2—6, 6—0, 6—2) ; Mrs. J. R. Pettman beat Mrs. Burr (7—5, 6—3) ; Mrs. E. S. Law beat Miss Yorke (6—0, 3—7, 6—1) ; Miss B. Nuthall beat Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott (6—1, 6—4) ; Miss N. C. Edes beat Mrs. W. A. McCormick (6—0, 6—2) ; Miss D. E. Round beat Mrs. H. W. Backhouse (6—2, 6—2) ; Miss Marshall beat Miss V. Woods (6—4, 6—3). THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. W. F. Tucker beat Miss J. Cunningham (5—7, 6—4, 8—6) ; Mrs. R. Gabbertas beat Lady Le Fleydell-Bouverie (7—5, 6—3) ; Miss V. H. Montgomery beat Miss N. Trentham (1—6, 6—4, 8—6).

BEAU SITE TOURNAMENT

CANNES, March 25.—The following are the results of the opening rounds of the Beau Site tournament played here to-day :—

SINGLES.—FIRST ROUND.—W. T. Tilden beat Wolf (6—1, 6—4) ; W. F. Coen beat Fields (6—0, 6—1) ; G. de Stefani beat C. Owen (w.o.) ; C. H. Kingsley beat Constanzo (w.o.) ; G. Lyttleton Rogers beat Clarke (6—1, 6—0).

DOUBLES.—FIRST ROUND.—Tilden and Coen beat Henkel and Uhlmoller (6—3, 6—2).—*Reuter.*

GALLERY TOURNAMENT

Play in the Gallery tournament at Dulwich was continued yesterday. Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss O. M. Greenwood rather easily by 6—2, 6—1, and Miss G. N. Thompson beat Miss J. E. Stevens, losing three games in each set. The others in the last eight are Mrs. W. D. List, Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge, Mrs. H. Edgington, Miss J. Morfey, Miss C. Hardie, and Miss G. E. Tomblin.

In the second round of the Singles E. Flury, a left-handed player, made few mistakes against L. H. Wheatcroft, who was erratic, and won by 6—4, 7—5.

The results were :—

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Dr. A. A. Fyze beat T. F. Chong (6—1, 6—1) ; G. O. Jameson beat W. A. Owen (6—2, 8—6) ; J. D. Morris beat A. C. Belgrave (6—4, 6—2) ; E. Flury beat L. H. Wheatcroft (6—4, 7—5).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND (concluded).—Mrs. W. D. List beat Mrs. L. D. M. Brumwell (6—0, 6—2) ; Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge beat Mrs. A. Jewcock (6—2, 6—0) ; Mrs. H. Edgington beat Miss M. Walker (6—2, 6—2) ; Miss G. N. Thompson beat Miss J. E. Stevens (6—2, 6—2) ; Miss J. Morfey beat Miss M. E. Lettington (8—6, 6—0) ; Miss J. C. Ridley beat Miss O. M. Greenwood (6—2, 6—1) ; Miss G. E. Tomblin beat Miss A. Steer-Watkins (7—5, 5—7, 6—3).

The Cumberland L.T.C. beat the Herga L.T.C. in a women's lawn tennis match at Hampstead yesterday by seven matches to two.

The Magdalen Park L.T.C. beat the New Malden L.T.C. in a women's match by five matches to three (one unfinished), at Malden.

BOXING

CONTROL BOARD AND MIAMI FIGHT

The following official statement was issued by the British Boxing Board of Control yesterday :—

A meeting of the Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control took place at 14, Carlton House-terrace, London, to-day. The Earl of Lonsdale took the chair.

They met solely to discuss details of the Scott-Sharkey contest. Phil Scott, the heavy-weight champion of Great Britain, was called before them, together with his manager, Mr. Charles Rose. It was announced later that the action to be taken could not be decided upon until further information had been received from America.

This was the second special meeting the Stewards have held to discuss this matter and the next Stewards' Meeting will take place on Thursday, April 3, when it is hoped that the necessary documents from America will be placed before them.

The meeting, which was at Lord Lonsdale's town house, lasted one hour and a half. The Stewards present were :—

Lord Lonsdale (chairman), Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Chesterfield, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, Colonel R. E. Myddelton, Mr. Gilbert C. Elliott, and Mr. Thomas Martin, the Medical Officer to the Board. C. F. Donnall, the secretary of the Board, was also present.

RISKO BEATS CAMPOLO

NEW YORK, March 24.—In a boxing match here to-night Risko, of Cleveland, won on points in a 10-round bout against V. Campolo. It was a slugging battle, and many thought that Campolo had had the better of the fight. —*Reuter.*

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. JAMAICA

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, March 24.—A steady innings by Headley to-day kept Jamaica on even terms up to the luncheon interval. At tea-time they had passed the M.C.C.'s total with one wicket in hand.

Score :—

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Sandham, l.b.w., b. Da Costa	1
Gunn, b. Scott	25
Hendren, c. Rae, b. Holt	23
R. E. S. Wyatt, l.b.w., b. Martin	23
Ames, c. Marley, b. Scott	42
Townsend, c. Headley, b. Scott	5
G. T. S. Stevens, c. Headley, b. Scott	26
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, not out	43
Rhodes, c. Holt, b. Scott	14
Price, c. Martin, b. Scott	3
Voce, c. Rae, b. Hylton	20
Extras	8
Total	220

JAMAICA.—First Innings.

Barrow, l.b.w., b. Stevens	15
Beckford, l.b.w., b. Rhodes	12
H. K. Nunes, l.b.w., b. Stevens	27
J. Headley, c. Ames, b. Stevens	64
J. K. Holt, c. Stevens, b. Rhodes	0
E. A. Rae, l.b.w., b. Stevens	9
J. N. Hylton, b. Rhodes	7
F. R. Martin, c. Ames, b. Rhodes	25
R. C. Marley, b. Voce	11
Da Costa, c. Stevens, b. Townsend	32
O. C. Scott, not out	24
Pyes, &c.	22
Total	248

At the tea interval the English score in the second innings was 301 for no wicket, Sandham being 143 not out and G. Gunn 147 not out.—*Reuter.*

SIR J. CAHN'S TEAM IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—The match between Sir J. Cahn's XI. and Argentina was left drawn here to-day. Argentina carried their second innings score of 101 for 3 to 203, Henderson making 85. The visiting team were thus set 205 to make in order to win, and in the end they were hard put to it to save the match, for at the close of play they had scored only 116 for 8 wickets, of which L. Green made 45 not out.—*Reuter.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE CLUB

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Nottinghamshire Cricket Club at Nottingham yesterday that the revenue account for last year showed a loss of £1,396, mainly due to expenditure on dressing-rooms and stands. The ground improvements which were being carried out for the forthcoming Test Match in the nature of double-decked stands and new seating accommodation will provide ample room for 25,000 people.

In seconding the report, which was carried, Mr. J. A. Dixon said that there had been a suggestion that the anxieties and responsibilities of a champion county defending its title led that county to prefer a draw to the risk of a defeat. That would never be the policy of Nottinghamshire under the captaincy of Mr. A. W. Carr, and the members would rather the Championship was lost

Parliament

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

LORDS AND THE REPORT

CRIME IN BENGAL

MR. BENN'S STATEMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY, MARCH 25

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter after 4 o'clock.

Coventry Corporation Bill, Derby Corporation Bill, and Newport Corporation (No. 1) Bill were read a second time. Wakefield Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed.

EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, introduced the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill and the Land Drainage Bill, and they were read a first time.

The Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill passed through Committee and was reported, with certain drafting amendments, to the House.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

VISCOUNT ELIBANK asked the Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies for an explanation of the terms of the loans to be afforded to sugar planters in the West Indies and Mauritius, as announced in his cablegram, dated March 14, to the Governors of those Colonies, and, generally, for an explanation of the situation. He moved for papers.

The noble lord expressed his thanks to Lord Passfield for having published the report of the Olivier Commission, and his hope that the noble lord would not think him ungracious if he said that he might have published the report very much earlier. (Hear, hear.) He also desired to offer his congratulations to Lord Olivier for the report, and for the very close and careful investigation which he had made into the whole subject. It was with considerable astonishment that every one connected with the sugar industry, in both the West Indies and this country, saw in the Press about eight days ago a public announcement from the Colonial Office of proposals for meeting the situation and helping the industry. If those proposals had contained a plan which would have been likely to save the industry he would have been the first to congratulate the noble lord, but they did nothing of the kind. Numbers of telegrams had come from the West Indies to the effect that the Government's proposals would do nothing to ameliorate, much less remedy, the desperate condition of the sugar industry; and *The Times*, in a leading article, had declared they were impracticable and recommended their reconsideration. The proposals stipulated that of advances for losses to the sugar growers up to £300,000 in the West Indies, and £200,000 in Mauritius, the Imperial Government would bear half, provided the local Governments were prepared to meet the other half. The proposals held out no hope for the sugar industry. The scheme which the noble lord had put forward was only playing with the position. It led nowhere; it would not help the industry in its present difficulties, and it would not help it during the trying time which was still to come. What the industry wanted was, not sympathy, but practical help. (Hear, hear.) Would the noble lord not reconsider the offer he had made, and see whether something else more helpful might not be done? The Commission made the definite recommendation that the preference should be increased by 1s. a cwt. If that were done, it would enable the industry to tide over its present difficulties and carry on while the major proposals of the Commission were being considered. He doubted, however, whether they would hear, on Budget day, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to take any such step. If, then, the noble lord were to make a direct subsidy to the Colonies for every ton of sugar raised during this next crop, he would be giving definite assistance to the industry. It would certainly eliminate all the ambiguities and uncertainties of his own proposals. He appealed to the noble lord to give this suggestion, or something on the lines of this suggestion, his serious consideration.

LORD PASSFIELD'S REPLY

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies, assured their lordships that the reports had been published as soon as it could conveniently be done. It was only a few days ago that Part 4 of the Olivier report was received. The Government received the earlier parts of the report two months ago, and a telegraphic statement of the gist of its proposals even earlier than that. But as a matter of fact those proposals were not such as the Government found themselves able to act upon. They could not see in them any remedy for the very difficult situation to which the sugar Colonies had come which they could propose to either House of Parliament.

This crisis was not exactly a new one. It had arisen before the Government came into office. It was brought to the notice of the preceding Government, who found themselves unable to take any action to relieve the sugar industry of the very serious losses which it had already been making. He was not in the least blaming or criticising the late Government for not having done that, but he would ask those who seemed to think that the present Government should have made proposals which would have prevented the terrible calamities which they saw coming on the sugar industry to remember, among other things, that exactly the same problem faced the last Government, and that the late Government did no more than the present Government towards averting that evil. The Government had issued telegraphic instructions to the Governors of the sugar colonies, after consulting the banks, with regard to facilities for advances. The Government had information which led them to believe that there might be a restriction of advances to those cultivators of cane who were dependent on bank overdrafts or advances for the means actually to cultivate the crop. It was a question of some urgency, and it was represented to the Government that it was necessary, or, at any rate, very desirable, whatever happened to the larger issues, to prevent any sudden restriction of the usual facilities.

The proposals of the Government related to the sugar crop now about to be cultivated and not to any future crop. It was a purely temporary measure in order to prevent restrictions of bank credits which otherwise might occur. The proposals applied only to the cultivation of sugar, and in the case of factories which both cultivated and made sugar the proposals applied only to the extent that advances were made by the banks for cultivation. The liability of the Government to the banks for losses was not to exceed 15 per cent. of the advances made in any case. The Government had made no arrangements with the banks in relation to their advances. They did not ask the banks to do anything which the banks did not think prudent in the circumstances; but they were advised that the proposals would be used for the purpose of seeing that no person willing to cultivate would be stopped from doing so by restrictions by the banks which otherwise would have taken place.

The Government were facing up to the position of the sugar industry by continuing the existing preference, which cost the taxpayers of the country £2,500,000 a year. He should be surprised if there was any serious demand that the Government should spend—having regard to the need of financial economy—several million sterling a year for at least five years in order to put the industry on its feet. The present trouble of the industry was due to an extraordinary fall in the world price of sugar due to over-production, and to that over-production the sugar growers of the West Indies and Mauritius had contributed by increasing their own production to the extent of over 60 per cent. The Government could not really agree to ask the taxpayers and consumers of this country to provide several millions a year in order to give a direct subsidy on every ton of sugar produced.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said the production of sugar in the West Indies was 300,000 tons and in Mauritius 200,000 tons. A subsidy of £2 a ton would amount not to millions but to about £1,000,000.

"CALLOUS BRUTALITY"

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, who mentioned that he began his commercial life in the sugar industry in the West Indies, suggested that the real reason why the Olivier report was not published earlier was to be found in paragraph 17 of the report, in which it was stated that the extent of the risk of many estates being compelled to cease cultivation would, "in our opinion, depend upon whether any assistance or guarantee of support to the industry can be given within the next two months." His Majesty's Government, being unable to do anything to meet this claimant demand on the part of the Commission, kept back the report until two months had passed for fear that public opinion might force them to do that which they were unwilling to face up to.

If the Government could not find any remedy for what was admittedly a very grave evil, the right course was for it to make room for someone else who was more able to face the problem with sympathy and success. (Hear, hear.) It was difficult for one who had had personal experience of the Colonies who were suffering this disaster to speak with patience of the complacent attitude with which the Government contemplated the extinction of their staple industry. All that the Government could offer to the sugar producers in the West Indies was that they were to be encouraged or assisted to go on losing money for another 12 months, so that they might be quite certainly bankrupt and destroyed at the end of that time. A more callous brutality had seldom disgraced any Government proposal, and when they found that coupled with a cynical hypocrisy which professed to view with sympathy the dying struggles of the West Indies, one realised that it was not only this country which had to mourn the coming into office of a Socialist Government. (Hear, hear.) Those British Colonists were condemned to extinction by a Socialist Government for the sake of free-trade principles which they had not begun to understand. (Hear, hear.)

LORD OLIVIER'S ATTITUDE

LORD OLIVIER, who spoke with his back to the Reporters' Gallery and was heard with great difficulty, said that the Government professed sympathy with the sugar planters. What they had not shown was intelligence in trying to understand the terrible calamity which threatened the cultivation and production of sugar. What the Government proposed to do was worthless. There was only one word to describe much of what was said in the Government's statement of policy—it was mere "poppycock"; there was nothing in it. It would be much better for the Government to "cut the cackle" and say, "The West Indian sugar industry must die if we cannot give them relief, and we cannot give them that relief." The West Indian Colonies could produce sugar more cheaply than could the sugar-beet growers in England. In those Colonies three or four tons of sugar to the acre were produced, whereas the sugar-beet growers could only produce 25cwt. to the acre. As soon as the subsidy went the British sugar-beet industry would be in a worse position than the West Indian sugar industry was to-day. The West Indies could send sugar here and it could be refined and sold at, say, 1½d. a pound. Surely that was cheap enough. It was very much better that prices and wages should be kept up than that they should be cut down. There was a limit below which it was ridiculous that prices should go. The sugar prices at present were bankrupt stock prices. Not only was sugar being dumped here from Cape Colony and Natal, but a large quantity came from Cuba and elsewhere. When he was in Cuba a short time ago he found that country in a state of great agricultural depression. They adopted the expedient of putting all their sugar crop into the hands of one seller to make the best bargain he could. The Cubans had unloaded 100,000 tons of sugar at the lowest price at which sugar had ever been sold and which was a bankrupt price. Were we going to acquiesce in the industries of the British Colonies being destroyed simply because other people were able to ruin them with bankrupt stocks?

It was well worth while to stop the selling of cheap sugar below a certain level, and it could be done. The report described the position in temperate and carefully chosen words, on which full reliance could be placed. Unless something were done to improve the prices which West Indian sugar producers were now getting the industry would have to be wound up, although a small minority would be able to carry on for a short time. If arrangements were not made to pay a proper price for the sugar all those Colonies, with the exception of Jamaica and partly with the exception of Trinidad, would be wiped off the map. This danger could be obviated, and we should not have to pay very much more to put the Colonial sugar industry on a sound footing.

LORD ELIBANK said the reply made on behalf of the Government showed no real appreciation of the fate which threatened the sugar industry.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 25

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

CANADIAN ORDERS FOR COAL

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he could make a statement concerning the proposal for the purpose of mitigating unemployment that vessels carrying grain from Canada might secure return cargoes of British coal.

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby).—Yes, Sir, my information is that very considerable orders for British anthracite and soft coal have been obtained in Canada and that a substantial volume of tonnage has been chartered for this trade for the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation.

THE ENGINEERING TRADE

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), replying to SIR N. GRATTAN-DOYLE (Newcastle-on-Tyne, U.), said that there was no present intention of setting up an inquiry into the engineering industry on the lines of those now being held into the cotton and iron and steel industries.

THE TARIFF TRUCE
MR. GRAHAM'S STATEMENT

Mr. GRAHAM, in reply to SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.), CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.), and SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.), said that the House would be aware that he recently visited Geneva and took part in the discussions which had for some time been in progress for the conclusion of an international convention on the subject of a tariff truce. He was glad to state that a Convention was signed yesterday as well as a Protocol regarding future negotiations for reducing trade barriers. Both documents were signed on behalf of Great Britain; the former also by 10 other countries and the latter by 14. The text of these documents would in due course be laid before the House.

SIR A. POWNALL asked if the right hon. gentleman's attention had been called to the fact that the chairman of the Conference, as reported in to-day's Press, stated that if they had taken a first hesitating step, it was all they had taken, and no more. Did that justify the optimism which the right hon. gentleman had always shown? Mr. GRAHAM.—Certainly. While it is true that the Convention now signed falls short of the original draft it is, nevertheless, in my opinion a very valuable document. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.).—Does that mean that these documents signed yesterday preclude any step being taken at all by his Majesty's Government during the next few years to safeguard any enterprise in this country?

Mr. GRAHAM.—I think the effect will be this, that they do give us a basis on which to proceed with those negotiations for the discussion of the reduction of tariffs in Europe. I believe that will be of very great importance to the trade of this country. (Ministerial cheers.)

PETITIONS FOR NAVAL REDUCTIONS

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the Prime Minister if he could state the approximate number of resolutions and petitions he had received asking the British Government to make proposals to the Naval Conference for definite reductions in naval armaments, and particularly for the abolition of battleships.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—I have received a large number of resolutions and petitions from bodies representative of every shade of opinion urging limitation of armaments and the abolition of certain categories of ships. As the hon. member will, I am sure, appreciate, it would take some considerable research to ascertain the number of such resolutions, which continue to be addressed to me from day to day.

STEEL INDUSTRY INQUIRY

Mr. MAC DONALD informed MAJOR THOMAS (Birmingham, King's Norton, U.) that he understood that the Committee which was examining the position of the steel industry in this country hoped to be in a position to submit their report to the Government shortly after Easter. The question of publication could not be considered until the report was received. The evidence taken by the Committee would not be published, as it had been submitted on the express understanding that it would be treated as confidential.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mr. MAC DONALD, in reply to a question by CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) as to whether he was now in a position to make any statement regarding the Naval Conference, said that no useful purpose would be served by any statement at the present time.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK.—Do I understand that there is no truth in the statement that the Conference is about to adjourn for six months? (Mr. MILLS (Dartford, Lab.)—Mischievous!)

No reply was given.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE IN SCOTLAND

Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (Fife, W.), informed Mr. N. MACLEAN (Glasgow, Govan, Lab.) that the proposed date for raising the school-leaving age in Scotland was April 1, 1931.

INLAND REVENUE APPEALS

SIR C. CAYZER (City of Chester, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would consider the advisability of including in the next Finance Bill a provision to give the trial judge or superior tribunal, before whom a case might come, resulting from an appeal by the Inland Revenue from a decision in favour of a taxpayer, power to direct that the Inland Revenue pay the taxed costs of the taxpayer, even though the taxpayer fail, if the judge or tribunal is satisfied that the case raises a point of principle not covered by previous authority.

Similar questions, with special reference to the case of Jones v. James Leeming, were asked by CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), the MARQUESS of HARTINGTON (Derbyshire, W., U.), LIEUT.-COLONEL MOORE (Ayr Burghs, U.), and SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.).

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—I do not think that legislation in the sense suggested is necessary or desirable. The case specifically referred to was one in which the Board of Inland Revenue felt bound to seek an authoritative ruling from the highest tribunal on a point of income-tax law on which the guidance given by previous judicial decisions in other cases was uncertain. In accordance with their established practice in appeals of this type they undertook from the outset to pay the taxpayer's costs, whatever the event, both in the Court of Appeal and in the House of Lords. I see nothing in this case that calls for an alteration in the existing law or practice as regards Revenue appeals.

SIR C. CAYZER.—In view of the fact that the income-tax authorities have twice received a very severe rebuke from the highest legal tribunal in the land, can the right hon. gentleman take some action to stop this bluffing and bullying of the income-tax payers?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I do not think that a question addressed in such offensive terms calls for a reply. (Hear, hear.)

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD asked whether the Law Officers of the Crown were consulted before the case was taken to the House of Lords.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I suppose they were, but it is quite evident from these supplementary questions that the purport of my reply has not been appreciated. This was a matter on which there was some doubt, and the Board of Inland Revenue were anxious that there should be a decision by the highest judicial body in the country, and, therefore, they undertook to pay the whole costs in order to get that decision. I cannot see that there is any grievance at all. SIR W. DAVISON asked whether it was quite clear that in future in any case where the law was in doubt and it was taken to the highest Court, the costs of the taxpayer would be reimbursed by the Inland Revenue. Mr. SNOWDEN.—The hon. member must draw no such conclusions.

IMPORT DUTIES

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. Marjoribanks (Eastbourne, U.) that the approximate net amount of revenue derived from the duties on imported goods up to February 28 of the current financial year was £110,625,000.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS.—Is not the right hon. gentleman impressed by the magnitude of this amount?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I am impressed mainly by the fact that the bulk of it is made up by the tobacco duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. SNOWDEN also informed Mr. Marjoribanks that up to the 28th ultimo the duty collected on sugar from the British West Indies during the present financial year amounted to £391,000 approximately, as compared with £402,000 for the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

A NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Replying to SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-on-Thames, U.), Mr. LEES-SMITH, Postmaster-General (Keighley), said the new Elmbridge telephone exchange in Surrey would be established on July 1 next. The London radius for assessing call charges was at present 10 miles from Oxford-circus. On financial grounds that radius could not be increased, and he regretted that he was unable to make an exception in the case of any particular locality. On the transfer of subscribers to Elmbridge rentals would be reduced by £1 per annum per line, and a large proportion of the subscribers concerned would benefit by reason of the transfer.

NEW TELEPHONE RECEIVERS

Mr. LEES-SMITH informed CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) that the initial cost of the new micro-telephone receiver was substantially higher than that of the standard pattern. A more important factor than the heavier initial cost was that the new instrument was expected to prove more expensive to maintain owing, *inter alia*, to the transmitter being of a more complicated design. Costs in this respect were necessarily problematical at the present stage. The additional rental of 4s. a quarter charged for the new instrument had been fixed to cover the extra cost involved under both heads, but the charge would be reviewed in the light of experience. Up to the present about 3,500 subscribers had ordered the new instrument.

In reply to a supplementary question, the RIGHT HON. GENTLEMAN said he proposed to review the finance of the matter at the end of 12 months, and if there was any undue profit he would reduce the charges.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY TO AUSTRALIA

SIR HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) asked the Postmaster-General what success had been achieved in the Post Office wireless telephony tests with Australia, which had now been proceeding for seven months; how many average hours commercial service per day could be guaranteed as a result of tests covering the complete 24 hours; and how many average hours commercial service per day were guaranteed by Imperial and International Communications, Limited.

Mr. LEES-SMITH said the average hours of service per day taken over the whole year guaranteed by the Imperial and International Communications Company were 13 under one proposal and 15 under alternative proposals. The Rugby and Baldock stations were capable of maintaining telephone services for as many hours as the Beam stations, and probably for more. But the important question was not the total number of hours of service, but the possibility of providing service during hours which covered effectively the common working or waking day. The Post Office experience confirmed his belief that it would be possible to provide service *via* Rugby and Baldock during longer portions of the waking day common to both countries.

EMERGENCY POWERS IN BENGAL
MR. BENN'S STATEMENT

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was now in a position to make any statement of the Government's intention as to the continuance in force of the powers of arrest and detention without trial embodied in the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. BENN, Secretary of State for India (Aberdeen, N.), said:—With the approval of his Majesty's Government, a Bill is being introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council today to amend the present Act, the five years' term of which ends on April 23. The effect of this Bill is to retain for five years more the provisions in the first 10 sections of the Act for the trial of certain offences by a curtailed procedure. The remaining sections of the Act which grant the Executive powers of arrest and detention without trial will be repealed; but, if the emergency recurs, these powers will be resumed.

I will read to the House a statement which has been made to-day by the Governor of Bengal, with the approval of the Governor-General and myself, and which explains the policy of his Majesty's Government in this matter. It is as follows:—"After anxious thought my Government have decided not to propose, on the evidence at present before them, the continuance of that part of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act which grants to the Executive powers of arrest and detention without trial. These powers have unfortunately been found essential in the past, but for the last three years it has been possible to keep the situation under control without fresh recourse to them. My Government have desired to do everything they could to seek in cooperation with Indian opinion a solution of our present difficulties, and are therefore reluctant to invite the Legislature to continue in existence powers the occasion for the exercise of which we must all deplore. They sincerely trust that no emergency will necessitate their resumption, but they cannot conceal from themselves the possibility that such an emergency might again arise which might make it essential for them to be in possession of these powers. They have accordingly been in communication with the Government of India on this matter, and I am authorized to state that the Governor-General in Council and his Majesty's Government, if they are satisfied of the existence of such an emergency, will be prepared to approve the necessary steps for securing these powers to my Government again."

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Replying to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said that to-morrow the Consolidated Fund Bill would be taken, and the first subject chosen for discussion was wireless telephony. After that the situation in Russia would be discussed. On Thursday the conditions in the cotton industry would be the subject of debate.

FIRE BRIGADE PENSIONS

Mr. BROOKE (Dumbartonshire, Lab.) presented a Bill to amend the Fire Brigade Pensions Act, 1925.

SALE OF BLENDED BUTTER

Mr. O. LEWIS (Colchester, U.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the sale of blended butter. He said that the measure was backed by members of all the three political parties. About 80,000 tons of butter was blended in this country last year, of which about 60,000 tons was butter of rather inferior quality imported from Poland, Latvia, Siberia, and other foreign countries. A further 16,000 tons was butter of good quality from Australasia, and the remaining 4,000 tons, or 5 per cent. of the total, was butter produced in this country. Owing to the way in which this blended butter was produced and wrapped for sale the impression was given to the purchaser that he was buying British butter, and for that reason he was induced to pay from 2d. to 4d. per lb. more than the real value of the blended butter. The dairy industry in this country was faced with an over-production of milk, and this Bill would assist the home dairy industry to find a market for its surplus milk in the form of butter. The proposal of the Bill was that there should be prominently displayed on the label of this blended butter the word "blended."

Leave was given and the Bill was brought in.

THE AIR ESTIMATES
QUESTIONS AND CRITICISMS

The Air Votes passed in Committee of Supply were considered on Report. The Vote for 12,000 officers, cadets, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, aircraftmen, and apprentices for the Royal Air Force was agreed to without discussion.

On the Vote for £3,731,000 for pay, &c.,

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W., Lab.), replying to SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.), on the subject of high-speed flights, said he agreed that the matter was one of great importance and high-speed research would go on.

The Vote was agreed to, as was also the Vote for £1,720,000 for works, buildings, repairs, and lands. On the Vote for £7,590,000 for technical and warlike stores,

SIR S. HOARE, referring to the auto-gyro, said that a machine that could rise and light vertically would be of the greatest value as a civil flying machine. It might light on the flat roof of a house or a railway station, and civil machines coming to London would not be obliged to land at Croydon. From the point of view also of an aeroplane working with the Fleet, the development of this machine might be of great value. He asked for further information about these experiments. The House should be told what progress was being made in the development of flying-boats and civil flying machines, and in the reduction of noise.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) urged that the results of Government research and experiment, such as in regard to flying in fog, should be made available for civil aviation.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Kent, Isle of Thanet, U.) asked if the Air Ministry were paying attention to soaring, and if they would help the newly formed British Gliding Association in a practical way. They might provide meteorological information and buy, for a comparatively small sum, gliders from Germany. He hoped that steps were being taken to add to the safety of night flying.

Mr. MONTAGUE, replying to points that had been raised in the discussion, said that the auto-gyro flying-boat was still under development. A new boat would probably be ordered in 1930 which would embody all the experience obtained up to then. With regard to the pterodactyl, the original machine, Mark 1A, had been modified as a result of trials and would be shortly undergoing further tests. A new design had been put in hand. As to noise, there were possibilities in the future of being able to overcome a great deal of the present disadvantages. With regard to long-distance flights, it was probable that another would take place at the end of the year.

The Vote was agreed to.

On the Vote of £300,000 for civil aviation,

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY said he regretted that the Government intended to give no further help in connexion with the Schneider Trophy.

What was needed for the progress of civil aviation was the freedom of the air. We pressed for it at the last Air Conference, but we did not press hard enough. All nations were to blame.

Mr. EVERARD (Melton, U.) said he could not see how the light aeroplane clubs were going to carry on satisfactorily with the smaller subsidies.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR asked if the expenditure at Croydon aerodrome would include anything for improved facilities for the public. At present, he said, there was a sort of pen where people were put, very hot and dusty in summer and a sort of quagmire in winter, with no sanitary arrangements, no shelters, and no facilities for refreshment.

REAR-ADML. SUETER (Hertford, U.) said he would like to know if any arrangement existed for Government inspection of Imperial Airways machines. He did not think Imperial Airways replaced their machines quite often enough.

SIR S. HOARE said the Under-Secretary would further popularise civil aviation if he could convince the Postmaster-General of the necessity of starting air stamps.

Mr. MONTAGUE said he looked sympathetically on the proposal for air stamps, but it was a matter for the Postmaster-General, and there were certain obvious difficulties. In regard to subsidies the Government was spending all the money that was available more on Imperial development than on internal aviation, as this country was not so suitable for prospective profitable development of aviation on commercial lines. Dealing with the India-Australia service, he said that, so far as the last section of the route, that from Singapore, was concerned, that was a matter more for the Australian Government than for this country. The British Government were in touch with the Australian Government, and he had no doubt that as soon as the other sections were in order a satisfactory arrangement would be arrived at with the Government of Australia. As to the question of light aeroplane clubs within the limits of the money available clubs which could provide the necessary qualifications would get the Government grant. These clubs were being treated in exactly the same way as the national flying services. The greater part of the money allocated for the improvement and reconstruction of the Croydon Aerodrome was to be

(Continued on page 9)

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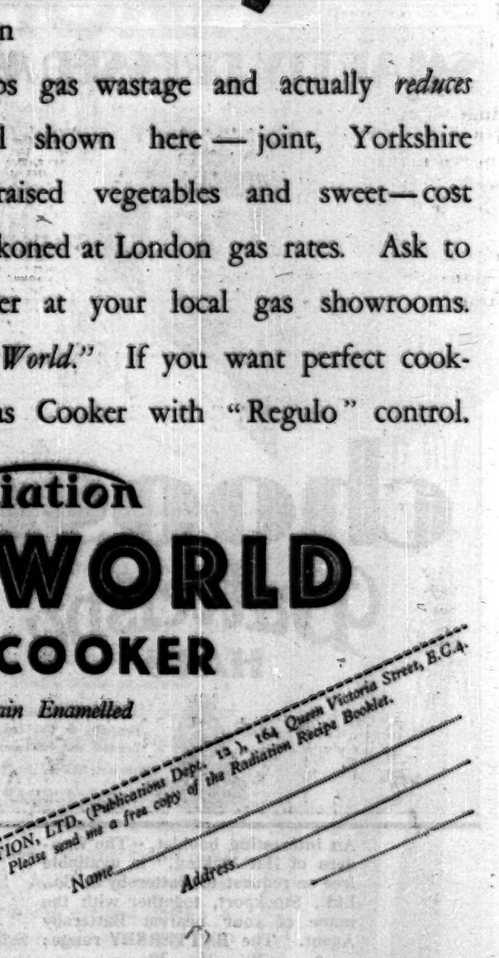

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

applied to the surface, which was in a very unsatisfactory state. The surface would be brought up to date on first-class lines. Schemes were also proposed for improving the public enclosure.

The Vote was agreed to.

REDUCTIONS IN THE NAVY

On the report of the Vote for 97,050 officers, seamen, boys, and Royal Marines for the Navy.

SIR B. FALLE (Portsmouth, N., U.) raised the question of the reduction in *personnel* and said that this, by preventing promotion, must lead to discontent and consequently inefficiency in the Navy.

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH also protested against the reductions.

After further debate,

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said that the Vote of *personnel*, although showing a substantial reduction, was sufficient to man the ships now in commission and to provide the necessary reserves. How could the Government ask Parliament to provide a larger number of men than were required for that purpose? There was some virtue in dealing with services like this from a business man's point of view. He wished to see everything done for the *personnel*. But when they were at a period of inevitable reduction—if he appreciated the feelings of the peoples of the world aright—must they not face it like business people?

The Vote was agreed to, as were, after brief discussion, those for wages and works and buildings.

THE ARMY VOTES

On the report of the Vote for men for the Army, Mr. TINKER (Leigh, Lab.) urged the Secretary for War to bring about a reduction in the Cavalry and greater progress in mechanization.

COMMODORE KING (Paddington, S., U.) said the reduction of 1,600 men might not appear to be very great, but it followed on a steady diminution in previous years, and while we had been making reductions year after year every other first-class nation in the world had been increasing its army.

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State (Preston) said that his professional advisers were of opinion that the Cavalry was not redundant. Mechanization was still in its infancy, and they preferred to experiment until they got real satisfaction. The deficiency of 1,600 men was due to the fact that recruits had not come forward, and it would be idle to deny that for some reason men did not willingly join the Infantry. It was for the War Office to find out the reason and when they had done so perhaps they would be able to deal with the matter.

The Vote was agreed to, and the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill was brought in and read a first time.

On the Vote for £9,500,000 for the pay of the Army,

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH asked what was being done with the instalments from the Malay States and New Zealand towards the cost of the Singapore Base.

Mr. SHAW said the matter of grants from the Malay States and elsewhere would be taken into consideration, and there was no intention on the Government's part of receiving money and not carrying out obligations.

The Vote was agreed to.

Other Army Votes were agreed on Report.

Votes of money out of the Consolidated Fund passed in Committee of Ways and Means were also agreed to on Report, and Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), afterwards brought in the Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CADET CORPS

On the motion for the adjournment, SIR H. CROFT (Bournemouth, U.) raised the question of the Government's treatment of cadet corps. The grants, it was understood would cease on the 31st inst. He asked whether it would not be fair to allow the cadet year, which would run on till November 1, to be completed.

COMMODORE KING hoped that the Secretary for War would reconsider the question and go so far as to reinstate the grants.

Mr. SHAW said the decision had been taken on grounds of policy. It was thought that these children ought not to be connected with a military establishment. That decision was quite clear cut; it was a matter of policy and they would have to take the verdict of the House upon it. There could be no question about that. He did not know that it was necessary or customary to consult the Territorial Associations with regard to matters of that kind. The grants were suspended from 1923 to, he believed, 1926, and then were reintroduced, but not on military grounds, he thought, but on social grounds. If there was one thing the War Minister was not responsible for it was social matters. He could not offer the slightest hope of a change in the policy adopted, but he was sorry if, by any mistake, he had not consulted Territorial Associations if they had been consulted in the past. No discourtesy was intended. He had already given an assurance that existing contracts would be carried out. As Secretary for War he would act just as he would act if he were an ordinary individual, and if *bona fide* cases were shown where expenditure had been incurred in the expectation of receiving a grant, he could assure the House that there would be no hesitation in meeting it. (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at 13 minutes to 9 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS

AT 3.45

Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, second reading.

Lord Templetown, motion on Territorial Army training.

Lord Newton, question on redecoration of Royal Gallery.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 2.45

Consolidated Fund Bill, second reading. Debates on Wireless Telephony and Russia.

AT 7.30

Glasgow Corporation Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Birkenhead Corporation, Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge), Malvern Hills, Boston Corporation, Bootle Corporation, Room 2, at 11. Leicester Corporation, Room 3, at 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Group D, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group E, London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies Bill, Room 5, at 11. Group F, London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge), Grand Committee Room, Westminster Hall, at 11. Hours of Meeting and Rising of the House, Room 15, at 11. Private Bills, Room 16, at 4.45. Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Ministers' Remuneration, Room 11, at 4. Standing Orders, Room 13, at 4. Local Legislation, Section A, Liverpool Corporation (No. 2), Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Stockton-on-Tees Corporation (No. 2), Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11. Unopposed, Portsmouth Corporation, Brighton and Hove Gas, United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, Borough Market (Southwark), Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Blandford Forum Extension), Room 15, at 2.30.

IMPORTS OF CANNED GOODS

FREIGHT RATES TO LIVERPOOL

A discussion took place at the meeting yesterday of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on rates of freight on canned goods from the Pacific Coast to United Kingdom ports. It was stated that importers in Manchester, Bristol, and other ports were in a more favourable position than those in Liverpool and London.

Mr. W. ANGUS TURNER, chairman of the Canned Goods Section of the Chamber, explained that in September last certain of the shipping lines engaged in the trade between Pacific Coast ports and the United Kingdom issued a circular offering preferential treatment to canned goods and dried fruits consigned to Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport. Liverpool and London were excluded from the concessions. The proposed arrangement, while retaining on Liverpool consignments 12s. 9d. for landing charges, relieved the Manchester importer of a charge of 16s. 1d. a ton. In co-operation with the London Chamber of Commerce, negotiations were embarked on with shipping companies, but the companies failed to arrive at a settlement.

COLONEL BUCKLEY, chairman, said that at the present time Manchester had an advantage over Liverpool, and Mr. TURNER said that at the present moment Liverpool people could import their goods into Manchester warehouses free of all landing charges, and take them by road to their own warehouses at Liverpool and save, roughly, 4s. or 5s. a ton over importing direct into Liverpool. The CHAIRMAN stated that he hoped publicity would have some effect.

ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE

AMBASSADORS ON THE MEAT TRADE

The annual dinner of the London Meat Trades and Drovers' Benevolent Association was held last night at the Connaught Rooms. Mr. R. H. CABELL presided.

Proposing "The London Meat Trades' and Drovers' Benevolent Association" the CHAIRMAN said that their association at one time was limited to certain forms of relief, but later the relief was largely extended and they had built up a substantial reserve which enabled them to help all in need. They had 800 members and wished to increase that membership so that the benevolent work could be fully maintained.

SIR JAMES CAIRD, giving the toast of "Anglo-South American Commerce," said that the present treaty with Argentina was over 100 years old, and our trading relations with Brazil and Uruguay were of long standing. There was 1,000,000,000 sterling of British capital in the three countries. The British Empire Trade Exhibition to be held next year in Argentina should greatly help British trade. They hoped the friendship with the three South American Republics would long continue.

The BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR, replying, said that the selected cattle-breeding and frozen meat industries were being continually developed and improved in Brazil. The trade was of great importance to the prosperity of Brazil, and it contributed health to the working population of the world. The quality of their products had consistently improved. Brazil as a meat supplier was admirably favoured, and the exportation of frozen meat had greatly increased since the War. Britain now was the chief importer. Brazil was one of the great reserves of live stock in the world. He wished the trade in England every prosperity.

The ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR, who also replied, said that the British Economic Mission had fully investigated the position of Anglo-South American commerce, and its report spoke of the fine prospects of its future development. Argentina desired that the volume of trade with Great Britain should be augmented to the greatest possible extent. They had had cordial relations for many years, and Great Britain had been the chief market for Argentina's meat production. The exchange of products between the two countries had been mutually advantageous. (Cheers.)

"Our Guests," given by Mr. A. C. DEAN, was acknowledged by Mr. G. F. ABELL, and Mr. A. F. SHEED proposed "The Chairman." There were also present:—

Mr. Samuel Vestey, M. Jose Carlos Moniz, Mr. D. G. Davidson, Dr. J. E. Richelet, Mr. A. McClelland, Mr. A. J. Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Dunlop Young, Mr. W. Byrne, Mr. J. T. Barr, Mr. C. Bowden, Mr. Hal Williams, Mr. M. S. Myer, Mr. R. Mill, Mr. C. W. Link, Mr. H. Manley, Mr. H. W. G. Millman, Mr. R. Fletcher, Mr. C. R. Watson, Mr. S. G. Sherwood, Mr. S. G. Bron, Mr. M. L. Shostak, Mr. T. B. Smith, Mr. E. W. Newby, Mr. S. E. Brown, and Mr. J. J. C. Mack (secretary).

KENSINGTON RATES

A SLIGHT REDUCTION

The Royal Borough of Kensington is one of the few local authorities in the London area which has been able to reduce the rates, a general rate of 10s. in the pound being required as compared with 10s. 1d. for the current financial year. A rate of 5s. in the pound is therefore being levied for the first half-year. During the financial year 1929-30 the estimated expenditure was £4,555,230, but there has been a saving of £16,068 in the council's own expenditure and of £6,988 in the reduced demand of the Metropolitan Police and the reduced precept for the equalization of rates. Of the new rate of 10s. expenditure of outside authorities over which the borough council has no control will account for 7s. 10.97d. and expenditure for which the borough council is responsible for 2s. 1.03d.

Enfield Urban District Council last night made a rate of 12s. in the pound, a reduction of 8d.

Last night's *London Gazette* gives the text of a new Order in Council dated December 17, 1929, and to come into force on January 7, 1930, revoking previous Orders in regard to the SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE and substituting new regulations, which for the most part consolidate the previous Orders relating to the protectorate.

LABOUR AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES

EXPERIENCE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The subject of family allowances is being actively debated in the Labour Party and the trade union movement, and it will probably be decided during the next few months whether or not a system of State-provided family allowances shall be included in the Labour Party's programme at the next election. Family allowances exist in a number of European countries, but as a charge on industry and not on the State, except in respect of allowances paid to Civil servants.

It follows that the European schemes of family allowances do not afford much guidance to those who desire a State system. The Continental schemes were designed in the first place to ease the hardships of families during the economic difficulties of the early after-War period by a method which did not increase the general wage rates. They have partially changed their character in France and Belgium, where they are intended also as an encouragement of larger families. The one instance in the world of a State scheme of family allowances is in New Zealand, where the comparatively small sum of 2s. a week is paid in respect of each child under 15 years of age from the third onwards if the family income is below a certain standard. The cost of the New Zealand scheme in the last financial year was about £55,000.

An article in the current issue of the *International Labour Review* describes recent developments of the system in France and Belgium and adds some information of the effects on the birth-rate and infant mortality. In France the number of workers employed in establishments or services which pay family allowances in money is approximately 4,000,000, and the annual amount paid in allowances is calculated at about 1½ milliard of francs. These totals include private employers whose workers receive allowances through the intermediary of equalization funds, private employers who pay allowances directly to their workers, and the public services, which also pay the allowances directly. Through the equalization funds some statistics have been made available, but it is admittedly difficult to draw definite conclusions from them, because they "are affected by various factors, including changes in the families covered by the funds. Thus a disturbing factor is that establishments paying family allowances will naturally attract large families."

The average monthly rates of allowances paid in 1929 by a number of the large funds were—for one child, 28f.; two children, 67f.; three, 116f.; four, 182f.; five, 255f.; six, 328f. Many funds pay birth and nursing allowances and provide rest homes, artificial sun baths and other services. It was reported at the Family Allowance Congress last year, on the basis of data obtained from 142 funds with 1,238,000 workers, that the proportion of heads of families to the total number of workers had grown from 25.22 per cent. in 1926 to 25.52 per cent. in 1928. The number of children for approximately the same number of families rose from 410,677 in 1926 to 525,509 in 1928, the increase amounting to 27 per cent., as against an increase of 19 per cent. between 1924 and 1926. The percentage distribution of families according to the number of children also changed in favour of the larger families.

No. of children	1926	1927	1928
1	54.66	54.83	53.36
2	27.09	26.51	27.39
3	10.95	11.09	11.35
4	4.71	4.80	4.92
5 or more	2.59	2.77	2.98

THE BIRTH-RATE

The birth-rate among the workers covered by 46 funds increased from 4.07 per cent. in 1926 to 4.54 per cent. in 1927, and declined slightly to 4.49 per cent. in 1928. For the whole of France the corresponding figures were 1.88 per cent., 1.81 per cent., and 1.82 per cent., but the two sets of figures are not, of course, comparable because the age distribution in the active industrial population must differ from that in the whole population. An estimate of the birth-rate in 1928 for the general population between 15 and 60 years of age (the age limits of the workers covered by the funds) puts it at 2.89 per cent. If that estimate be accurate the birth-rate among the working population receiving family allowances was more than 50 per cent. higher than that of the population in general. The infant mortality rate was considerably lower in the section of the population benefiting from family allowances.

In Belgium the development of the family allowance system has been on much the same lines as in France. The estimated number of workers in funds for which figures are available was about 556,000 in June, 1929, and to these may be added the employees in the public administrative departments paying family allowances (123,000), the railways (110,000), and the provinces and communes (20,000), making a total of 809,000. The allowances vary in amount but are progressively larger for each child, up to and including the fourth. In Verviers, a textile centre, the monthly allowances are 40f. for the first child, 60f. for the second, 80f. for the third, 90f. for the fourth, and 100f. for the fifth or other child. It is usual to allow 15f. a month for the first child, 20f., 25f., or 30f. for the second, 40f. or 50f. for the third, and 80f. for the fourth or any other child.

The effects of the system on child welfare, the birth-rate, and infant mortality correspond with the effects observed in France. The Belgian figures are, however, less complete. One fund—that of the Federation of Factories producing Zinc, Lead, &c.—reports that from 1922 to 1928 the percentage of heads of families rose from 27.3 per cent. to 43.3 per cent., and that the number of children, as compared with the total number of workers, rose from 60.3 per cent. to 98.19 per cent. There was an increase in the birth-rate from 8.27 births per 100 workers in 1923-24 to 9.36 in 1927-28. Both the Brabant and the Liége district funds report remarkable reductions in the infant mortality rates.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S CRUSADE

"FIRST OBJECTIVE CARRIED"

LORD BEAVERBROOK, speaking at a meeting of Empire Crusaders at the Savoy Hotel last night, said that after a campaign of intense activity directed against the Conservatives they could point to one achievement. That party had made Empire trade the main plank in its platform. The main battle would be fought on the issue for which the Referendum itself was to be applied. They had carried their first objective, but their task was only begun. The crusade must go on with renewed energy and redoubled vigour until the final triumph was achieved.

Their policy had one single aim, the realization of Empire free trade by every means that lay within their power. They appealed to every political party and owed allegiance to none. They retained their independence and their liberty of action. Parliamentary candidates who declared themselves whole-heartedly for the policy and would face the issue of the foreign food tax without reservation would receive their unqualified support. They were opposed to those who shirked the issue, or who maintained that Empire economic unity could be achieved by subsidized freights, or by bulk purchases and other Socialistic measures. They must seek to win converts from the ranks of the Liberal and Labour parties.

APPROVED SOCIETY BENEFITS

The eighth annual dinner of the National Federation of Employees' Approved Societies was held last night at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. HENRY LESSER, the president, being in the chair.

SIR WALTER KINNEAR, Controller of the Insurance Department, Ministry of Health, in responding to the toast of "The Ministry of Health," said that the National Health Insurance scheme was passing through a difficult time. There had been a continuous rise in the cost of sickness and disablement benefit for some years, and that, together with a reduction in the contribution income owing to widespread unemployment, led him to take rather a sober view of the future. A number of societies, moreover, had been making disbursements on benefits in excess of the actuarial provision, and unless there was a diminution in expenditure he feared that gradually there were bound to be smaller surpluses available for additional benefits at later valuations.

The results of the present valuation to date showed that in respect of over 2,000,000 insured persons, about 50 per cent. would be able to have increased benefits, while about 35 per cent. would have to undergo some reduction in their additional benefits.

The London Athletic Club beat Brentwood School in an athletic match at Brentwood on Saturday by 29 points to 18. The only event that the School won was the mile, in which A. M. Horsfall beat A. L. M. Taylor (L.A.C.) by six yards in 5min. 3 2-5sec.

SCIENCE AND BUILDING INDUSTRY

PROPOSED COURSES AT CAMBRIDGE

The annual dinner of the Institute of Builders was held at the Carpenters' Hall last night, when the president, Mr. GEORGE M. BURT, was in the chair.

SIR GEORGE HUMPHREYS (chairman of the Building Research Board, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research), proposing the toast of "The Institute," said that two matters they had brought to fruition during the year were a studentship at the Building Research Station, Garston, and the national certificates in building approved by the Board of Education. He referred to the close connexion between the Building Research Board by the Institute, and said the support given by the Institute in the starting of the Building Science Abstracts had made possible a type of publication which otherwise could scarcely have been considered. By that means the work of the records section of the Building Research Station had been made available to the building world and not kept in official records. That section of the work was becoming of real service to the industry. Moreover, the founding of scholarships by the Institute tenable at the Building Research Station was a step likely to result in a degree of progress much beyond the actual training given to the few men who would pass through the station.

The Building Research Board felt very strongly the need for the provision of university education for those entering the building industry. The National Certificate rules were framed to enable a young man who had passed the course to receive a diploma of at least national currency, acceptable because it was endorsed not only by the Board of Education but on the technical side by the senior organization of the industry.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said the suitable development of general building courses in the past had been impeded by a lack of contact with the unifying influence of an acceptable industrial body. They hoped that had been counteracted by the agreement between the Board of Education and the Institute for the inauguration of national certificate and diploma examinations in building subjects. The question of university education suitable for those proposing to follow a building career had been carefully considered, and he was able to announce that the Council of the Senate of Cambridge University favoured the idea of supplying courses of education in building science provided adequate financial support was forthcoming for the teaching, equipment, and laboratory accommodation necessary. It was proposed to raise money for a preliminary foundation and to offer it to Cambridge University.

Referring to the valuable work of the British Engineering Standards Association, he asked whether it was too much to hope that it would undertake the cleansing of the Augean stables of the building by-laws of this country. If it succeeded in that it would confer a benefit on architects, builders, and building owners as well as make a material contribution to the reduction of the cost of buildings.

Among those present were:—

Lord Thomson (Secretary of State for Air), Lord Amulree, Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. J. G. Oatley, Mr. S. Guy Sapcote, Major R. I. Tasker (chairman, London County Council), Mr. E. G. Culpin (president, Association of Architects and Surveyors), Lieutenant-General Sir W. Furse, Mr. R. A. Cusdin, Mr. J. S. Stooke-Vaughan, Mr. K. Stanley Hall, Mr. Garrard D. Mann (Master of the Carpenters' Company), Mr. R. L. Roberts, Mr. M. W. Matts, the Rev. G. S. Bird (Master of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company), Mr. T. Howarth, Mr. F. H. Harrad, Mr. W. H. Jones, Mr. J. G. Gray, Mr. F. J. Gayer, Major R. J. Holliday, Mr. Ralph S. Pearson, Mr. Herbert Bedells (president, Surveyors' Institution), Mr. R. E. Stradling, Mr. C. le Maistre, Mr. W. E. Tyson, Mr. A. G. White, Mr. G. Perry Nash, Mr. F. M. May, Mr. H. T. Holloway, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, Dr. Oscar Faber, Mr. Murray Easten, Mr. Arthur Davis, Mr. L. Rome-Guthrie, Mr. A. R. H. Cash, Mr. Sydney Tatchell, and Mr. Stanley Hamp.

RATIONALIZED BUILDING

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHITECTURE

"America's Contribution to Architecture" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. Alfred Bossom to the English-Speaking Union at Dartmouth House last night. SIR WALTER PEACOCK presided.

Mr. BOSSOM, an Englishman who has for many years practised as an architect in the United States, concentrated attention on the skyscraper, which, he said, began in Chicago and not in New York, as commonly supposed, and arose out of the daring psychology of the American builder. He considered, however, that America's chief contribution to architecture was less in the skyscraper itself than in its scientific method of construction—every process rationalized, every grade of worker closely following each other without delays, using the materials as they arrived on the spot according to a carefully regulated plan prepared months ahead.

Mr. Bossom said he was opposed to skyscrapers for Britain on account of the difference in climatic conditions, but he thought that Britain, who in the past had never hesitated to teach the world all she knew, need feel no hesitation now in learning something from the newer nations. He pointed out that the British workman was as good as any in the world, and if he could see the prospect of continuous work would readily accelerate production if he were paid as well as his American brother, and if he were afforded the same kind of labour-saving devices.

MERTON BY-PASS SCHEME

REPORT BY PANEL OF ARCHITECTS

Appointed by the president of the South-Eastern Society of Architects (Mr. H. V. Lanchester) at the request of ratepayers of Merton and Morden, an advisory panel consisting of Colonel W. Hardcastle, Mr. Briant Poulter, and Major F. W. Rees, who were asked to consider the Merton Park by-pass road, have issued their report.

The panel states that the abolition of the railway crossing at Kingston-road, Merton Park, is of first and vital importance to the whole problem, and should be dealt with as early as possible. The route recommended by Merton and Morden Urban District Council is quite a good one, and should be constructed concurrently with the abolition of the crossing, and it is their opinion that it should have a minimum width of 50ft. The panel submits that ultimately a further by-pass route will be required, and should be provided in town-planning schemes. They recommend that this by-pass should be carried along the routes proposed by both Surrey County Council and Merton and Morden U.D.C. as far as Phipps Bridge-road, but to cross the River Wandle farther north than proposed by the latter council, and then take the road straight to the junction of Morden and Kenley-roads, where a roundabout should be formed, after which it would continue to Morden Tube station, a small portion of the vacant land being acquired to obviate the unnecessary bend.

Then the Epsom road should be doubled in width, leaving the existing trees in the centre, and a slight bend made before passing under the wide railway bridge (which has a span of nearly 100ft.), so as to obtain a clear view through the bridge. Then the by-pass could be taken through undeveloped land straight across to Kingston by-pass road by the north of Battersea Cemetery, bridging over the Southern Railway and taking in a narrow strip of the Irish-Scottish recreation grounds. This road would have no excessive gradients, would in the main be through open fields, be easy to construct, and would not interfere with any buildings or entail heavy compensations, as the land required was to a great extent back land, and doubtless the properties through which it would pass would be enhanced in value. The panel further recommend that the widening of Kingston-road, Merton, from Merton-road to Nelson Hospital, to a width of 55ft. to 60ft. should be taken in hand immediately, and an improvement line should be prescribed under the Public Health Act, 1925, to enable this widening to be done as opportunity arises. The panel also recommends that the district council should proceed with their town-planning scheme with all possible speed.

CONDUCTED TOUR OF INDIA OFFICE

Sir William Foster, who was for many years Superintendent and Keeper of Records at the India Office, will conduct a party over the Department next Saturday, at 2.45 p.m., on behalf of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. At the India Office there is a remarkable collection of relics of the East India Company, and in the library many illustrated manuscripts and other documents of great historical interest. The visitors will be shown the Council Room, where the Council of India meets. Here are to be seen the chairs and tables formerly used by the directors of the East India Company, and a striking full-length portrait of Warren Hastings. For further particulars application may be made to the Secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

Special Invitation.
HAMPTONS' CENTENNIAL.
To-day (Wednesday) and until 29th inst. a number of
CRAFTSMEN
from Hamptons'
Workshops and Factories
will be at work in the
WINDOWS
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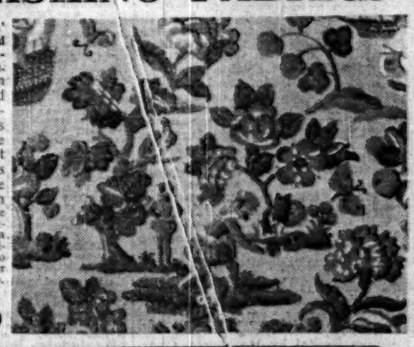

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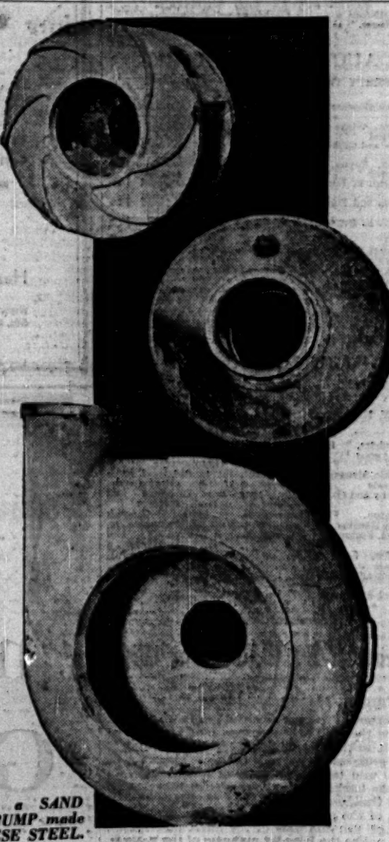

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THE PROGRAMMES

"THE BARTERED BRIDE"

To-night at 7.45 p.m. a performance of Smetana's opera, *The Bartered Bride*, will be relayed from the Parlophone studio and broadcast from the National transmitter. It will be conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, and the cast will include Mr. Bernard Ross, Miss Helen Alston, Mr. Herbert Simmonds, Miss Luella Paiken, Miss Gladys Palmer, Mr. Hughes Macklin, Mr. Edward Leer, Mr. Leyland White, and Mr. Sydney Russell.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 26, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Week in Westminster, by Mrs. Oliver Strachey. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process. **12** :—Gramophone Records. **1-2** :—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2** :—Constance Wentworth (soprano); Frederic Lake (tenor). **2.30** :—For the Schools: Nature Study for Town and Country Schools, 10—Pond Snails in the Aquarium, by Miss C. Von Wyss. **2.55** :—Interlude. **3** :—Stories and Story-telling in Prose and Verse, 10—The Writing on the Image—Shameful Death, by Miss Marjorie Barber. **3.25** :—Eleanor Toye (soprano); the Dettmarr Dressel Trio. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The River Bank, on which the Mole meets the Rat, from The Wind in the Willows (Kenneth Grahame), arranged as a Dialogue Story, with appropriate music by Ernest Lush. **6** :—Ministry of Agriculture Fortnightly Bulletin. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Bach's English Suites, played by Victor Hely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **7-7.20**:—Art in Industry, by Mr. F. V. Burridge (under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade). **7.25** :—International Cooperation and what it means, 4—On Labour, by Mr. Walter M. Citrine.

7.45:—The Bartered Bride, Acts 1 and 2—A comic opera in three acts by Smetana. English Translation by Felix Goodwin, with the Wireless Chorus (chorus-master, Stanford Robinson); the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt; Bernard Ross, Helen Alston, Luella Paikin, Herbert Simmonds, Gladys Palmer, Hughes Macklin, Edward Leer, Leyland White, Sydney Russell, and Filson Young (narrator), relayed from the Parlophone Studio. **9.10** :—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Report; Shipping Forecast; Sand Pat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.35** :—The Bartered Bride (continued), Act 3. **10.20** :—Grand Nationals of the Past, by Mr. B. Blunt. **10.35-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—261.3m., 842kc. (356.3m.).

12 :—Organ Recital by R. Arnold Greir, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street; Muriel Nixon (soprano). **1** :—Gramophone Records. **1.30-3** :—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Albert Sandler's Trio; Norah Blaney (syncopated numbers at the piano); In the Ravine, a sketch by Percival Wilde, with Andrew Churchman and Bruce Belfrage; Vera Lennox and Harold French, in Anne and Henry, music and lyrics by Fred Whéldon; Effie Kalisz (pianoforte solos); Naunton Wayne (entertainer). **8** :—German Language Talk, 10, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30** :—Regional News. **8.35** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Sylvia de Gay (violin); Charles Goulding (tenor). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Dance Music, from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—See London Regional programme. **1.30-3** :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Wilfred Ridgway (pianoforte): Kathleen Hartley (contralto). **5.15** :—Children: Hob and Nob, a Story of Twins by Eileen Mathias; Songs by Harold Casey (baritone); Watering the Garden, by E. W. Anderson; on the Gramophone—Some Records for the Children. **6** :—See London Regional Programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—See London Regional programme. **8.30** :—Midland News. **8.35** :—The Midland Regional Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis. **9** :—From the Musical Comedies: the Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; George Dawkins (baritone); Effie Ashman (soprano). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Service. **3.30-4.45** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—Mrs. George E. Greenhowe: Horticulture. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30** :—The Radio Quartet. **2.30-3.25** :—See National programme. **3.30** :—The Orchestra; Victoria Gordon (contralto); Clifton Hellwell (pianoforte). **5** :—Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6-10.35** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.25** :—Local News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **1.15-2** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitas), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.30** :—See National programme. **3.25** :—The Station Trio: Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello), Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte); Mary J. Lyon (pianoforte). **10** :—Children's Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London Regional programme. **9.25** :—West Regional News. **9.30** :—See National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.50 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **4.3**:—Gramophone Concert. **5.15**:—Children. **7**:—Talk for Women. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—A Sketch by Gertrude Quinn and Company. **8.15** :—Opera by the Station Orchestra, the Station Chorus and Principals. **10.30** :—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **3.25** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **3.30** :—The Octet from Glasgow; Helen McIntosh (mezzo-soprano); John McDavid (tenor), from Aberdeen. **4.45** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Mr. Dudley V. Howells—Pruning Roses. **6.15** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.25** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, Sylvia Pickford (contralto), from Manchester; William Coe (saxophone), from Newcastle. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—North Regional News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—Mid-Week Sports Bulletin; Local News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **1.15-2** :—See Cardiff. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—See Cardiff. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

RELAY STATIONS—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—Daily Service. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.25** :—See Manchester. **5** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **9.25** :—North Regional News. **9.30** :—National programme. **10.35-11** :—London Regional programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona—Call EAJ1 (348m.), 8kw.—**6** :—International Market Prices, Exchange Quotations, Trio Music, and News. **8.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Orchestral Music. **9.15** :—Flamenco Song Recital to Guitar accompaniment. **9.45** :—Literary Talk. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Concert by a Symphonic Orchestra, followed by Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 24kw. 1.30 :—Programme from Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary Spanish Lesson. **6.5** :—Talks. **7** :—Trio Concert—Trio in D major, op. 70, No. 1 (Beethoven); Trio in B minor, op. 32 (Arensky). **8** :—Concert of Light Music, followed by News, Talk, and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—**4** :—Topical Programme. **6.30** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Amid Nature (Dvorak); Bass Solos from (a) The Flying Dutchman (Wagner), (b) The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Concert romantique, op. 35, for Violin (Godard); Dances (Janacek); Bass Solos—(a) Aria from Prince Igor (Borodine), (b) Ei Uchnem (Volga song), Bolero (Ravel). **8** :—Strassenmann, a play (Kesser), followed by Time, Weather, and News. **9.30** :—Card Games—Skat, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—**6.28** :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Flute and Harp Recital of Old Music. **7.30** :—The Damnation of Faust, opera (Berlioz), relayed from Geneva. **9** :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—**4** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme from Brünn. **9.35** :—Programme Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—**6.5** :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—Weather. **7.3** :—Topical Talk. **7.25** :—Half an hour only—Wireless Cabaret Sequence (R. R. Braun and Hans Wiege). **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—News. **9.28** :—Theatre Talk.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—**4** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—**5** :—Concert Trio Music. **6** :—Talk. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.20** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Selections from Lakmé, opera (Delibes). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—6.10 :—Shorthand Lesson. **6.45** :—Hungarian Song Recital. **8** :—Concert on Two Pianos. **9.30** :—Talk, followed by Concert from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.20** :—Agricultural Talk. **6.45** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Concert from the Axelborg Studio—Overture, Polonaise (Dukas); Aria from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz); Petite Suite (Debussy); Overture, Sicilian Vespers (Verdi); Andante for Strings, Harp, and Organ (Gemshaus); Santuzza's Aria from Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni); Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana and Hymn to the Sun from Iris (Mascagni). **9.15** :—News, and Announcements by the Danish Radio Chefs. **9.35** :—Dance Music. **11** (in the interval) :—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m., 1kw.—6 :—Miscellaneous Items, News. **6.10** :—Agricultural Report. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.35** :—Time Signal. **7** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church. **7.15** :—Programme from Warsaw. **11** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 4kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—**6.5** :—See Stuttgart. **6.15** :—Orchestral Concert from the Kurhaus, Wiesbaden. **9** :—Chess for Beginners. **9.30** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (1394m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (240m.).—3.30 :—Concert of Dance Music. **4.30** :—Reading. **4.55** :—Talk—Heinrich von Stephan, followed by Philatelic Announcements. **5.15** :—Concert of Light Music. **6** :—Talk. **6.25** :—Educational Talk. **6.50** :—Exchange, Market Prices, and Weather Report. **7** :—Hanoverian Concert—Overture, Don Juan (Mozart); Songs: (a) Aria from the First Act of Don Juan, (b) Aria from The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart); Andante from the Octet, op. 166 (Schubert); Songs: (a) Auf das Trinksrüchen verstorbenen Freundes, (b) Beisbarzur (Schumann); Romance from the Fourth Symphony in D minor (Schumann); Songs: (a) Bist du, (b) Wieder nicht ich dir begegnen (Liszt); the Fourteenth Rhapsody (Liszt). **8.15** :—Wilhelm Busch Programme, with the collaboration of the Station Orchestra. **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.50** :—Cabaret Programme.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw. 9.40 a.m. :—Time, Daily Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.55** :—Concert of Trio Music. **1.40** :—Concert by a Children's Choir. **2.40** :—Talk. **3.40** :—Pianoforte Recital of Etudes. **4.10** :—Gramophone Records. **5.10** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, The Caliph of Baghdad (Boieldieu); Selection from Robert le Diable (Meyerbeer); Styrian Dances (Lanner); Swiss Festival Overture (Naef); Di vano (Amadei); Selection from Gasparone (Millöcker); Sarasate's March (Sullivan-Kouzalek). **6.25** :—Italian Language Lessons. **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—The Witch of Haarlem, play (Frederik van Eeden), followed by Gramophone Records. In the Interval, Weather and News.

HUIZEN (799m.), 8kw. After **5.49 p.m.** use **1,071m.**—**7.55 a.m.** :—Time Signal. **7.56** :—Gramophone Concert. **10.10** :—Time Signal. **10.11** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Harmonium Recital. **12.10** :—Time Signal. **12.11** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **1.40** :—Time Signal. **1.41** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.25** :—Reading. **2.55** :—Concert. **3.55** :—Gramophone Records. **4.40** :—Time Signal. **4.41** :—Children. **5.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—News. **6.20** :—Wireless Technical Lesson. **6.50** :—Talk on Technical Problems. **7.30** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Concert—Variations for Orchestra on a Theme by Haydn (Brahms); Concerto for Pianoforte and Orchestra in D Minor (Brahms); The Seventh Symphony (Beethoven). **9.40** :—Gramophone Concert.

LAHTI (1,800m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—**5** :—Accordion Recital. **6.25** :—Humorous Programme. **6.45** :—Talk. **7** :—Dance Music. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (472m., 150kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (468m.), COLOGNE (283m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—**5.50**:—Topical Talk. **6** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Reading. **6.40** :—Talk. **7** :—Gramophone Records of Operetta Selections from the Works of Suppe, Lecocq, and Planquette. **7.45** :—Symphony Concert—Jupiter Symphony in C major (Mozart); Concerto for Cello (Schumann); Seventh Symphony in A major (Beethoven). In the interval, Modern Poetry set to Music. After the Programme, News, Sports Notes, and Concert from the Café Handelshof.

LEIPZIG (259m., 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—**6** :—Debate. **6.35** :—Concert of Viennese Quartet Music.—March, Wiener Fiaker (Schrammel); Die Stadt der Lieder (Hoffmann); Waltz, The Blue Danube (Strauss); Die Schönbrunner Bimmel (Gruner); Potpourri, Vom Rhein zur Donau (Rebhan); Du Trifst Viel (Ziehrer); Fox, Ich Küsse! (Brenner); Waltz, Wiener Frauenleben (Translateur); March, Tiroler Holzhackerbuam (F. Wagner). **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.15** :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

MADRID (Unión Radio—Call EA.7 (424m.), 2kw.—**7** :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music. **7.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, and Concert from the Hotel Nacional. **12 (midnight)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music Programme.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—**6.15** :—Concert. **7** :—Government Announcements, Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Concert. **8.30** :—Light Variety Items. **9.15** :—Concert of Variety Music. **10.30** :—(In the Interval) News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), NUREMBERG (239m., 2.5kw.).—**5.40** :—Concert of Variety Music. **6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Tancred (Rossini); Intermezzo, from Tiefland (d'Albert); Selection from Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); Waltz, Die Romantiker (Lanner); Mondnacht im Winter (Meyer-Helmund); Selection from Wo die Lerche singt (Lehar); Morning, Noon, and Night (Suppé). **7.40** :—Flirtation, Play in Three Acts (Schnitzler), followed by Concert from the Hotel Stadt Wien.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m., 1.5kw.—6.30 :—Time Signal. **NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).**—**6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert—Concerto grosso in D minor (Handel); Symphony No. 6 (the Pastoral) (Beethoven). **8** :—Reading. **8.30** :—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. **9.10** :—Gramophone Dance Records. **9.45** :—Selection of Sea Shanties, followed by Gramophone Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—**7.55 a.m.** :—Time Signal (**12.56m.**). **5.45** :—Le Journal Parlé. **7.10** :—Meteorological Forecast. **7.20** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—**12.30** :—Gramophone Concert; in the intervals at 1 :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert—Orchestral Selection; Three Tangos (Zoubkoff); Cello Solos: (a) Lamento (Bricial), (b) Piece in D (Aubertin); (c) Fileuse (Fauré); Orchestral Selection, Otro Toro (Sauchy-Juncosa-Salabert); First Movement from the Dawn Sonata for Piano (Beethoven); Orchestral Selection, Ma chaumière abandonée (Ackermann); Romance in F for Violin (Beethoven); Orchestral Selection, Suite persane (Fournier-Gaubert-Elge). **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Gramophone Records. **7.5** :—Talk on Sciences. **7.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Hérodiade—Opera (Massenet); In the Interval at **8.30** :—Sports Review, News, and Time Signal. **9.30** :—Concert—Caprice for Violin and Orchestra (Guiraud); Aria from Armide (Lully); Unfinished Symphony (Schubert); the Unfinished Symphony finished (Ryder).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—**6** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Concert from the Smetana Hall with Introductory Talk; In the interval, Talk arranged by the Red Cross. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—**7.15** :—Giornale parlato Announcements; Sports Notes. **7.30** :—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Concert—Overture, Le precieuse ridicole (Latuada); Symphony in G major No. 13 (Haydn); Symphonic Poem Istar (d'Indy); Selection from Commedie Veneziane (Malipiero); Gica (Martucci); Topical Review; Spanish Symphony for Violin and Orchestra (Lalo); the Ride of the Valkyries (Wagner); News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—**5** :—Choral Concert. **6.30** :—Ethnological Talk. **7** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from Göteborg—Symphony No. 4 in E minor (Brahms); Suite from The Love for Three Oranges (Prokofieff). **8.40** :—Literary Review, relayed from Malmö (231m.). **9.10** :—Orchestral and Dance Music.

STUTTGART (365m., 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—**5** :—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Notes. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Recital of Löwe Ballads—(a) Heinrich der Vogler; (b) Der Heilige Franziskus; (c) Prinz Eugen. **7** :—Instrumental Concert—The Brandenburg Concerto, No. 5 (Bach) (arr. Reger); Concerto No. 2 in D major for Flute and Orchestra (Mozart); Concerto for Violin in D major, Op. 61 (Beethoven). **8.30** :—Concert from Wiesbaden. **10.30** :—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 8kw.—**6** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Talk on French History. **8.35** :—Argentine Tangos. **8.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **9** :—Military Music. **9.15** :—News. **9.30** :—Solo Selections. **9** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25** :—Recital of Songs, followed by Accordion Music. **8.45** :—Agricultural Talk. **9** :—Orchestral Concert, relayed from the Café des Américains. **10.15** :—North African News. **10.30** :—Concert. **11** :—Special Weekly Transmission of Pictures.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—**6.15** :—Concert. **7** :—Announcements; Weather. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Milan. **9.10** :—Programme of Operetta Music. **10** :—Dance Music. **10.30** :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (483.2m.), and LINZ (248.9m.—**5.30** :—Talk. **6.55** :—Time and Weather. **7** :—Partial Relay of a Choral Concert of the Academic Orchestral Society of Vienna—Contemporary Austrian Composers; Fantasia and Fugue for Full Orchestra (Friedemschlager); Stabat mater for Solo Voices, Mixed Choir, Orchestra, and Organ (Leichtlaier). **8.10** :—Der reiche Aehal, Comedy in three acts (Hasel); Light Music to follow.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.35 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 2kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (600m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (360m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 20kw.—11.45 p.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.55 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

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BATTERIES FOR WIRELESS

CIVIL ESTIMATES

THE MOSCOW AND ANGORA EMBASSIES

The Civil Estimates, Class VII.—Common Services (Works, Stationery, &c.), for the year ending March 31, 1931 (Stationery Office, price 2s. net), show a net increase over 1930 of £226,245. The total estimate is £8,486,162.

The largest increase is that of £100,970 for Labour and Health Buildings, Great Britain. The figures for the Services, with the increases (+) or decreases (−), are shown in the table below:—

	£		£
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	330,100	+	50,100
Houses of Parliament Buildings	94,810	+	1,190
Housing Estates	20,890	+	9,340
Labour and Health Buildings, Great Britain	642,370	+	100,970
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain	114,710	+	7,600
Osborne	17,760	+	1,550
Office of Works and Public Buildings	613,670	−	7,850
Public Buildings, Great Britain	1,279,600	−	2,080
Public Buildings Overseas	237,440	−	39,570
Royal Palaces	87,970	−	5,110
Revenue Buildings	1,125,350	−	63,440
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	208,600	−	27,020
Rates on Government Property	1,917,783	−	20,679
Stationery and Printing	1,879,523	+	92,214
Peterhead Harbour	32,000		
Works and Buildings in Ireland	83,860	−	14,670

The Vote for public buildings overseas includes £17,000 of the £30,000 for the erection of new Embassy buildings at Angora, £20,000 of the £30,000 needed for the Moscow Embassy building, £65,000 of the £205,000 for the rebuilding of the Embassy residences and offices at Tokyo, £30,000 of the £190,000 for the acquisition of a site and the erection of new Embassy buildings at Washington and £25,000 for the purchase and adaptation of a residence at Ottawa for the High Commissioner.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

MR. REES JEFFREYS ON NEW PUBLIC ATTITUDE

Mr. Rees Jeffreys, the chairman of the Roads Improvement Association, has returned to England this week from a tour of inquiry into transport conditions in South Africa. After a similar journey last year Mr. Jeffreys wrote two articles on transport in Africa which appeared in *The Times* of October 14 and 15. In an account of his later visit yesterday he expressed a belief that South African opinion was changing, revealing a dwindling faith in the railway and a growing confidence in the road.

Mr. JEFFREYS said that the most interesting development in South Africa since his last visit was the publication, at the end of January, of the report of the Commission on Road Motor Competition. The commission included no representative of road traffic interests, but had two railway officials upon it, and the terms of reference were so formulated that one had expected that the commission's findings would impose severe restrictions on road traffic in the interests of the railways. But the Balaam appointed to curse had remained to bless, and the report recommended, among other things, the appointment of a National Road Board and the substitution of a Minister of Transport for the Minister of Railways. At present the Union had no responsibility for roads, which under the Act of Union remained still provincial services, but the Union owned the railways.

This change of attitude Mr. Jeffreys attributed to some extent to the development of motor transport by the railways themselves. "The railways have now an aggregate of road services covering 12,000 miles," he said, "or nearly equal to the total rail mileage. I was given some extraordinary figures. I learned that in part of the last £5,000,000 spent on the rail programme there was a loss last year of £225,000. On a road programme involving a capital expenditure of £350,000 the loss was only £3,000; and the amount of traffic carried was approximately the same. I have one serious criticism to make of these road services, however; heavy motor-vehicles are being put on roads which are quite unfit to bear them, and the asset in the road is in that way often destroyed. From a national point of view it is obviously sound economics to put the roads into a sound condition in advance. To some extent this is being recognized, and the Union Government has this year made a grant of £1,000,000, spread over three years, to be spent on roads. One restriction is that the labour employed must be white, and another is that the money shall be spent on roads on which motor services are running to feed the railways. The Government has also begun to pull up some of the non-paying branch lines, and since my previous visit the suburban line from Cape Town to Sea Point had been removed."

The report of the Commission resolves itself into two parts, one dealing with the licensing and regulation of motor-vehicles, the other with the constitutional changes involved in the setting up of a Ministry of Transport and a National Road Board. The formation of a national road system has twice before been recommended to the Union Government by commissions of inquiry, but without effect, and Mr. Jeffreys said that there were fears that in a country where everything was dependent on party politics the Government might carry out only the first part of the latest Commission's report. The railways, he said, formed one of the biggest united interests in the country, whereas the road traffic interests were politically negligible. On the other hand, transport in South Africa was costly, and it was essential to the development of the country that its transport costs should be reduced. That could only be brought about by accelerating the closing-down of branch lines that did not pay and the improvement of the roads.

AVIATION

Mr. Jeffreys alluded also to aviation. It was becoming recognized, he said, that if flying was to be encouraged in South Africa a good ground service must be developed. The civil air organization of the country was doing its best to develop these ground services; but without aerodromes and good roads leading to them that development was bound to be very slow, and it compared most favourably with the progress made in Belgian and French Africa.

Touching on wider considerations, Mr. Jeffreys said that South Africa, with the rest of the world, was passing through a difficult time. Like many other countries, it had been afflicted with a narrow nationalism, which had influenced its politics and its finance, and it was spending money in building up and protecting industries which could not hope to produce for world consumption, at the same time neglecting the development of the natural riches of South Africa. "You see everywhere attempts to restrict the freedom of trade and the freedom of the individual," he said. "But in course of time this tendency will lead to a reaction, and I have no doubt about the future of South Africa. I am sorry, however, that the British element in the country is not increasing; immigration and emigration are just about balancing each other. While I was there a Bill was before Parliament—and was arousing a good deal of feeling—for the purpose of limiting immigration from South-East Europe; but that in itself will do nothing to encourage British immigration."

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

Travelling scholarships in America were recently awarded to the following teachers by a combined Selection Committee of the Common Interests Committee and the Education Committee of the English-Speaking Union:—

Walter Hines Page Travelling Scholarship on the English-Speaking Union foundation, to Miss DOROTHY K. MCCRACKEN, of the National Training School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, London.

Special Walter Hines Page Travelling Scholarship on the English-Speaking Union foundation, to Miss MARJORIE MOLLER, of Wycombe Abbey School.

Page Travelling Scholarship, offered by the National Union of Teachers, to Mrs. G. V. SCOTT, of Queen's-road Council School Wimbledon.

Page Travelling Scholarship, offered by the Association of Assistant Mistresses, to Miss DORIS STEAD, of the County Secondary School, Streatham.

Two Chautauqua Summer School Scholarships, to Miss BEATRICE L. COLBORNE, of the Home Training Centre, Pontypridd, and Miss K. HAMBLIN SMITH, of Sutton High School, Surrey.

Two scholarships offered by the Kentucky Branch of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, to Miss MARIE L. ROBERTS, of Chesterfield Girls' High School, and Miss A. E. EZARD, of Southport High School for Girls.

The results of the election to the first Urban Council for Greater Slough were declared yesterday. There were 48 candidates for 21 seats. Nine of the old council were returned, seven of whom had the support of the National Citizens' Union. The Ratepayers' Association of Farnham and Burnham secured the election of all their candidates.

FUNDS OF APPROVED SOCIETIES

NEW PENSIONS ACT CRITICIZED

The annual general meeting of the National Federation of Employees' Approved Societies was held at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday. Mr. Henry Lesser, president, was in the chair.

The report of the executive committee, which was adopted, showed that as a result of the third valuation some societies found that they had no disposable surplus at all, while others were able to maintain their existing rates of additional benefits. Generally speaking, the surplus per member was rather lower than on the second valuation, and there was no doubt that the outlook would have been much brighter but for the reduction of the State grant by the Economy Act of 1926.

Mr. LESSER, in his presidential address, said that this was the 18th year of National Health Insurance, and, whatever might be said about the future, the scheme had not developed anything like as widely as was expected by its promoters in 1911. They had now reached the third valuation, and the scope of the statutory benefits remained the same as when the Act was introduced. The experience of most societies was that the cost of sickness and disablement benefits had tended steadily to increase. Last year, the first of the new valuation period, witnessed another severe influenza epidemic, and in one typical employees' society the cost of benefits was 22 per cent. higher than in 1928. Happily, they had escaped anything in the nature of an epidemic this year, and 1930 promised to show the most favourable sickness record they had experienced in recent years. Employees' societies had been fully alive to the need for the specialized treatment of rheumatism, and they were glad to have the opportunity of giving substantial financial support to the appeal of the British Red Cross Society, which had led to the establishment of a clinic in London for the study and treatment of the disease. It was hoped that not only would the terrible suffering which accompanied the disease be alleviated, but that the funds of approved societies would be relieved of a substantial part of the cost of sickness benefit at present paid in respect of rheumatism and allied complaints.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

Referring to the question of the extension of maternity services, Mr. Lesser pointed out that there should be no misunderstanding about insurance funds, and said that owing to the precarious position of what were called "additional benefits" and the difficulties with which some societies were faced, no extra service could be provided out of the present contributions. With regard to the new Pensions Act, the federation had always maintained that there was no case for excluding from pension privileges widows and old people in humble circumstances who, through no fault of their own, did not happen to come within the scope of the National Insurance Act. But if they were not an insurable risk, their pensions should be provided by the direct contributions of the Treasury and not charged through the Pensions Fund account. The provisions of the 1929 Act violated the whole principle of insurance and could only lead to difficulty in the future. The Act made no distinction between those who, as a result of temporary unemployment, were an insurable risk, and those who might be regarded, through no fault of their own, as unemployable. As a result of this lack of discrimination, the debt on the unemployment fund had risen to about £40,000,000, and Parliament was now asked to sanction further borrowing powers up to £50,000,000. While making provision for those who were unable to obtain work because of age or prolonged unemployment, they ought not to jeopardize the future of the insurance schemes by placing on them burdens which they were never intended to bear.

With regard to the co-ordination of social insurance schemes, Mr. Lesser referred to the difficulty of putting forward a workable scheme. It was conceivable that there might be some economy of administration in a co-ordinated scheme, but the situation was so complex and there were so many particular rights to be safeguarded, that no responsible person would lightly make any recommendation on the subject. They must not prejudge the issue, however, but must await the report of the Cabinet Committee which had the question under consideration.

Mr. J. L. DENNISON (North Eastern Railway Servants' Society) expressed the view that national insurance would have to develop on a broader basis to cover the emergencies of life. If it covered accident as

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE BILL

INQUIRY BY SELECT COMMITTEE

CASE FOR L.C.C. OPENED

A Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Cautley, began consideration yesterday of the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill. The other members of the Committee were Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, Mr. MacLaren, and Mr. Rowson. The inquiry was opened in Committee Room No. 4, and a large part of the accommodation was occupied by a model, measuring 10ft. by 8ft., showing the scope of the scheme under consideration.

There are 18 petitioners against the Bill, including the Port of London Authority, the Westminster City Council, the London Power Company, the South Metropolitan Gas Company, the Charing Cross Electric Supply Company and Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, the Adelphi Estate, the vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and others, the Association of Master Lightermen and Barge Owners of the Port of London, the Thames Up-River Users, and the Southwark and Lambeth Borough Councils. The Southern Railway are petitioners in respect of alterations to the Bill only.

Sir Lyndon Macassey, opening the case for the London County Council, said that the chief purpose of the Bill was to remove a railway bridge at Charing Cross which for almost three-quarters of a century had disfigured one of the finest prospects in the metropolis, had annoyed the eye and outraged the senses, and to replace it by a road bridge which, with its accompanying scheme of street improvements, would be capable of such artistic and architectural treatment as would make it a notable addition to its surroundings and would provide facilities for the street improvement of which London had long stood in need.

Counsel then proceeded to sketch the history of bridge construction at Charing Cross, from the suspension bridge of 1845 to the opening of the railway bridge in 1864, the completion of the Victoria Embankment in 1870, the removal of tolls, and the addition of three lines of railway to Charing Cross Bridge in 1887. In 1916, he continued, powers were sought by the railway company to strengthen the original bridge on account of the increasing weight of engines, but these powers, which were not obtained until 1917, had not been exercised, largely because electrification had eliminated the extensive use of heavy engines. In 1923 the question of the stability of Waterloo Bridge arose and a Royal Commission which was later appointed came to the conclusion that Waterloo Bridge should not be abolished but reconditioned and the roadway widened to take four lines of traffic, that it was unnecessary and undesirable that a road bridge to take six lines of traffic should be constructed immediately adjoining, and that the demands of through London traffic could be better satisfied by a new road bridge at Charing Cross. The Royal Commission considered that Waterloo Bridge and Charing Cross Bridge were co-related.

The CHAIRMAN.—Their recommendations seem to be conditional on the St. Paul's Bridge scheme. Has anything been done about that?

Counsel.—Not yet. Naturally, to deal with this bridge is sufficient for the metropolis at the present moment.

Mr. MACLAREN.—Is there no tentative scheme for the construction of a bridge at Ludgate-circus?

Counsel said that that scheme had been definitely abandoned and rejected by the Corporation of the City of London, in whose area it was. It was quite distinct from the London County Council, who were the promoters of this Bill.

In reply to a question by the CHAIRMAN as to whether passengers of the Southern Railway were represented at the inquiry, counsel said that there were certain bodies representative of railway passengers who did appear as opponents of similar Bills when they considered that their interests were injuriously affected, but those bodies had not presented any petition against the present Bill.

COST OF THE SCHEME

The cost of the scheme outlined by the Royal Commission, he proceeded, was £7,500,000, which, with 10 per cent. added for contingencies as suggested in their report, amounted to £8,250,000. In a report made by engineers for the London County Council after full investigation, it was estimated that the scheme would cost £11,720,000, and that if the scheme were modified to meet engineering requirements the total cost would be £13,050,000.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE.—The engineers' report does not seem to recommend any scheme for a station on the south side of the river.

Counsel said that the report examined various schemes, but all questions of policy were left to the L.C.C. itself. There had been for many years increasing agitation on the part of many responsible authorities in London urging the removal of the station from the north side of the river to the south side. The L.C.C. regarded the removal as an essential condition of any road scheme at Charing Cross. It was a very important point that no alternative scheme had been produced by any of the petitioners against the Bill, although a large number of alternatives had been indicated in the public Press.

Mr. MACLAREN.—It would be a very patriotic thing for a private individual to undertake.

Counsel said that he was not thinking of individuals so much as of institutions like the Royal Institute of British Architects, which had petitioned against similar Bills before Parliament. All alternatives had been considered by the L.C.C., and had been rejected for technical reasons.

The Committee adjourned until this morning, when they will meet in Westminster Hall.

SCOTTISH SMALLHOLDERS BILL

CLAUSES STRUCK OUT

The Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons resumed consideration yesterday of the Bill promoted by Mr. James Scott (Kincardine and Western, L.) to amend and extend the Scottish Small Landholders Acts.

Mr. SCOTT having intimated that in order to expedite matters he was willing to accept a Government amendment to omit Clause 8, dealing with the freedom of cropping and disposal of produce, Mr. MACROBERT (Renfrew, East, U.) proposed that the Committee should adjourn in order to give the promoters of the Bill an opportunity of redrafting its provisions. The measure had been so changed that it bore no resemblance whatever to the Bill which was given a second reading.

The motion for adjournment was rejected by 19 votes to three, and the clause was taken out of the Bill.

Mr. SCOTT acquiesced to a Government amendment to delete Clause 9, relating to fair rents.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

MEDICAL SECRECY AND CANCER

CLAUSE STRUCK OUT OF CARDIFF BILL

The Local Legislation Committee (Section B) of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. CAPE (Workington, Lab.), had before them yesterday the Cardiff Corporation Bill, by one of the clauses of which the corporation sought power to pay to any medical practitioner a fee of 2s. 6d. for the notification of a case of cancer in his private practice or 1s. for a case met with in public practice.

Dr. R. M. F. Picken, Medical Officer of Health for the city, giving evidence in support of the clause, said there had been in operation for some time in Cardiff a system to enable the authorities to ascertain the housing conditions and mode of life of persons suffering from cancer. That system was inaugurated on the assumption that it was authorized by an Act of 1925. It was now desired to place the matter beyond doubt as to legal authority.

Replying to CAPTAIN R. R. HENDERSON (Henley, U.), a member of the Committee, Dr. Picken said the main object was to get in touch with cancer patients. One advantage would be that it would help in getting patients into hospital in cases where early treatment was essential.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON.—Will not this involve a breach of confidence between a patient and his medical adviser? It seems to be a fee or bribe to a medical man to divulge the illness from which a patient is suffering.

Mr. J. H. PALIN (Newcastle, W., Lab.) (another member of the Committee).—Surely not for half-a-crown.

Dr. Picken said the clause laid no duty on a medical practitioner.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON.—Have you submitted the clause to the medical authorities?

Dr. Picken said the clause was the outcome of discussion by a committee consisting of experts and medical practitioners, who approved the proposal.

The Committee decided that the clause must be struck out of the Bill.

NORTH CHESHIRE SEWERAGE BILL

The North Cheshire Sewerage Board Bill (a "certified" Bill in connexion with unemployment schemes) was before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. LEE (Derbyshire, N.E., Lab.), yesterday, when the Committee decided not to sanction the specific works proposed in the urban districts of Ashton-upon-Mersey, Sale, and Cheadle and Gatley, and in various parishes of the rural district of Bucklow.

Mr. T. R. Harker, K.C., for the Cheshire County Council, said the financial position between the county council and the local authorities was that the county council agreed that in the event of a joint board being formed, and the scheme approved by the Ministry of Health being carried out, they would bear any cost in excess of £850,000.

After hearing engineering evidence, the Committee rejected the scheme without calling on the opponents.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee did not reject the whole Bill, but would hear the case for the establishment of a joint board.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C., for the Manchester Corporation, said that by a Bill which would come before the Committee later Manchester proposed to incorporate the parishes in the rural area. If they became part of Manchester there would be no need for the joint board.

Evidence having been given on the administrative and financial aspects of the proposal, The Committee adjourned until to-day.

Easter Travel

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MOTORISTS ACCUSED BY POLICE

SINGLE WITNESS TO BE SUFFICIENT

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.), and discussed Clause 11, relating to dangerous driving and penalties for that offence.

Mr. LLEWELLYN JONES (Flint, L.) moved an amendment to provide that, where the driver of a motor-vehicle is on trial for manslaughter and the jury are satisfied that he has been guilty of reckless or dangerous driving, but are not satisfied that he is guilty of manslaughter, the jury, while acquitting him of the latter charge, could convict him of the former.

SIR JAMES MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), said that in practically every case where a man had driven dangerously or recklessly and death resulted, a finding of reckless driving, coupled with the fact of resulting death, contained all the ingredients of a finding of manslaughter, and that would be the proper verdict. It would be inviting the jury to derogate from the law if they were to be entitled to say that, although a man had killed a victim, he might be convicted only of dangerous driving.

The amendment was withdrawn.

DISQUALIFICATION

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, W., Lab.) moved an amendment to provide that a motor-driver who had been convicted a second time of dangerous driving should be disqualified from holding a licence for 12 months, and that, in the case of a third conviction, he should be wholly disqualified. He said he did not want to punish motorists, but to prevent dangerous drivers continuing to drive. If a man had his licence taken away for 12 months, that would give him an opportunity for reflection and repentance; and if a man were convicted a third time, then, in his (the speaker's) opinion, he was a homicidal ruffian who had no right to be on the road.

SIR J. MELVILLE said it would be undesirable to fetter the Courts by directing that they should impose certain punishments whatever might be the circumstances, and it would be a very serious thing to prevent a man earning his living as a lorry driver or chauffeur. The Bill provided for a penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months or a fine not exceeding £50, and gave the Court power, if it thought right, to disqualify a man on the first offence from holding a licence. The Committee should allow justice to be tempered with mercy where the facts warranted.

DR. SALTER pointed out that his proposal would give the Courts full discretion in respect of a first offence, and imposed the obligation to disqualify, temporarily or permanently, in the cases of second or subsequent offences.

The amendment was negatived.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE

SIR WILLIAM BRASS (Clitheroe, U.) then moved an amendment to make it requisite that in a charge of dangerous or reckless driving there must be corroborative evidence in some material particular before a person could be convicted. He said no one desired to let the dangerous driver escape punishment, but there must be fairness, and a motorist ought not to be convicted, on the evidence of one policeman, of an offence for which he could be severely punished.

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), said the proposed amendment would interfere with the discretion of a Court where it was convinced, on the evidence before it, that an offence had taken place. If a second consideration were inserted in the clause, as the mover of the amendment proposed, it might involve obstacles to the Court in doing justice.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) expressed surprise that the Minister had not accepted a very reasonable amendment. The law of Scotland required two witnesses, and in Clause 10 of the Bill it was stated that no person could be convicted on the evidence of one person in cases where speed limits for certain classes of vehicles were exceeded. It was obviously necessary that a similar provision should be made in the case where a motorist was charged with dangerous driving.

Mr. J. D. MILLAR (Fife E., L.) said the law of evidence in Scotland was that there must be two witnesses, and he thought that the proposed amendment was exceedingly reasonable and fair. No Court was justified in convicting unless there was substantial corroborative evidence in some material particular. It was not fair to the public, to the motorists, or to the whole idea of justice that a conviction should take place on the evidence of one witness.

SIR J. MELVILLE said the Bill provided in Clause 10 for two witnesses in cases where drivers were charged with exceeding the speed limits laid down, because speed was notoriously difficult to estimate. But any sensible person seeing a motor-car rushing through a crowded street very fast would be able to say that, though he could not state what the speed was, it was a speed which was dangerous to the public. He had never heard a single argument to prove that the motorist should be put in a better position than any other member of the community; to do so would be dangerous and irritating. (Hear, hear.) If the Committee were to bring into the ordinary administration of the police courts and the magistrates' courts barriers in favour of motorists, the result would be to enable motorists to escape upon the merest technicality. Were the Committee to place the police of the country under the ban that their evidence was not to be received unless there was corroborative evidence on some material point? It would be unwise to alter the law in favour of the offender.

SIR GERVAIS RENTOUL (Lowestoft, U.) hoped the Minister would accept the amendment.

"CUTTING IN"

MAJOR J. W. HILLS (Ripon, U.) said one of the most serious offences was "cutting in," and the motorist who was passed in this way would be the only witness against the offending driver. If the amendment were agreed to, convictions of motorists would become practically impossible.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) expressed the view that the great number of people now driving motor-vehicles ought not to be placed at the mercy of young constables who thought they were driving dangerously. There was a danger that the law would be brought into contempt if motorists were convicted all over the country on such evidence.

Mr. MORRISON said no case had been made that the existing law as to convictions had been abused.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected by 25 votes to 18, and the clause was agreed to.

The Committee adjourned till Thursday.

LIVERPOOL BILL AND DUTY OF PROPERTY OWNERS

The Liverpool Corporation Bill was considered yesterday by the Local Legislation Committee (Section A) of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. T. LOWTH (Ardwick, Lab.), and miscellaneous clauses were dealt with.

Mr. W. J. Jeeves, K.C., for the corporation, said that the corporation sought power in the case of houses suitable for working-class occupation to require the owners to keep them properly repaired and painted and in the case of the interior walls to keep them properly papered or distempered. Otherwise the houses would not be deemed to be fit for habitation. The clause, however, would not operate where the condition of a house was due to the wilful neglect or default of the tenant. Originally the clause was opposed by the local property owners' association, but their objections were met by the corporation agreeing that expenditure incurred by the owner in the preceding three years should be taken into account before any order was made under this clause and by giving a right of appeal to the Ministry of Health or the County Court. The latter right of appeal was desired on the score of expense and expedition.

Mr. L. H. Keay, director of housing for the city, who was called as a witness, said houses should be repainted outside every five years and inside every seven years, and there should be some decorative repair work at every change of tenancy. That was the standard adopted by the Liverpool Corporation for municipal houses, and they desired that it should apply also to privately owned houses. The corporation found the average yearly cost was £3 15s. a house.

The Committee passed the clause subject to it being made clear that there was as alternative right of appeal to the Ministry of Health or the County Court, but that appeals to both would not be allowed in the same case.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT ON BENEFACTIONS

The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for the year ended November 1, 1929 (Stationery Office, Comd. 3521, price 9d.), states that ground-rents continue to expand with building development, particularly around London, and there are substantial increases in rents of London house property and in the receipts from the Paddington Estate, these being due to the falling-in of leases or to the renewal at improved rents of leases of property extended before actual expiration but when the terms were near to running out.

The income and expenditure of the Common fund for the past year may be summarized as follows:—The net rental of estates for the year to March 31, 1929, was £1,493,400, from which must be deducted the sum credited in last year's account, £67,400, leaving £1,426,000; £124,000 is brought into account in respect of the year to March 31, 1930. Dividends and interest produced £1,346,700. The addition of the balance brought forward, £253,800, makes the total available income £3,150,300. Of this amount, £2,361,000 was employed in payments to benefices, Bishops, and chapters and in defraying other charges, including expenses of administration and income-tax; £80,000 was transferred to the minerals depreciation fund; £462,100 was appropriated as capital for the further endowment of benefices, &c., and £50,000 was appropriated as a third instalment towards the replacement of the £350,000 transferred to the Church of England Pensions Board under the Clergy Pensions Measure, 1926; the balance of £297,200 was carried forward to the new account. The Commissioners expect a surplus of income in the current year.

From 1840 (when the Common Fund was established) to October 31 last the Commissioners (in addition to their augmentations of benefices in the Welsh dioceses, the benefit of which has in the main been retained by the Church in Wales on Disestablishment) have permanently augmented or endowed over 9,200 benefices in the English dioceses. The value of the grants exceeds £1,671,000 per annum in perpetuity. The value of benefactions, consisting of lands, tithe, and other rent-charges, stock, cash, &c., secured to benefices, and met for the most part by grants from the Commissioners, exceeds £386,000 per annum in perpetuity, and, in addition, a sum of not less than £66,000 per annum is contributed from diocesan sources or private benefactors to meet certain temporary grants. The increased provision for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes in the English dioceses thus resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds in value £2,123,000 per annum.

Under the Tithes (Administration of Trusts) Measure, 1928, the Commissioners are providing a large annual sum to defray the interest chargeable on advances necessary to enable Queen Anne's Bounty to make quarterly payments of income to incumbents of tithe-owning benefices.

In order to enable a measure to be framed for securing pensions to incumbents who, by reason of age at the commencement of the Clergy Pensions Measure, 1926, were excluded from the benefits of that measure, the Commissioners have intimated their willingness to provide the Pensions Board with the necessary funds, which are estimated to amount to not less than £1,250,000.

APPOINTMENTS

The REV. G. A. DUNCAN, for many years incumbent of Weston Point, Cheshire, has been appointed vicar of Over Tabley, Cheshire.

The REV. F. S. MORGAN, vicar of Selmeston with Alciston, has been appointed vicar of Falmer and rector of Stanmer, Sussex.

ORDINATION AT BANGOR

The Bishop of Bangor yesterday ordained the following candidates in Bangor Cathedral:—

DEACONS.—J. F. Williams, B.A., Univ. Coll. of N. Wales and St. Michael's Coll., Llandaff (licensed to the curacy of St. John, Portmadoc); and O. Lodwig Jones, literate, to St. Ann's, Bethesda.

PRIEST.—H. Thomas, B.A., Univ. Coll. of N. Wales and St. Michael's Coll., Llandaff.

NOTES

The Bishop of St. Albans, in his Diocesan Leaflet, states that in his diocese 88 assistant curates are really needed, but only 68 are employed. In one parish with a population of over 10,000, and in six parishes with a population of over 5,000, the incumbent is single-handed. This is partly due to lack of money to pay stipends and partly to the lack of men.

Dr. Price, Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Ely, and formerly Bishop in Fukien, will preside at the annual meeting of the Guild of St. Paul, an association of prayer for work in Japan, which will be held in the Hoare Memorial Hall, Church House, Westminster, at 3 p.m. to-morrow. Mrs. Edward Bickersteth will give an account of her recent tour in Japan.

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

NO UNPAID COMMISSIONERS TO BE APPOINTED

Standing Committee A, with Mr. CECIL WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.) in the chair, continued yesterday the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) moved an amendment providing that all the Commissioners constituting the reorganized Board of Control should be appointed by the Crown. Under the Bill it was provided that the legal Commissioners should be appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, and the other Commissioners on the recommendation of the Minister of Health. He said that there would also be Commissioners whose business it would be to go around visiting institutions. These gentlemen would perform very important functions under the Bill, and it was desirable that they should have the fullest status and the greatest possible amount of authority.

Miss LAWRENCE, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health, opposed the amendment, and said that the Bill followed the recommendation of the Royal Commission. The Commissioners in question would perform administrative functions under the Board of Control.

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, said that no case had been made out for differentiating those Commissioners who acted as inspectors from the other responsible officials appointed directly by the Ministry of Health and not by the Crown.

The amendment was defeated by 17 votes to seven.

DR. J. H. MORRIS-JONES (Denbigh, L.) moved an amendment making it necessary that the senior medical Commissioner should be a registered medical practitioner of at least seven years' standing, instead of five years as proposed by the Government. He said that he did not think it right that it should be possible to appoint a young practitioner of 26 to so important a position as that of senior medical Commissioner.

The amendment was negatived.

Miss LAWRENCE moved an amendment providing that no further unpaid Commissioners should be appointed after the Bill came into force and that the paid Commissioners should be appointed, subject to the approval of the Minister, by the Board of Control.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREMANTLE strongly objected to the proposal that there should be no further appointments of unpaid Commissioners. Why should they be deprived of the services of such persons?

Miss LAWRENCE said it was a new idea that in any Civil Service Department there should be gifted amateurs not subject to control. But she undertook to consult the Minister of Health before Report stage and see whether the services of the present unpaid Commissioners could not be continued, but not in connexion with the Big Five.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) moved an amendment which would give local authorities dissatisfied with any decision of the Board of Control the right to appeal against it to the Minister of Health. He said that to have this right of appeal would give confidence to the local authorities.

Miss LAWRENCE said the Minister was responsible for the Board of Control and not a single detail of administration would be withdrawn from the control of Parliament.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that of course a body such as the Municipal Corporations Association would be able to see the Minister at any time on any large question of policy. The effect of the amendment would be to set the Minister against the Board of Control.

The amendment was rejected by 15 votes to nine, and the Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

The South American Missionary Society has received a telegram stating that its mission station at Selva San Andres, on the Pilcomayo, ARGENTINA, has been destroyed by floods, but that no lives have been lost. It is stated that, owing to the honesty of the Mataco Indians, nothing portable has been lost.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

A LARGE ESTATE

Mr. EVAN EVANS BEVAN, J.P., of Cadoxton House, Cadoxton-juxta-Neath, Glamorgan, brewery and colliery proprietor, of the Vale of Neath Brewery, and collieries on the Miers estate, who died in London on October 1, aged 75, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £2,127,856, with net personalty £815,790. The duties on the property at this valuation, and according to the dispositions of the will, will amount to over £800,600. He left:—

An annuity of £250 to each of his sisters Sarah Jane Bevan and Sophia Annie Bevan during spinsterhood, a life annuity of £250 to his sister Margaretta Alwyn, War Loans, &c., of the face value of £32,800 upon trust for his daughter Mary Caroline and her issue, whom failing to his son David Marlyn, and all other his property to his said son.

SIR GEORGE DANCER THANE, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S., of St. John's-road, Harrow, for 42 years Professor, and for 11 years Professor Emeritus, of Anatomy at University College, London, who died on January 14, aged 79, left £7,362, with net personalty £7,182.

Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Invercloy, Race-course-road, Ayr, and of West Nile-street, Glasgow, East India merchant, a director of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, of Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, Limited, and other companies, who died on December 29, left personal estate valued for probate at £119,174, of which his interests in Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited amount to £85,342. He left:—

£1,000 each to the Ayr County Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow, and the St. Andrew Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal; £500 each to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, the Glasgow Western Infirmary, the Glasgow Royal Cancer Hospital, the Glasgow Old Men's Friendly Society and Old Women's Home, and the River-street Mission, Ayr; £200 each to the Ayr District Nursing Association and the Ayr Wooden Kirk Mission; and £100 to the Ayr branch of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind.

Mr. EDWIN JOHN MOORE LASCELLES, of The Grange, Weston Park, Bath, who died on January 24, aged 67, left estate of the gross value of £31,529, with net personalty £77,144.

He left:—

The use of a house in Cork-terrace, Weston, to his gardener, Harry Peck, and his wife; £100 to Jane Ellen Davies, if still in his service; and £25 for each year of employment to his chauffeur, Leonard Callow.

On the death of his wife, £2 a week in trust for Harry Peck and his wife and 30s. a week in trust for Jane Ellen Davies, if then in the service of his wife.

MRS. HENRIETTA GEORGIANA MAINWARING, of Wilton-crescent, S.W.1, who died on January 5, widow of Brigadier-General H. G. Mainwaring, left estate of the gross value of £48,804, with net personalty £42,908. She gives:—

£500 to the Bishop of Southwark for the benefit of the poor of Southwark; £100 and £50 a year to her housekeeper, Rose Barrett; £100 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the Royal School for daughters of officers of the Army, Bath; and £50 each to the Surgical Aid Society and the Governesses Benevolent Society.

Mr. MORTIMER DAVID PROPERT, of West Kensington Mansions, Kensington, W., retired Civil servant, who died on January 17, left estate of the gross value of £11,542, with net personalty £11,425. He left:—

£100 to the Dean and Chapter of St. David's Cathedral, Pembrokeshire, upon trust for the maintenance and upkeep of the cross and family grave in the cemetery there, and subject thereto for the benefit of that Cathedral; £100 to the Dean and Chapter of St. David's Cathedral, Pembrokeshire, for such purposes in the Cathedral as they shall think proper; certain books and his butterfly collection to be offered to the National Museum of Wales and St. David's Museum.

£1,000 upon trust for Sarah Penhelig, "for many years' faithful service."

Miss MABEL JOHNSON, of The Grange, Wimbledon, S.W., who died on December 8, left estate of the gross value of £7,694, with net personalty £2,528. She gives:—

£500 in trust for augmenting the income of the Incumbent of St. James' and St. Elizabeth, Bickershaw, near Wigan; and £400 to the Children's Home at Katni Mowara, of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Mr. JOHN WILSON KIRK, of The Pines, Newtownbreda, Co. Down, a director of Alister Kirk and Co., Limited, who died on September 14, left personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £7,222. He left:—

£50 to Henry Dearden, if in the employ of Alister Kirk and Co., Limited, at his death.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ANDERSON, Mr. Eric Gordon, of The Orchard, Eynsham, Oxford, manager of the Eynsham Sugar Beet Company (net personalty £2,606)	£4,142
ANDERSON, Mr. William, of Kirklee-road, Kelvinside, Glasgow, sometime agent of the Clydesdale Bank, Limited, Argyle-street, Glasgow (personal estate)	5,685
AUCHMUTY, Mrs. Margaret, of The Rectory, Kingsland, R.S.O., Herefordshire, widow of the Rev. A. C. Auchmuty (net personalty £8,091)	8,153
BAIRD, Mr. Alexander, of Viewforth, Annan, Dumfries-shire (personal estate)	21,078
BROOKMAN, Mr. Henry William (91), of Dalvell-road, Stockwell, S.W., formerly superintendent of the Central Telegraph Office, St. Martin-le-Grand (net personalty £1,182)	1,215
CUNNINGHAM, Mr. Josias, of Glencairn, Belfast, stockbroker, a director of Messrs. Murray, Sons, and Co., Limited, tobacco manufacturers, Belfast and Dublin, and of the Northern Whig, Belfast (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	55,178
ELDER, Mr. Peter, of Fairport, Viewfield-road, Arbroath, Forfarshire (personal estate)	4,405
JONES, Mr. Samuel Garland, of The Greylands, Compton-road, Wolverhampton, retired iron boat builder (net personalty nil)	5,492
LAYCOCK, Mrs. Caroline Mary (82), of Arcroft, Rosemary-hill, Kenilworth, wife of Canon W. W. Laycock (unsettled) (net personalty £6,468)	8,019
LISSELL, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Deane (89), of Englebury, New Milton, Hants, widow of F. Lissell (net personalty £4,545)	4,512
LYNCH, Miss Henrietta Catherine Boyle (86), of Duras, Hayling Island, Hants (net personalty £5,563)	5,706
MACKENZIE, Captain William Bowen, R.N. (retd.) (49), of The Sunbeam, Mannamead, Plymouth (net personalty £2,321)	2,380
MIDDLETON, Mrs. Adelaide (98), of Lansdown-place West, Bath (net personalty £4,414)	5,538
NUTT, Mrs. Kathleen Laura, of Goldhurst-terrace, Hampstead, N.W., and Little Court, Highcliffe, Hants (net personalty £10,100)	10,410
PLANT, the Rev. George Ralph, M.A. (64), of Caryx, Dilhorne, Staffs (net personalty £3,020)	3,082
SLEIGH, Mr. Henry Paterson, M.B., Ch.B. (56), of Denmark House, Holbrook, Suffolk (net personalty £4,734)	7,094
SPEET, the Rev. Bernard John Joseph, of Highfield Villa, Hemsworth, Pontefract (net personalty £911)	2,055

LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY

SIR H. BOULTON'S PLEA FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The DUKE of WELLINGTON, presiding yesterday at the 112th annual meeting of the London Mendicity Society, held at Apsley House, Piccadilly, said that if more people would only support the society and use its officers for investigating appeals for assistance they would save themselves a good deal of tiresome correspondence and guard themselves against impostors. A considerable proportion of the begging letters he received were certainly from people who were undeserving. The society was originally started to assist the needy and to confound the impostors.

SIR HAROLD BOULTON, in seconding the report, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, said he considered that unless something serious was done the society, which had done such splendid work, would simply die of inanition. New subscribers were not coming in as fast as old ones were dying off. The new policy should be to secure two new subscribers for each one lost.

Mr. HENRY S. LITTLETON, in supporting the motion, said that inquiries had been made into 1,288 cases during the year, and 500 of them were deemed worthy of assistance. In addition to a sum of £800 distributed, effective assistance had been given by way of hospital convalescence, surgical aid letters, clothing and food tickets. It should not be assumed that there was less need of assistance than formerly, as the millions spent on unemployment relief, old-age pensions, health insurance, and other social services showed. The society, which was founded in 1815, was doing admirable work, which commended itself to all who knew the pains the officers took to find out the deserving cases.

On the motion of LORD LEIGH, the following were elected members of the board of management:—

Mr. Robert Pierpoint (chairman), Mr. Henry S. Littleton, Sir Shadie Adair, Mr. Hubert Addersley, Mr. S. R. C. Beauquet, K.C., Sir Harold Boulton, Sir Richard Butler, Mr. J. F. Vesey Fitzgerald, Captain R. A. Gadsen, Lieutenant-Commander W. Gaisin, R.N., Mr. W. A. F. Hallowes, Colonel H. B. Hans Hamilton, Colonel Vernon Mellor, Mr. Eric Roke, Mr. Hugh W. Mullins, Captain B. S. Towarce, and Mr. H. M. Williamson.

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Letters to the Editor

THE SCHOOL AGE

A QUESTION OF BUILDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is generally agreed that raising the school age and reorganization of our elementary schools must go together, and indeed that reorganization must come first, since we should not be justified in compelling children between 14 and 15 to stay at schools which have not been reorganized.

The first step in reorganization is to group all the senior children from 11 upwards in separate senior schools or departments or "senior tops," and this means not only redistribution of children in existing accommodation, including that of voluntary schools, but provision of a great deal of new, extended, or improved accommodation. Of course, the provision of teachers and the adjustment and differentiation of the curriculum are also matters of primary importance. But the first thing to do is to fit the senior children into convenient schools where they can be properly classified and taught. Until this is done it is ludicrous to talk of giving that "secondary education to all" on which rests the justification of keeping all the children at school till 15.

About two-thirds of the local authorities have sent in programmes of work for 1930-33, and Sir Charles Trevelyan is hopeful that the schemes of reorganization will become effective in time to provide for the full number of additional children who will be retained in the schools"—that is, by April, 1932. There may be some laggards who will not be ready in time, but we cannot wait for them to raise the school age.

The execution of a programme is a very different thing from its formulation. But let us take two conspicuous instances in which even the programmes do not come near to what is required, and in which the authorities concerned can hardly be described as "laggards." I take the particulars from the issues of February 28 and March 31 of *Education*, the official organ of the Association of Education Committees.

For purposes of reorganization the City of Manchester has been divided into 31 districts; four of them have been reorganized and 11 more "could, it is considered, be reorganized before the end of 1933." The district schemes do not cover 25,000 children in Church of England schools (though it is hoped that they will fall in with the arrangements) or 20,000 children in Roman Catholic schools, but even for council schools the work will be done in less than half the districts before the end of 1933.

The chairman of the Education Committee of the West Riding (who is certainly not a laggard and in 1925 bet me a new hat that the school age would be raised in two years) told a special meeting of the Association of Education Committees on March 14 that the programme in that area for reorganization and the raised school age would cost £2,280,000, would take more than six years to complete, and that by August 31, 1932, only about £750,000 of the work would be done. He was pleading for an extension of the 50 per cent. building grant in aid of capital obligations contracted after that date. But what was to become of the children in the meantime? He is reported as saying that—

> Where they could not have their buildings ready they would improvise, and somehow they would get their children into some sort of buildings and get them out of the labour market at the date when the school-leaving age was raised.

Last August he expressed the belief that "the saving in out-of-work dole would be equivalent to the cost to the nation, about £10,000,000, of the raising of the school age," and evidently this, in his mind, was and is the major consideration. But from the point of view of teachers and parents, not to speak of zealous advocates of "secondary education for all," is it justifiable to compel all children to stay in school till 15 under such makeshift arrangements as are apparently inevitable in the West Riding?

Early legislation is desired by all local authorities so that they may know where they are, and London declines to move till it does know. But could anything be more eloquent of the hazards of raising the school age as from April 1, 1931, or even as from September, 1932, as the Association of Education Committees suggests, than the bald facts of the Manchester and West Riding programmes? Many more instances could be adduced, and there is a great deal more that I should like to say on the subject, but I confine myself to this one point only.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. SELBY-BIGGE.
127, Sloane-street, S.W.1, March 24.

CANADA'S FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When the Red Cross Society holds its Empire Conference in London this summer, there is one name which it will not, I hope, forget to honour. The name is that of Jeanne Mance, "Canada's Florence Nightingale" and the first white woman to set foot on the island of Montreal.

Jeanne Mance, who was born in France in 1606, lived three centuries before the birth of the Red Cross as we know it; but she may legitimately be claimed as a pioneer of the Red Cross ideal. In 1642 she went to Montreal, which had just been bought by a zealous layman, Daversiere, as administrator and head nurse of the hospital he established there. That hospital, a ramshackle building 60ft. long by 24ft. wide, with two wards for patients, was the scene of Jeanne Mance's work for 30 years. For 20 years it was constantly attacked by the Iroquois Indians; no one might leave it without running the risk of capture and, after unspeakable tortures, death by burning. In the winter it was so cold that wine, soup, and meat froze on the tables, and after every snowstorm the nurses had to take shovels and clear the snow from the wards.

Under these conditions Jeanne Mance worked at the Hotel Dieu, as the hospital was called, until her death in 1673. Writers of the time refer to her delicate and frail appearance, yet neither terror of the Iroquois nor the difficulty of her work in tending every variety of disease was able to daunt her spirit. Her great work has been recognized by the Royal Empire Society, which has placed her portrait in a place of honour in its London headquarters. It would, indeed, be a gracious act if the Red Cross, which has now carried the ideal for which she worked into every corner of the British Empire, were to pay her a similar tribute.

Yours faithfully,
J. IRIS HOWARD, Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia.
Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SMALL CRUISERS

SIR HERBERT RICHMOND'S REJOINDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although Admiral Wilfred Henderson has claimed the support of history for his theories, he declines to accept the evidence of the importance attached to the smaller cruisers which history furnishes during 15 years of war. His interpretation of history appears to be that it is confined to the particular period 1812-15. As he accuses me of avoiding the years to the evidence of which he attaches importance, I will, with your permission, carry the investigation into those years. I stopped at 1810 for the simple reason that in that year we reached the maximum of our cruiser strength.

Admiral Henderson asserts that in the years 1812-15 "panic shipbuilding" took place to meet the challenge of the enemy heavy cruisers. If that be so, it is strange that the number of heavy cruisers in commission only increased from 11 in 1812 to 17 in 1814. (I omit 1815, as the wars were at an end in 1814.) As to the panic shipbuilding, the figures for cruisers building or ordered to be built in the beginning of 1813 and 1814 were as follows:—

—	1813	1814
Heavy cruisers ..	8	5
Medium and light ..	39	29
Sloops, brigs, &c. ..	33	10

An increase of 13 large cruisers as compared with 111 of the lesser and smaller vessels furnishes no corroboration of Admiral Henderson's theories.

I am as interested to learn that our light cruisers (other than those with the flotillas) accomplished so little in the late War as I am surprised that if that were so we added no fewer than 24 of them to our Fleet. But I am frankly astonished that he should suppose that "all those fast merchantmen" which I "do not want to remember," armed with a gun in the stern, were intended for "use as auxiliary cruisers in war." They were not. They were vessels armed, as merchantmen in the past were armed, to defend themselves against capture. A "cruiser," whether regular or auxiliary, is a vessel which can be used in any service in war. She is a commissioned ship of the State. These ships were not commissioned. If they had undertaken any operation, such as attempting to stop, board, or examine a neutral ship, they would have been guilty of piracy. To call such ships "cruisers" is wholly to mistake the nature of the status of such vessels.

If, however, Admiral Henderson had been right in considering these ships as "cruisers," the existence of these supposititious men-of-war merely furnishes an addition to the weight of evidence against his theories. It swells the number of "light" cruisers we found necessary in the late War from 103 to 142; for there were 39 of them.

As to Admiral Henderson's last paragraph, I prefer not to follow him in the methods of controversy he there employs.

Yours, &c.,
H. W. RICHMOND.

TO OLD PAULINES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We venture to ask you to give us the opportunity of making known through your columns to Old Paulines and other friends of St. Paul's School the present situation with regard to the purchase of an Old Pauline Football Ground. A field of about 15 acres at Thames Ditton has been bought and is being prepared for use next September. £3,250 has been raised by subscription, and the Rugby Union has advanced a loan. But a further sum of £1,000 is needed in order to equip the ground adequately.

We believe that there are many who have not yet heard of this project, but would be willing to help in providing what will be a benefit to Old Paulines of many generations and a meeting-place at which school friendships may be renewed. Contributions should be sent to Mr. C. Montgomery White, 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
CYRIL BAILEY, President, Old Pauline Club.
P. T. B. CLAYTON.
F. MAURICE.
O. E. NIEMEYER.
LESLIE WILSON.
St. Paul's School.

THE ARABS IN SYRIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Jamaal Husseini, in the letter which appeared in your issue on Saturday, admits:—(1) That the Mufti of Jerusalem has interfered in difficulties which have arisen between some Syrian Moslems and "certain authorities"—to put it more simply, the French Administration; (2) that the Mufti of Jerusalem is in receipt of an official salary from the British Administration of Palestine.

While Mr. Jamaal Husseini may be a good judge of the value of florid expressions in an Oriental language, he must allow us to hold our own views as to what behaviour with regard to a Power friendly to Great Britain is permissible in one whose name appears in the list of officials in receipt of salaries from a British Administration. The name of the Mufti of Jerusalem appears in that of the "Civil Establishment" of Palestine on p. 117 of the official Palestine Blue-book for 1928.

Yours, &c.,
V. A. CAZALET.
F. KINGSLEY-GRIFFITH.
House of Commons, March 24.

UNREST IN KENYA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I be permitted to throw some light on the so-called "Unrest among Kenya Natives" referred to recently in your paper? I should mention *en passant* that I am a Kikuyu, and, with all public-spirited men of my tribe, regard with considerable uneasiness the policy which is being advocated by certain influential people, both in Kenya and in this country, of further alienating our land from us, for the use of non-natives, in conjunction with attempts to abolish wholesale our tribal customs. General Smuts has recently condemned most wholeheartedly a similar policy which is being carried out in South Africa.

The Kikuyu Central Association, of which I am the general secretary, is not a subversive organization. Its object is to help the Kikuyu to improve himself as a better *Mu-Kikuyu*—not to "ape" the foreigner. Our aims and objects may be summarized briefly under the following five headings:—

1. LAND.—To obtain a legal right recognized by the local government to the tenure of the lands held by our tribe before the advent of the foreigner, and to prevent further encroachment by non-natives on the Native Reserves.

2. EDUCATION.—To obtain educational facilities of a practical nature to be financed from a portion of the taxes paid by us to the Government.

3. WOMEN'S HUT TAX.—To obtain the abolition of the "Hut Tax" on women—which leads to their being forced into work outside the Native Reserves, or into prostitution for the purpose of obtaining money to pay this tax.

4. REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.—To obtain the representation of Native interest on the Legislative Council, by native representatives elected by the natives themselves.

5. TRIBAL CUSTOMS.—To be permitted to retain our many good tribal customs, and by means of education to elevate the minds of our people to the willing rejection of the bad customs.

Evolving from these five points, we hope to remove all lack of understanding between the various peoples who form the population of East Africa, so that we may all march together as loyal subjects of his Britannic Majesty along the road of Empire prosperity. I would like to ask if any fair-minded Briton considers the above outlined policy of the Kikuyu Central Association to savour in any way of sedition? The repression of Native views, on subjects of such vital interest to my people, by means of legislative measures, can only be described as a short-sighted tightening up of the safety valve of free speech, which must inevitably result in a dangerous explosion—the one thing all sane men wish to avoid.

JOHNSTONE KENYATTA, General Secretary, Kikuyu Central Association.
95, Cambridge-street, S.W.1.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD FLOWERS

A MISGUIDED SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A year ago you very kindly published a letter in *The Times*, in which I drew attention to the great destruction of wild flowers which was going on all over the country. There was a wide response to that letter, and I hope that public opinion has been roused in the matter, but I was shocked to receive from a correspondent the enclosed extract from the *King's Messenger* of March, 1930.

It is difficult to conceive a proposal more disastrous to the countryside, and more destructive of a proper regard for the beauties of our wild flowers. No doubt the scheme was drawn up by dwellers in towns, who do not seem to know that in the case of almost all flowers continuous reproduction by seed is necessary for their preservation. The old root-stocks in a few years die, and unless there are young plants growing up round them from seed, the district will soon be denuded of wild flowers. It is reckless gathering just as much as uprooting which causes the destruction of flowers, and destroys the beauty of the country.

I propose to communicate with the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at once, and to point out what a disastrous result on our countryside this proposal would have. It will destroy all the beauty of our woodlands. The directions that I am giving in our schools of Gloucestershire is that children should learn not to gather flowers but to leave them for others to look at. It is the reckless gathering of flowers, largely for mercantile purpose, that is one of the main causes of their destruction.

I am, &c.,
A. C. GLOUCESTR:
The Palace, Gloucester, March 25.

From *The King's Messenger*.
Page 39.

HUNDREDS OF POUNDS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

A PRIMROSE SCHEME

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have very cleverly thought out, planned, and organized a scheme for the collection and distribution of primroses in aid of their missionary funds, and for the stimulation of interest in young people for their great work.

Its very simplicity, the appeal to the picker, seller, and buyer for the doing of a good deed each day while primroses are in flower are in themselves incentives to effort. . . . .

It is important that as many boys and girls and young people should be enrolled in country parishes for picking as possible and helpers in town parishes who will organize or undertake the selling of the flowers are even more urgently needed; and the help of such organizations as the Church Lads' Brigade, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, King's Messengers, Young People's Union members, Sunday schools and Bible classes should be secured, as there are but few weeks in the year in which primroses are in flower.

It seems to be an admirable plan to concentrate upon spring flowers, and especially wild ones that can be picked at a time when no damage need be done to other growing plants. On no account should roots be allowed to be removed when picking the flowers, and as little damage as possible done to the growing plant, so that our glorious countryside is not in any way despoiled of her charming flowers.

Experience has proved that the primroses should be picked on the day previous to dispatch, and tied in bunches consisting of 30 flowers and six leaves to each bunch. . . .

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A correspondent of *The Times*, writing on March 4, quoted me at Preston as follows:—

> They must have a tax upon raw material, including American cotton, but when that cotton was incorporated into an exportable article the requisite adjustment would be made by a rebate. The solution was perfectly simple.

Mr. Benjamin Bowker, the Editor of the *Lancashire Daily Post*, allows me to quote my statement from a *verbatim* report:—

> Yes, certainly you must have a tax upon raw material, but in practice the system works out splendidly. A tax is imposed on foreign raw materials; Empire raw materials enter the country free. At the same time, when the raw material is made use of for the purpose of manufacturing an article which is exported abroad, there is a system in existence in England at the present moment under which the Government pays a rebate equal to the amount of duty that has been paid on the raw material that has been used to make the exportable article. I am not putting that forward as the policy of Empire Free Trade. I say it is a perfectly simple solution of the difficulty that is raised by the question addressed to me—perhaps one of a number of solutions. There are several other solutions. A commodity like cotton, so largely produced outside the Empire—there must be a certain length of time before Empire supplies can be built up to the point where possibly our necessities will be supplied.

I have to request that you will give this denial the same prominence as you gave to the false report.

Yours truly,
BEAVERBROOK.
29, Bury-street, St. James's, S.W.1, March 24.

*** The passage called in question by Lord Beaverbrook was quoted by a correspondent from the *Preston Guardian* of February 15.

LORD BALFOUR'S LINEAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The admirable sketch of Lord Balfour's life which appeared in *The Times* of March 20 did not mention a fact which is of some interest to genealogists—namely, that the late earl could claim descent both from King Edward I. and from King Robert III. of Scotland. The latter fact was clearly established about 25 years ago, when I discovered, amongst some papers in an old dispatch box which had not been opened for more than 50 years, the pedigree of Mr. James Maitland Balfour (Lord Balfour's father), sealed in the Edinburgh College of Arms in the year 1840. This had been drawn up in accordance with instructions from my father, who was Public Orator at Cambridge at the time, and I had the pleasure of presenting it to the late Prime Minister in the year 1905.

It appears that, under an old University Statute, persons who were held to be "nobiles" or "tanquam nobiles" could apply to be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts without passing any examination, and the pedigree was no doubt traced for the purpose of showing that Mr. J. M. Balfour was of Royal descent, and so entitled to claim this privilege. He matriculated at Trinity in the year 1838, but for some reason or other did not take his degree, and the privilege was finally abolished about the year 1857.

I had an interesting letter at the time I made the discovery from a lady whose family had once had possession of the Whittinghame property, in which, speaking of the late Lord Balfour, she says:—

> "I saw him a few days after his birth, together with his mother (she in her bed), his grandmother, and his great-grandmother, Lady Lauderdale. My mother had called, and I was with her. Old Lady Lauderdale said 'You must go and see the baby,' and, laying her hand on my head, she added, when I was looking at the infant: 'Now, little girl, always remember you have been in the room with four generations.' I fancy none of the party imagined they were looking at the future Prime Minister of England."

Your obedient servant,
WALTER CRICK.
Hartfield-square, Eastbourne.

Points from Letters

THE ROAD TO OXFORD

The authorities are still vigorously engaged in the "improvement" of our countryside. Those who have walked to Oxford by way of Henley, and everyone who motors, must know the beautiful hill down into Henley as one comes from Maidenhead. Some of its charm has for 50 years or more been due to the old wooden posts and railings that separate the footpath from the road. Within the last few days these have given way to an ugly uniform concrete kerb, and much of the charm of the road has gone, for with the railings, of course, the grass marge has been taken away. Incidentally, the old wooden posts and railings gave the pedestrian a greater sense of security than does the new kerb. If the authorities had wanted some outlet for their energy they might have done something in the way of a kerb at the top of the hill, where, at the point at which the road to Knowle Hill turns off, there have been many accidents.—Mr. GRANT RICHARDS, Garland's Hotel, S.W.1.

BREAD PRICES IN SWITZERLAND

In your issue of March 17 I drew attention to the fact that, as a result of a referendum in Switzerland, the Government had passed a law under which it undertook to purchase all the wheat grown in that country at a price which would yield a reasonable profit to the grower, and made it obligatory upon the millers to repurchase the wheat from the Government at a figure based upon the price paid. I added that it was anticipated that, instead of this increasing the price of bread, it would have a tendency to reduce it. On Monday I received a letter from Switzerland in which I am informed that a reduction in the price of bread has already taken place in various Cantons (each Canton has a separate Government), and that just lately the Society of Millers has decided to reduce the price of flour throughout the country.—Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Quorndon, Forest Row, Sussex.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

Perhaps the two most important elements in this art are cheerfulness and patience. The former is principally a matter of temperament and as Hume said:—"The disposition to see the favourable rather than the unfavourable side of things which it is more happiness to possess than to be heir to an estate of £10,000 a year." As regards patience we find George Sand writing to Flaubert, who suffered from "chronic indignation":—"Il y a longtemps que j'ai accepté la patience comme on accepte le temps qu'il fait, la durée l'hiver, la vieillesse, l'insuccès sous toutes ses formes."—Mr. J. RAYMOND SOLLY, Union Club, S.W.1.

A NORMAN CHURCH IN KENT

There is at the church of St. Mary Brook, near Ashford, Kent, a very remarkable anchorite's squint (at one time wrongly supposed to be a leper's squint). It is almost elliptical, a small door being fitted to it. This is not Saxon, but Norman. Brook Church is said to be very early Norman, probably built about 1075. It is one of the oldest churches in Kent, and has many other very remarkable features. This particular squint measures about 12in. by 6in. or 7in.—The REV. H. T. YOUNG, rector of Hinxhill with Brook, near Ashford, Kent.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

I have read the letter of the Registrar of the General Medical Council, and regret that I confused the General Medical Council with the British Medical Association. I am glad to learn that the Council hope soon to be able to extend recognition again to Indian medical degrees, and trust that this will come to pass. The crux of the matter, however, is this: There are, I believe, only a couple of dozen Indian doctors in England, whose presence here is not a matter of particular moment to anyone but themselves; on the other hand, there are hundreds of British doctors in India, whose retention is of vital importance to the British community. Indian politicians with extremist leanings have little interest in the fortunes of the handful of Indian doctors in England; what does touch them is any fancied slight to the national dignity of India. There is no doubt that the great majority of sober-minded Indians desire British doctors, in whom they have great faith, to remain in the country; the danger is that the extremists may seize the opportunity to drive them out, and that the moderates may not have sufficient courage to prevent them.—MAJOR E. P. YEATES, Nutcombe Height, Hindhead, Surrey.

TRAIN SPEEDS IN HISTORY

The late Mr. Alfred Holt, who as an apprentice worked on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway during its construction, told me one day in 1899 when I was lunching with him at India Building, Water-street, Liverpool, that the train by which Prince Albert was conveyed from Euston to Liverpool in 1846, on the occasion of the opening of the Albert Dock, Liverpool, took only four hours for the journey.—Mr. E. S. SHRAPNELL-SMITH, Hound House, Shere.

FIUME AND SUSHAK

The Yugoslav port and town of Sushak never belonged to Fiume, and Sushak never was a suburb of Fiume, although it is so situated that it appears, and in reality acts, as such. During the Austro-Hungarian régime Fiume was a *corpus separatum*, belonging neither to Croatia, from whose territory it sprang up, nor to Hungary, while Sushak always was a separate town on the Croatian territory. Here may be found the reason why Italy, when seizing Fiume, could not pretend to have also Sushak, although the Italian Government knew very well that Sushak will be a serious competitor to Fiume.—M. ZIVKO VEKARIC, Manager, Yugoslav Bureau, Split, Yugoslavia.

DR. JOHNSON AND THE MINISTRY

After perusing the letter from Evangelical Churchmen published in your issue of the 19th, I venture to think that most lay Churchmen who are not particularly interested in "mechanically unpacking" the first and second centuries in order to discover some new theory of the ministry will be content to agree with Dr. Johnson's commonsense views on this subject as expressed in a conversation with Boswell in October, 1769. Johnson having expressed a preference for the Catholic to the Presbyterian religion, Boswell inquired the reason. Johnson.—"Why, Sir, the Presbyterians have no church, no apostolical ordination." Boswell.—"And do you think that absolutely essential, Sir?" Johnson.—"Why, Sir, as it was an apostolical institution, I think it is dangerous to be without it." With all its directness, this last sentence expresses the views of the English Church on the subject of the ministry in a nutshell. The notion that the doctrine of Apostolical Succession was revived specially by the Tractarians is amply refuted by a study of Anglican apologetic literature since the Reformation, the 18th century not excluded.—Mr. A. E. H. TUCKER, 17c, Ladbroke-terrace, Notting Hill-gate, W.11.

THE NEW PLANET

I fear the name of "Mnemosyne" also has been bestowed on one of the minor planets—that discovered by the astronomer Luther on September 22, 1859. Why not name our remote neighbour "Vulcan," as was proposed on a former occasion when a trans-Neptunian planet was reported (erroneously, as it proved) to have been tracked down?—Mr. FREDERIC P. PERKS, Morley College, 61, Westminster Bridge-road, S.E.1.

ADVERTISING FROM THE AIR

Last summer we were promised a new kind of advertisement—"Sky Talkies"—the attractions of which were to include commercial announcements broadcast from an aeroplane. In the meantime there has been no sign that any public person or body has taken the trouble to find out whether society really wants this latest impertinence. A few days ago it was reported that an airship is to be used to carry advertisement boardings; it will then cruise over a town. The insistent drone of the engines will ensure that the public are kept in touch with the latest developments in beer, soap, and tobacco. We may suppose that again no inquiry will be made of the ordinary citizen who will have to endure it. There is only one possible protection against these insidious encroachments on the little that is left to us of quietness and decency: a standing body, appointed *ad hoc*, whose vigilant eye would relieve the public of recurrent anxieties.—Mr. AINSLIE DARBY and Mr. C. C. HAMILTON, 7, Duncan-terrace, N.1.

"CHAIN" LETTERS

There appears to be just now an epidemic of what are called "chains"—i.e., a list of names to which you are requested to add your own and then forward it to a certain number of people. You are warned that if you break the chain it will bring you ill-luck. Several of my friends, as well as myself, have received such "chains." Might I ask for your kind help to put a stop to this foolish circularizing which, if it should reach weak-minded persons, might be very harmful?—Mr. G. N. CHAPMAN, Exchange-chambers, 34, St. Mary-axe, E.C.3.

TITHE

The reply to Mr. Bissley, who calls for the total abolition of the tithe on his land, is short if not sweet. He is cutting his own throat. The ownership of the land is on precisely the same footing as the ownership of the tithe—to abolish one ownership is inevitably to abolish the other.—The REV. E. HAY, Exeter.

Climbing Norwood Edge—
2000 yards of twisting road—
1-in-8 gradient on the second bend . . .
in top all the way . . .

Approaching the hill known as Norwood Edge, ten miles from Leeds, drivers ordinarily change down at the bridge, in order to take the first bend. Then they change down yet again at the second bend, which is famous throughout all motoring Yorkshire for its steep climb . . . But the Buick driver goes the whole way in top gear! Taking the first bend at 22 m.p.h., this car mounts the 1-in-8 gradient of the second without a change down — and goes round the third and fourth bends at 20 m.p.h. still in top gear — smoothly, easily, with no effort at all!

BEFORE wagons, before chariots, before even wheel or axle reached England, the lines of her roadways were laid down. Light-hearted, wandering, ancient roads—made for people with lots of time!

Delightful, temperamental roads—but very difficult, very tiring for modern motorists! Turns and twists, blind corners, sudden steep ascents, the jam of traffic in ancient, narrow streets . . .

Again and again the driver of a car must change gear—in town and country, on even the shortest run.

This is why the Buick is so often the choice of those who know cars, who want trouble-free driving—because it can do practically anything in top gear, quickly and easily. Actually, except to start, the Buick driver rarely needs to touch the gear-lever!

Its brilliant, easy sweep up Norwood Edge is only typical of the way it solves all road difficulties.

The Buick's famous overhead-valve engine, developed through more than 26 years' devotion to sound engineering principles, makes this wonderful performance possible . . . And the 1930 models are 8 per cent. more powerful than the powerful Buicks of previous years!

Drive a new Buick! Any dealer will gladly let you borrow one to drive. No obligation whatsoever.

Throttle it down to a walking pace—then accelerate . . . It can speed from 10 to 40 m.p.h. in just 12 seconds in top! . . . Try a hill. It will take the average steep slope in top . . . Test its new brakes (internal-expanding, Duo-Servo) . . . Notice how smoothly you ride—due to the new double-acting hydraulic Lovejoy shock-absorbers and the new semi-elliptic springs . . .

Prices from £485 to £695. (All models are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments.)

See the Marquette, too—built in the Buick tradition—but lower in price—smaller and lighter than the Buick. The saloon is priced at only £335.

Write for detailed specifications to General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

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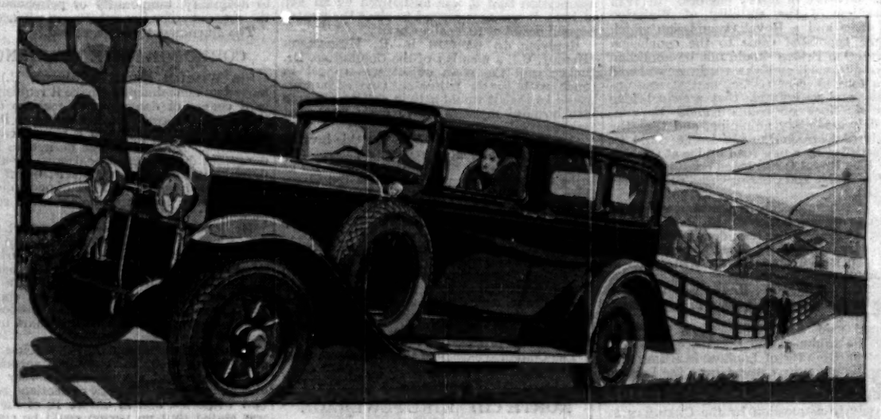
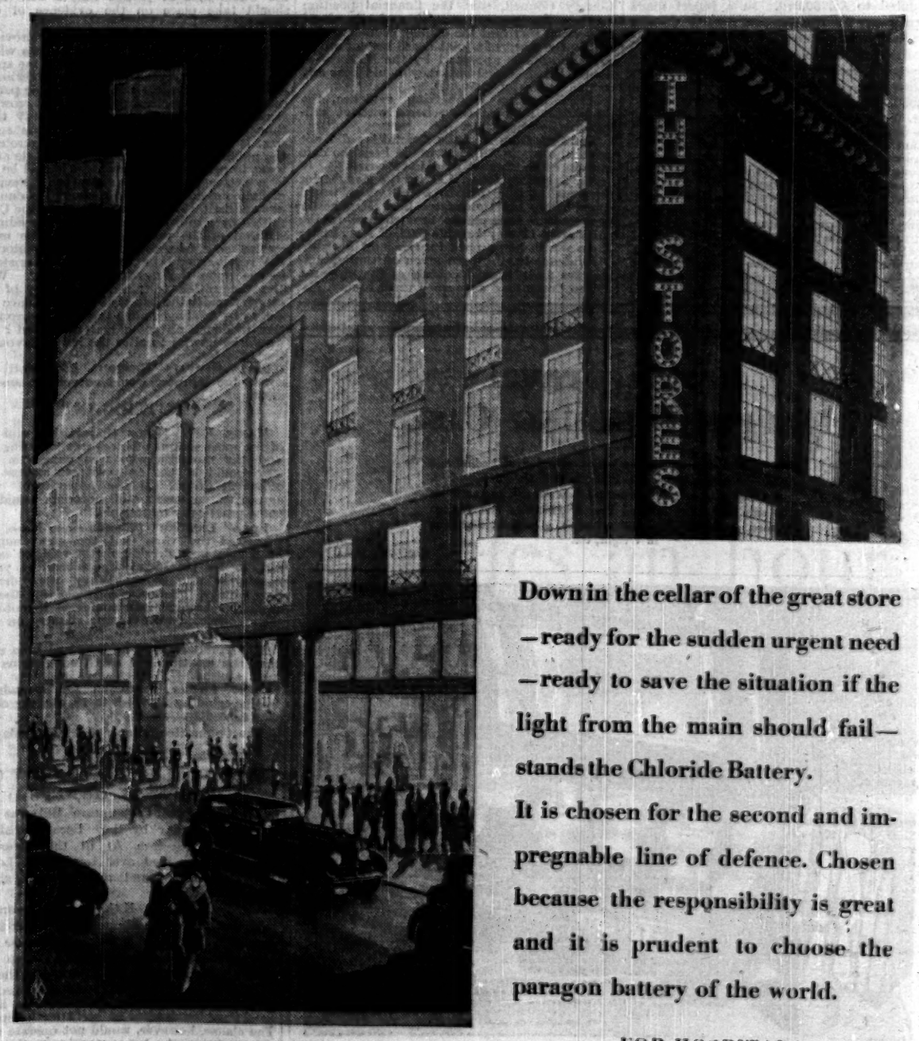
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



A 1930 Buick . . . the Pullman 7-Passenger Limousine . . . climbing Norwood Edge in top gear

THE LIGHT THAT MUST NOT FAIL



Down in the cellar of the great store—ready for the sudden urgent need—ready to save the situation if the light from the main should fail—stands the Chloride Battery.

It is chosen for the second and impregnable line of defence. Chosen because the responsibility is great and it is prudent to choose the paragon battery of the world.

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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

TEMPORARY WATERLOO BRIDGE

ASPHALT PAVING IN PLACE OF WOOD

The repaving of Waterloo (Temporary) Bridge was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the London County Council.

Mr. C. R. SIMPSON asked the amount paid to the contractor in 1925-26 for the paving of the carriage-way of the temporary structure; what compensation was to be paid to the Council for the unexpired portion of the maintenance contract due to terminate in August, 1931; and whether it was usual for work to be started before the Council had agreed to the estimate.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS, chairman of the Improvements Committee, replied that the price paid to Messrs. Griffiths in 1925-26 was £4,672 11s. 11d. No compensation would be paid to the Council. The contract had been determined at the instigation of the Council, and no further payments for maintenance would be due to the contractor. He agreed that it was not usual for work to be begun before the Council had agreed to the estimate, but in this instance, in order that the bridge should be reopened before Easter, to meet the wishes of the Ministry of Transport, it was necessary that work should be begun on March 24, which date had been arranged with the Ministry.

The Improvements Committee submitted a report on the subject in which they said that the paving had given considerable trouble. The surface was of wood blocks, which, owing to wear and tear, and small camber, rose in wet weather and caused damage to the concrete beneath. In view of the period ahead during which the temporary bridge would be required, the Committee considered that asphalt should be substituted for wood at a cost of £5,000.

Mr. SIMPSON complained that wooden blocks, which should have a life of from 13 to 20 years, were being scrapped. The Council was not getting value for its money. There must have been bad supervision by the Council during the laying of the blocks.

SIR PERCY SIMMONS said that the critics were arguing as if the blocks had been laid on a solid foundation instead of on a temporary bridge.

The Council adopted the report and voted £3,750 to meet that part of the expenditure falling in the financial year 1930-31.

HELP FOR THE BLIND

The Special Committee on the Welfare of the Blind submitted a scheme for the provision of domiciliary assistance to necessitous blind persons in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1929. The scheme was summarized in *The Times* on Monday.

Amendments were moved from the Labour benches to bring the administration directly under the Council without the intervention of the Metropolitan Society for the Blind, and to increase the suggested grant from 25s. to 27s. 6d. a week on the lines of the scheme adopted by the Middlesex County Council, it being argued that living expenses were higher in London and its vicinity than in the provinces.

The Council rejected the amendments and approved the scheme.

The only nomination received yesterday for the vacancy on the London County Council for the City of London, caused by the death of Mr. Josiah Gunton, was that of Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, who to-day will be declared elected.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S NEW ENGINES

LOCOMOTIVE TO BE ON VIEW AT WINDSOR

The Southern Railway are giving one of their new "School" Class engines to the boys of Eton College—for two days—with the approval of Dr. Alington, the headmaster.

The engine—E.900—is the first of a new type of 10 express passenger locomotives which have been built at the Southern Railway Works at Eastleigh, for use between London and the coast resorts in Kent and Sussex. The E.900 is named "Eton," and the remainder are being named after the following public schools:—Winchester, Wellington, Charterhouse, Lancing, St. Paul's, Tonbridge, Sherborne, Dulwich, and Westminster.

The task of providing engines of sufficient power to haul heavy trains, and yet light enough to travel over the difficult routes leading out of London to the South, with their steep gradients and severe curves, has been a problem for Mr. R. E. L. Maunsell, the Southern Railway's chief mechanical engineer. The "Schools" class, which has now been evolved, is really a "pocket edition" of the "Lord Nelson," and although only a four-coupled engine has the same tractive effort as the heavier 4—6—0 "King Arthur." The boiler is of the same type as that of the "King Arthur," but with a higher pressure (220lb. to the square inch) compared with the 200lb. pressure of the "King Arthur." The weight of the engine and tender is 109 tons 10cwt.

The engine will be on view at Windsor Station, Southern Railway, on Friday and Saturday, March 28 and 29, for the school, and the general public will also be admitted between 10 a.m. and 12 noon and 2 p.m. and 3.15 p.m. each day, when a charge of 3d. will be made in aid of the Southern Railway Orphanage. The Southern Railway are also presenting a framed photograph of the engine to Eton College, for exhibition in the school.

WAR WRECKAGE IN THE CHANNEL

FINE FOR UNLAWFUL REMOVAL

HERBERT SMITH, a club steward, of Peacehaven, pleaded "Guilty" at the Lewes Police Court yesterday to a charge of wrongfully removing wreckage, and failing to deliver wreckage to the Receiver of Wrecks.

Mr. H. Vinall, solicitor, prosecuting on behalf of the Board of Trade, said that an unprecedented quantity of wreckage came ashore at Peacehaven during the tempestuous weather at the end of last year, and it was assumed that it had come from a vessel sunk during the War. Notices had been continually posted along the coast giving warning of the duties of persons finding wreckage, and that the regulations were known was illustrated by the fact that this was the only case which had come up between Portsmouth and Bexhill.

Smith had got about a ton and a third of rubber, and came to an arrangement with a Mr. Ashley, baker and confectioner, of Sydenham, to purchase the rubber for £40. On January 7 the rubber was removed by motor-lorry to Sydenham. Mr. Ashley gave a cheque for £40 in payment, but becoming aware that there was some question of the legality of the transaction, he stopped payment, and Smith had not received anything.

The BENCH imposed a fine of £15 for failing to deliver wreckage, and £10 for its wrongful removal, with £2 8s. costs.

Smith said he had not a farthing in the world, and the Bench announced that in default he would go to prison for one month. Smith said he would have to go to prison, but the Bench gave him eight days to find the money.

STOLEN LETTERS BURNED

RAILWAY PORTER SENTENCED FOR MAIL-BAG THEFT

Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed by the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday on STANLEY EDWARD WOOD, 28, a railway porter, who pleaded "Guilty" to stealing a mail-bag and its contents, and receiving a postal order, well knowing it to have been stolen in the course of transmission by post.

Mr. FORSTER BOULTON, prosecuting, stated that the mail-bag was stolen from Chadwell Heath station, where Wood was employed. Wood admitted taking the bag from the foreman porter's room. After abstracting the contents he poured lamp oil on the bag and burned it with several registered packets and some bundles of letters.

Mr. Peter Marshall, clerk in the Secretary's office of the G.P.O., said there was an epidemic of mail-bag thefts. In respect of this stolen mail-bag, 27 claims for registered letters had been received. The loss in currency notes was over £90, and £70 10s. was found at Wood's address, and £11 in his possession.

In passing sentence, the RECORDER ordered that the money recovered from Wood should be refunded to the Post Office.

TWO R.A.F. OFFICERS KILLED

CRASH ON WORTHY DOWN AERODROME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINCHESTER, MARCH 25

Two officers of the Royal Air Force were killed in an accident at Worthy Down, near Winchester, last night to a large bombing aeroplane which crashed on landing at the aerodrome.

A Vickers Virginia bombing aeroplane belonging to No. 58 (Bomber) Squadron, Worthy Down, went up for night-flying practice last night, the pilot being Squadron Leader Alban S. Ellerton. With him were Flying Officer Ernest Richard White, 22, of Plymouth, Pilot Officer Percy James Pratt, 20, of County Wicklow, No. 370080 Leading Aircraftman Donald Angus Reich, of West Ealing, and No. 508749 Aircraftman (Second Class) F. R. Bernard Palmer.

About 10 p.m. the aeroplane returned to the aerodrome, and crashed with terrific force on some rising ground near the hangars, burying its nose several feet deep and completely wrecking the fuselage. Aircraftman Palmer was shot from the gunpit like a projectile and escaped marvellously with no more than bruises. Flying Officer White was killed instantly, and Pilot Officer Pratt died in a few minutes. Squadron Leader Ellerton was removed to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, where he now lies in a desperately critical condition. Leading Aircraftman Reich was slightly injured. By good fortune the machine did not catch fire.

The accident is difficult to account for, because all the officers in the aeroplane knew the country well and the aerodrome signal lights were burning as usual, visibility being reasonably good for a moonless night.

The inquest will be formally opened to-morrow and adjourned.

WOMAN'S STORY OF A FORTUNE

ALLEGED FRAUD ON AMERICAN BARRISTER

At the Tower Bridge Police Court yesterday JOAN CRAGO, 28, was charged with obtaining 10s. by false pretences from Mr. Scroggie, manager of the Waterloo-road branch of Barclays Bank, in July, 1929, and, further, with obtaining £54 by false pretences from Mr. Duncan Campbell Lee, barrister, of Brick-court, Temple, legal adviser to the American Consul-General in London.

Detective-sergeant Spash, who gave evidence of arresting the woman at Bishop's Stortford, said that her husband was a carpenter.

Mr. Raphael, in opening the case, said that on July 15 the defendant went to Mr. Scroggie, at Barclays Bank, Waterloo-road, and said she was Mrs. Henderson, and that she was staying at the York Hotel with her husband on their honeymoon. She had found out that her husband had been previously married, and that he had now gone off with his wife. She asked if he could tell her of a solicitor she could consult on the matter, and asked him if he could telegraph to her father, Mr. R. C. Michael, Cedar-avenue, Montreal. The manager was so impressed by her story that he sent off a cablegram to the address:—"Daughter stranded. Frank already married. Cable money and instructions to Barclays Bank, Waterloo-road, London. Urgent." The defendant then asked him what she should do in the meantime, and Mr. Scroggie said his wife would be pleased to entertain her. He told her to go back to the York Hotel and pack her things and telephone him when she was ready and he would come and help her to his house. She then said, "I hope they will not charge me for using the telephone, as I have no money." He gave her 10s. She went off, supposedly to pack her things, and Mr. Scroggie never saw or heard of her till now.

On February 27 she went to Mr. Campbell Lee and said that the American Consul, Mr. Carrol, had recommended her to come to him as she was in difficulties about her father's will. She said that her father and mother had been killed in a motor accident in the previous August. She gave her husband's name as Horace Crago, and said that her father had left her £100,000, besides four houses. The executor's name was Mr. John Wornikan, of Cross Point, Detroit, and asked Mr. Lee to write to try to get some settlement of the estate. On various occasions, between February 27 and March 4, Mr. Lee helped her as she said she was temporarily financially embarrassed. In all he parted with £54. The prosecution contended that these stories were quite untrue and, therefore, the money was obtained by false pretences.

Mr. Campbell Lee, giving evidence, said that he wrote to Mr. John Wornikan at the address given to him by the defendant, but got no reply. The defendant told him that the value of her estate was £100,000.

A remand was ordered.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes attended the annual Court of the Governors of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, yesterday, and also visited the Eastman Dental Clinic, the erection of which was made possible by the gift of £200,000 from Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, New York. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone last April, and the completion of the clinic is due next May.

LORD RIDDELL, who presided at the court, presented the 102nd annual report, which was adopted. He said the construction of the dental clinic was proceeding satisfactorily, and they had planned and started building a new obstetric department, which would be the finest of its kind in Central London, if not in the country. They had been able to start the building through the generosity of Sir Albert Levy, the hon. treasurer, who had given the sum of £50,000. In the medical and surgical departments they had attended nearly 800 patients a day. In addition there were 265 beds always full, and these, as a rule, could be filled twice over. By resource and hard work they had reduced last year's deficit of £16,595 to a deficit of £7,538. The hospital was supported by a large number of women, particularly American women. In fact it had been adopted by American women. He expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Eastman and to others who had generously helped the hospital, and he appealed for new annual subscribers.

The American Ambassador described the occasion as the most impressive he had attended in this country. They saw so many evidences of man's inhumanity to man all around them that it was a great thing to come to a great institution like the Royal Free Hospital, which was a demonstration of man's humanity to man. He referred with gratitude to what the hospital had been able to do for Americans in London, and, alluding to a booklet on the hospital's work, said he had found in it a little phrase which stood out against the background of information like a jewel set in gold:—"Without letters of recommendation." That phrase indicated that the policy of that great institution in its great humanitarian work considered no personality, position, or race, but only the actual needs of the individual, poor, hopeless, and helpless as he might be. That was his kind of a hospital; and in carrying out its great work the Royal Free Hospital was only, in its way, fulfilling the mission of the Lord Himself, Who at all times and everywhere, looking only to the needs of men, took on Himself the burdens and sufferings of those who needed help.

Among those present were:—

Lord Masereene and Ferrard, Lord Greenwood, K.C., Sir Neville and Lady Pearson, Lady Emmott, Sir Albert and Lady Levy, Dr. Lancelot S. T. Burrell, Miss Bulman, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald, Sir Walter Schröder, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Dame Janet Campbell, Lady Chalmers, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Lady Flibank, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Arnold Henderson, Sir Herbert Lidiard, Lady Ossulston, Sir Milsom Rees, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Pancras, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, and Sir George and Lady Barstow.

£220 FINE FOR ATTEMPTED SILK SMUGGLING

MAY A. JACOB, of Clarendon-court, Maida Vale, pleaded "Guilty" at the Westminster Police Court yesterday, on a summons for attempted evasion of Customs duty on silk goods at Victoria Station. Mr. R. L. Fisk, prosecuting, stated that the defendant declared a silk dress and was challenged by an officer respecting three other dresses, which in the first instance she said she believed were bought in London. She afterwards admitted that they had all been bought in France. Mr. Roome, for the defendant, said she wished to express her deep regret. She was not herself, having travelled all night and being sleepless and over-wrought. She did not sign a false declaration. Mr. BOYD imposed a penalty of £220, saying that the defendant must have known perfectly well that the penalty for attempted evasion was heavy. A month was allowed for the payment of the fine.

BRADFORD SHOP MURDER

TRIAL OPENED AT ASSIZES

At the West Riding Assizes at Leeds yesterday, before Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS, WILLIAM WARNE, 44, greengrocer, of Baildon Green, Shipley, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mrs. Edith Buckton, 39, a widow, at her shop in Wakefield-road, Bradford.

Mrs. Buckton was found with her skull shattered in an upper room on the night of December 30. The injuries had apparently been caused by a 4lb. weight taken from the shop. Warne pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., and Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., prosecuted for the Crown, and Warne was defended by Mr. Norman Harper.

Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, in opening the case, said that Mrs. Buckton in 1913 married Thomas Buckton, a man 20 years her senior. That marriage was not happy, and she left him in 1921 and went to live with another man in Leeds. In 1924 she went to live with Warne at Rotherham, where, with Warne, she kept a small greengrocer's shop. In 1925 Warne and Buckton lived at Sheffield, and in 1927 went to Bradford, where, in Wakefield-road, they started a sweets and grocery shop. In that year Thomas Buckton died, and in the October Warne and Mrs. Buckton went through a form of marriage at Bradford Register Office. The first relations between the couple were happy and the business prospered, but later it declined, and the couple parted after trouble over money matters. Warne went to live with his sister at Baildon.

Some weeks before the murder Warne forced his way into the shop, and Mrs. Buckton called the police to put him out. On the night before the murder a friend of Mrs. Buckton's named Mrs. Yates, sitting in the kitchen of the shop, saw the face of a man peering in through the glass panel of the door, and recognized it as the face of Warne. Mrs. Buckton became very nervous, and a little girl, Kathleen Marks, stopped with her that night. That showed Mrs. Buckton's fear of Warne. The next night Mrs. Buckton left a friend's house shortly after 10 o'clock to go home and sleep by herself. That was the last time she was seen alive. Next day her body was found, in her night attire, lying across a mattress in the back bedroom.

Warne's movements that night were important. He had failed to return to his sister's house at Baildon, where he had been lodging, until early next morning, when, in his sister's language, he "looked funny." Asked where he had been, he replied, "To Bradford," as Buckton had sent for him saying she wanted 10s. for the electricity bill. He said she had laughed in his face and had thrown a weight at him, and that he had thrown it back at her and hit her with it. In his subsequent statement at the police court, said counsel, Warne added that he ran upstairs, his mind became blank, and he knew nothing more until half-past 8 next morning. There was evidence that Warne had come back from the War a broken man, suffering physically, and mentally distressed.

Maria Warne said that the accused man, her brother, was very much in love with Mrs. Buckton, for whom he could never do too much. Mrs. Buckton was a funny-natured woman, who would sulk for days at a time. Warne was subject to fits.

The trial was adjourned till this morning.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

SECRETARY AND "AN IMPERIAL MISSION"

Mr. O. J. R. HOWARTH, secretary of the British Association, addressed the Dominions and Colonies Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday on the work of the association in relation to the Empire. He claimed that the British Association had an Imperial mission even beyond the immediate confines of science. One of its members to whom it fell in South Africa last year to broadcast a speech of farewell ventured to use these words:—

"Many of us . . . . have viewed with sympathetic concern the problems of political economy which still beset a Union born of disunion, and not yet wholly escaped from the perils of birth. . . . . May not we, viewing all problems from the common ground and the high ground of science, express our belief that escape can and will be found? . . . . In the development of this great country science must be used. You are using it: use it ever more fully, and in that pursuit and use of knowledge which is science let us achieve community of thought and action."

That was perhaps no more than the expression of a pious hope—a phrase which implied much the same sort of compliment as to say that a man meant well. But the hope was sincere, and the words did mean well, and inherent in them there was intended to be an implication of what he called the association's Imperial mission. At least they were no more immodest than the claim of Playfair when, as president of the association shortly after that first meeting in Montreal, he said that it "marked a distinct epoch in the history of civilization." And even that ought not to be denied.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A RABBIT

CASE AGAINST GREYHOUND TRAINER DISMISSED

At Wealdstone yesterday, EDWIN BARNES PROBERT, a licensed trainer at the Wembley greyhound kennels, was summoned by the R.S.P.C.A. for ill-treating a rabbit by terrifying it at the kennels on March 5. He denied the allegation, and the BENCH dismissed the case.

Inspectors Banfield and Green, of the R.S.P.C.A., stated that they kept observation on the paddock at Wembley from the tower on "London Bridge" in the exhibition grounds, a distance of about 80 to 100 yards. Using powerful glasses, they saw Probert take a live rabbit from a sack by its ears, holding it for about a minute and a half in front of two greyhounds which were held on leash. They were certain, they stated, that the rabbit was a live one, by the movements of its body and legs. It appeared very terrified and struggled to get away. When spoken to by Inspector Banfield, Probert, it was further alleged, put the rabbit under his coat, reappearing three minutes later with a stuffed rabbit there.

Probert, on oath, denied that the rabbit was a live one, and said it was customary to carry a dummy rabbit in a sack in order to deceive the dogs. He produced a dummy in court, and dangled it from a string in the manner he said he was doing when observed by the inspectors. The defendant added that trainers were under instructions not to use live rabbits under a penalty of instant dismissal and forfeiture of their trainer's licence.

In dismissing the summons, SIR ALEXANDER CARLYON (chairman) said the Bench were not satisfied that the case was proved, although the R.S.P.C.A. were justified in bringing it forward.

LESS UNSIGHTLY PETROL STATIONS

COMPETITION FOR ARCHITECTS

While the unsightliness of petrol filling stations on rural roads is deplored, the requirements of motorists are likely to lead to increases in their number. The Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors have accordingly decided to start a competition to encourage the study and development of petrol stations planned to meet the commercial requirements of the distributors, but which may at the same time respect the beauty of natural surroundings.

Cash prizes ranging from 50 guineas will be offered by the association, and the competition, which will be judged by independent assessors, is to be open to British architects and their assistants throughout the world. The inclusion of signs in the designs will be compulsory. Competitors are not to adhere rigidly to the by-laws of any particular local authority, but designs must be of a character which would meet with the approval of local authorities.

The association last year arranged a competition for designs for modern business buildings, and Mr. Selfridge acted as one of the assessors. This attracted over 500 entries. For the new competition the assessors will include architects and assistants chosen by commercial organizations. Fuller details will be announced next month.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 31st and 32nd public meetings at Broadway Buildings to-morrow and on Friday, when evidence will be heard from Mr. Randle F. W. Holme, on behalf of the Brewers' Society; Alderman Franklin Thornton, on behalf of the National Federation of Off-Licence Holders' Associations; Mr. J. H. Todd, on behalf of the Wine and Spirit Trade Association; and (time permitting) Mr. H. N. Linstead and Mr. G. A. Mallinson, on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Retail Pharmacists' Union respectively.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's fortnightly show, which is being held in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, opened yesterday afternoon. Greenhouse plants predominated, but there were many displays of rock-garden plants, daffodils, and other hardy subjects which had been brought forward under glass, together with two groups of daffodils and one of anemones from the open ground in Cornwall. There was also an exhibit of vegetables. The show will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Perhaps the most attractive exhibit in the show was a large group of freesias shown by Mr. G. H. Dalrymple, who has devoted much attention to these plants and raised many fine varieties of quite new shades. Among the best were "Beauty" (rosy pink), "Maryon" (lavender-mauve), "Treasure" (bright yellow), "Tangerine" (orange), and "Mrs. R. F. Felton" (creamy white). Mr. Dalrymple was awarded a gold medal.

Another outstanding exhibit which won a gold medal was a group of *Cymbidium* hybrids sent by Major Cyril Drummond from his garden at Cadland Park, Southampton. It was tastefully arranged on a large oval stage and formed an admirable central feature of the show. Among the numerous varieties were several forms of *Cymbidium* "Solent," a hybrid raised at Cadland Park. Sir Jeremiah Colman sent a small exhibit consisting chiefly of *Cattleya* hybrids. Two of the plants in this group—namely, *Laeliocattleya* "Mrs. Temple" "Gatton Park Variety," and *Cymbidium* "Fearnley Sander" "Gatton Park Variety"—received awards of merit. The latter had buff petals and sepals, while the lip and column were almost wholly crimson. Messrs. Sander had a handsome group composed mainly of *Cymbidium* hybrids, two of the most beautiful being *C.* "Flamingo" "St. Albans Variety" and *C.* "Diadem." They also showed *Lycaste gigantea*, which has green sepals and petals and a brown lip, and has not been exhibited for some years.

A mixed group of orchids, in which varieties of *Cymbidium* and *Cypripedium* predominated, was staged by Messrs. Black and Flory. The *Cymbidium* hybrids included "Hyericum," which has apricot flowers flushed with rose. In a collection of choice varieties of *Cymbidium* H. G. Alexander, Limited, showed *C.* "Baldur" variety "Magnolia," which has exceptionally large flowers of a creamy yellow tinted with buff and rose.

A feature of the group from Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. was a well-grown plant of *Cattleya* "Trimos," carrying 12 blooms. Messrs. Charlesworth showed *Odontoglossum* and *Odontioda* hybrids. A certificate of cultural commendation was awarded to Mr. Butcher for a plant of *Odontioda* "Dauntless," with about 40 open flowers, shown by his employer, Sir William Cooke. The following new orchids received awards of merit:—*Lycaste Lucianii* variety "Cloudslee," shown by Dr. F. T. Paul; *Odontoglossum crispum* variety "Constance Mercer," shown by Mr. F. Mercer; and *Miltonia* "Memoria H. T. Pitt" variety *roseum*, shown by Mr. R. Paterson.

A SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT

An exhibit which attracted much attention was a display of the greenhouse bulbous plant *Leucocoryne ixioides*, which Mr. Clarence Elliott sent home from Coquimbo, South America, in 1928. The flowers, which are blue with white centres, reminding one of *Chionodoxa Luciliae*, are borne in umbels on wiry stems about 18in. long and smell pleasantly of almonds. It is said that the plant is easily grown and that the cut blooms last well in water, and if that is so the plant should have a great future. R. Green, Limited, had a particularly well arranged group of greenhouse plants, principally azaleas, and Messrs. W. Blom and Son also showed azaleas together with white, pink, and blue hydrangeas. The Rolvenden Nurseries sent a display of the mauve *Statice profusa superba* relieved with white carnations. Foliage plants, including several varieties of *Codiaeum*, were shown by L. R. Russell, Limited, and Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. exhibited miscellaneous greenhouse plants. There were two groups of carnations and two of forced roses.

Daffodils from the open were well shown by Messrs. Barr and Sons, who gave prominence to a bold bicolor trumpet variety called "Ptolemy." Another large group came from Mr. R. F. Calvert, who showed, among other good modern varieties, "Whiteley Gem," which resembles "Fortune," but has smaller flowers. This received an award of merit as a variety for cutting, and "Tashkend," shown by the same exhibitor, received an award as a variety for exhibition. Mr. J. L. Richardson had perfect blooms of a number of choice daffodils, including "Beersheba," the finest of white trumpet varieties, and this variety was also shown in excellent condition in a small collection staged by Mr. Guy Wilson. An award of merit as a variety for cultivation in pots, pans, or bowls was made to "Widewing," a poet's daffodil shown by Mr. F. A. Secrett.

There were many bright exhibits of rock-garden plants, chiefly saxifrages, most of them being arranged on small rock gardens on tables. Clarence Elliott, Limited, had a collection in pans suitable for the alpine house, and their well-flowered examples of *Saxifraga oppositifolia splendens* and *S. o. latina* were much admired; Messrs. M. Prichard and Sons had, among other things, several good displays of double varieties of the common primrose.

Forced shrubs were represented by some pleasing groups, those staged by Messrs. Cutbush and Messrs. Hillier being particularly good.

A first-class certificate was awarded to the orange-flowered greenhouse shrub *Streptosolen Jamesonii* sent from Reading University. Awards of merit were made to the half-hardy cruciferous violet-blue bedding plant, *Moricandia sonchifolia* shown by Mr. T. Hay, and to Rhododendron K.W. 6903, sent by Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. R. Messel.

PROPOSED EWELL BY-PASS ROAD

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL TO IGNORE PROTESTS

Opponents of the proposed Ewell by-pass road, as officially planned, have been informed that the Surrey County Council is to take no action in respect of the protests contained in a local petition or the appeal of a meeting of Ewell parishioners that the matter should be referred to the Greater London Regional Planning Committee for investigation.

Objection to the by-pass has been based on a threatened destruction of amenities, and a submission, supported by Professor S. D. Adshead, that there has been a failure to appreciate the true character of the problem of traffic on the London-Leatherhead road. The area, it is stated, has never been the subject of regional planning. Opponents of the scheme, which is now before the Ministry of Transport, intend to continue their opposition in such ways as are still open to them. It is pointed out that the meeting on March 7, which was attended by 500 persons, with another 100 unable to get inside the hall, gave a unanimous vote in support of the request for action to be delayed and for reference to the Greater London Planning Committee.

MARGATE MURDER CASE

The Press Association understands that it has been decided to lodge an appeal on behalf of Sidney Harry Fox, who was sentenced to death on Friday last at the Sussex Assizes for the murder of his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate. Mr. G. Hindle, his solicitor, will visit Fox in Maidstone Prison, probably on Friday.

EXPLOSION AT A LONDON SCHOOL

In the cookery centre of Gifford-street elementary school, Caledonian-road, N., a gas copper exploded yesterday. The noise of the explosion was heard in neighbouring streets and, fearing that their children had been hurt, women hurriedly left their homes and gathered outside the school gates. A master, who was drilling boys in the playground, said that the entrances to the playground were locked as usual during school hours, and the women hammered at the gates and called out to know what had happened. There were several hundred mothers and they were all very excited, until reassured by policemen. The headmistress of the school stated that no damage was done by the explosion, which seemed to have been caused by the copper becoming filled with gas. The children were able to resume their work of preparing dinners for other children.

GOVERNMENT AND THE CADET FORCE

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF GRANT

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

The Government proposal to disown the Cadet Force is to be made the subject of strong representations from the senior organizations which run cadet units in schools or in association with boy training societies. The Government proposal, as it stands, is to continue recognition of cadet units until all are inspected this year, by October, pay out the grant of £10,700 now provided, and then strike off the force from military control.

The units have been in the Army List for several decades and close affiliations have grown up between the cadets and Regular and Territorial battalions. These alliances are official like the Army Council's decree of "recognition" of an efficient unit. This entails a grant of 4s. to the unit for each cadet and 1s. to the County Association for administrative expenses, help at camping time, the use of equipment, and, often, the use of drill halls. The withdrawal of the Government grant will place on the shoulders of Cadet officers and their friends the whole burden of maintaining units, roughly £1 a head annually for each cadet. The secondary schools and big organizations will not be affected so much as the poor units in towns and cities who live from hand to mouth even with the present grant. Previously when the grant was temporarily withdrawn the numbers rapidly decreased.

The main training of the boys is in physical development and the principles of good citizenship. In 1914 the strength was 41,000, and during the Great War this total was doubled under the care of a special branch directed by a Scots Guards officer under the Director-General of the Territorial Force. In the years succeeding the Armistice, with a grant made, the War Office administration of the force was placed for the first time in the hands of a Cadet officer and the numbers ran up to 120,000. The disbandment of the Cadet Branch had an effect on numbers, but the main decrease to 50,000 occurred when the grant was withdrawn some years ago. The restoration of the grant did not bring any considerable number of applications to rejoin. Last October the numbers stood at 2,391 cadet officers and 48,352 cadets. In 1921-22, the peak years before the loss of the old grant when the force included about 120,000 cadets, the number of cadet officers was nearly 6,000.

OLD BAILEY CALENDAR

THE RECORDER AND "SUICIDE PACTS"

The second March session of the Central Criminal Court was opened by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow) at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, yesterday. There were present on the Bench with the Lord Mayor at the opening ceremony and the empanelling of the Grand Jury Alderman Sir Charles Johnston, the Recorder of London (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal, Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater, Mr. Under-Sheriff T. Howard Deighton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff W. H. Champness.

The RECORDER, in charging the Grand Jury, said the calendar contained the names of 63 persons, and it was rather a heavy one, considering the short interval that had elapsed since the beginning of the last session—a period of three weeks. There were two charges of murder, two of manslaughter, several of violence including robbery, three of blackmail, two of fraudulent conversion, and eight of bigamy.

The Recorder explained to the Grand Jury the law in regard to what was called "Suicide pact." He said that anyone who encouraged another to commit suicide and was present aiding that person when he did so was guilty of murder as a principal. If persons encouraged each other to self-murder and one killed himself and the other failed in the attempt, the latter was a principal to the murder of the other.

The hearing of cases in the Judge's list will begin before Mr. Justice Hawke to-morrow.

W. R. A. Fetherstonhaugh and C. N. Anley will represent Cheltenham College in the Public Schools Rackets Championship, at Queen's Club, on April 14. Cheltenham meet Harrow in the first round.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL SERVICE

PAY OF EDUCATION INSPECTORS

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service resumed its public sittings yesterday in Lincoln's Inn Old Hall, Lord Tomlin presiding.

Evidence was given on behalf of the Board of Education Inspectors' Association by Mr. G. T. Hankin, Inspector, Secondary Branch; Mr. H. E. B. Green, Assistant Inspector; Mr. F. W. Chambers, Inspector, Elementary Branch; and Mr. G. W. Hefford, Inspector, Technological Branch.

In a joint memorandum they explained that the Inspectorate of the Board of Education was responsible for the inspection of public elementary schools, secondary schools, technical and continuation schools, art schools, and training colleges for teachers. It was also responsible for the educational efficiency of Poor Law schools and cooperated with the Home Office in the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools and Borstal institutions and other institutions under the Services.

Replying to LORD TOMLIN, Mr. Hankin said that the work could equally be done by women as by men. In the educational world prejudice against women inspectors still existed, but it was rapidly disappearing. Women were taking their natural position in the educational services without much worrying about their appointment. There would, however, always be work which could only be done by men and work which could only be done by women. Practically every inspector had teaching experience. About one-third of them taught for 15 or more years before appointment as inspectors.

NEW SALARY SCALE WANTED

Dealing with the growth of educational work in this country, the association's memorandum stated that in 1859, when the grant was £61,000, there were 59 inspectors, costing £36,600. Last year, when the grant was £40,000,000, there were 339 inspectors, costing £260,734. So far as the inspectorate was concerned, there was little reason to complain of the growing cost of bureaucracy. The cost of inspection a child per annum was at present a fraction over 10d.

The association maintained that, apart from the cost-of-living bonus, the wage scales today were not very much better than they were 50 years ago. The inspectorate was now relatively in a much worse position than it was formerly, and a new salary scale was needed. The raising of the school age would mean another 500,000 children in the schools. The standard of teaching in State-aided schools was steadily rising, both in academic knowledge and educational technique. Future demands would be for highly qualified inspectors to meet highly qualified teachers and more complicated conditions.

In comparing the salary scales of teachers, local education inspectors, and the Board of Education inspectors, the association maintained that it was not in the public interest that the Board's inspectors should in some cases be paid less than head teachers and local officers with whom they had dealings.

Replying to Mr. F. W. GOLDSTONE (secretary of the National Union of Teachers, and a member of the Commission), Mr. Chambers said that if a successful headmaster, earning £606, desired to enter the inspectorate, it would mean a reduction of salary of nearly £200. It would take him 16 years to receive £50 more per annum than he was receiving as a headmaster.

Evidence was given by representatives of the Board of Education's woman inspectors. It was submitted that woman inspectors had never been incorporated into the main organization of the inspectorate. The woman inspector of elementary schools was rarely consulted on questions of educational policy and reorganization, and it was considered that the subordinate position of such inspectors was a grave defect in the Board of Education's system. The work of woman inspectors was generally restricted to matters dealing with women and younger children. In the interests of education it was considered that there should be full cooperation between the man inspectors and themselves.

Among the proposals submitted on behalf of the woman inspectors were equality of status and opportunity, equal pay for men and women in the same grades, and the abolition of the compulsory retirement of women on marriage.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

News in Brief

Mr. R. C. Pomeroy, chief attendant at the Bethnal Green Museum, retired yesterday after 46 years' service.

Charles Tame, 16, of Vespan-road, Shepherd's Bush, lift boy at an hotel in Tottenham Court-road, was caught between the floor and the top of the door on the lift yesterday, and was killed.

An exhibition arranged by the School Journey Association at the Central Hall, Westminster, on Friday, April 4, will be opened by Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.

At Brentwood, Essex, yesterday, William Hamlett and Leslie Hoskings, two young London men, were remanded in custody, charged with stealing Communion plate from Billericay Congregational Church.

The Industrial Court, under an award issued yesterday, has decided that the basis salary scale of assistant surveyors, Class I., in the General Post Office shall be £550, rising by increments of £20 to a maximum of £700.

A bench warrant was issued at the London Sessions yesterday against George Keeling Smith, 31, described as an estate agent, who failed to surrender on Monday to his bail on a charge from Marlborough-street Police Court of obtaining money by false pretences.

At Watford yesterday, Charles Alfred Palfrey, 23, labourer, of Southwold-road, Watford, who was charged with feloniously wounding Frederick Sharpe, with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, on March 12, was again remanded for seven days. It was stated that Sharpe was still in hospital.

Mr. E. J. Garwell, corn merchant, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, has just received a postcard, posted at Stamford (18 miles distant) on June 5, 1908 (22 years ago), and addressed to his father, now dead. When delivered 1d. excess postage was demanded, as the postcard bore a ½d. stamp only, which was the postcard rate in 1908.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A reward of £600 is offered for the return of a brown leather wallet containing packets of diamonds. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the Punjab University Professorship in History. (p. 3)

An architect's original proof of an accepted design for Brompton Oratory is for sale. (p. 1)

A communication is requested from any person having knowledge of any will made by the late Richard Gerrish, late of Blue Boar Row and The Manor, Milford, Salisbury. (p. 1)

The secretary of a pension fund will be glad to hear particulars of cases of middle-class sufferers from an organic nervous disease. (p. 1)

A communication is requested from the driver of a private car who on Monday night, coming through Marlborough-gate (St. James's Palace), had to swerve to avoid collision with a private car and taxi. (p. 1)

HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

SIR JOHN PAGET, presiding yesterday at the annual general meeting of the governors and members of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C., said there had been more patients than last year—7,623, as compared with 7,538—and the cost per week had been somewhat higher. It was unfortunate that their expenditure had exceeded the income by £6,181; they could only hope for some improvement and exercise rigid economy. Legacies had been a good deal less than in 1928, and there was some anxiety regarding the future. The report and statement of accounts were adopted, and the following resolution was agreed to:—"That the limitation on borrowing powers of the board of management under clause 16 of the Charter shall be

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE PLEASURES OF "TALKING SHOP"

By CALLISTHENES

The man who cannot talk shop can seldom talk anything else. If he is not interested enough in his job to talk about it he had better change it. If he cannot interest other people in it he had better learn more about it.

Our experience is that conversation seldom takes on such energy and sincerity as when shop is being talked. In a general company conversation about the weather and sport and books and politics often degenerates into dreary thumb-twiddling, but as soon as some one starts talking about his own profession or business a little centre of vitality develops which, with good luck, may spread through the whole room.

And it is only natural it should be so. We can only interest others in what we are interested in ourselves. We can only talk expertly on subjects in which we have experience. These two conditions are best met by the profession in which a man earns his living. The ordinary barrister is most interesting when he talks about cases and courts, the ordinary actor when he talks about plays and audiences, the ordinary banker when he talks about the rate of interest and the disposal of money.

There is perhaps an historical aspect in the matter. The conventional prejudice against "shop" may date back to the time when business was looked down on. When the man who earned money was regarded as the inferior of the man who got it from his father it was probably easier to talk about the hunt or the House of Lords than about business. But time has brought its revenges. The idle life interests few nowadays. To have a profession, a job, a business is now almost essential to the man who would interest others in his conversation.

Business, too, is itself more interesting. It is done with more knowledge, more ambition, more self-reliance. It is shot all through with national and international influences. It is more competitive, and a contest is always interesting. It is more adventurous, and courage is always a better topic than routine.

There is perhaps an historical note, too, in the greater sincerity of conversation. Convention in the last sixteen years has been driven pell-mell from its old domains. Since it was driven out of conversation "shop" has come into its own.

In all this we are speaking from the point of view of the listener. We know the kind of talk we enjoy listening to. We would not pass on from this to recommend that a man should thrust his personal interests and his personal point of view upon his companions. Egotism will always be a social inelegance, and a man must be sure that he is talking "shop" out of the fullness of his interest in his business not out of the poverty of his interests in other affairs. But, making all allowances, we still think that the man who talks with knowledge and humour, with point and zest, about his own profession or business adds to the pleasure of companionship and the vitality of social intercourse.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

THE "HALL OF DARIUS"

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF LONDON COPY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The threatened destruction of the "Hall of Darius" at 47, Brook-street, announced in an advertisement in *The Times* of yesterday, is perhaps the more notable in view of the tentative arrangements already made to hold an exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House next year. The Hall, 40ft. square, was built to the orders of Sir John Bland-Sutton in 1905, and contains no original antique material. It is none the less a very fair reproduction to scale of the "Hall of a Hundred Columns" at Persepolis, attributed to Darius, and built early in the fifth century B.C., blending with this reproductions from the later freizes of Artaxerxes II., discovered by M. Dieulafoy at Susa, which now rest in the Louvre under the name of the "Archer" frieze and the "Lion" frieze.

The most essential features of the Hall are the columns. Slender fluted shafts rest below on two mouldings which widen into a bell-like curve of inverted leaves, while at their heads a rather Egyptian-looking palm-leaf capital is surprisingly carried up into a four-sided abacus flanked with rows of volutes carved in opposite directions. Each of these in its turn supports the roof on the heads and shoulders of two conventional bulls placed back to back. The marble of the original columns is well reproduced in the London Hall in scagliola, and the multicoloured glazed-brick walls of Persepolis are reproduced in similar bricks with the coloured "Archer" procession above them. An inner frieze with the glazed-brick lions and winged figures rests on the innermost row of columns. The effect is not only strange in its environment, but perhaps worthy of preservation as the only plastic illustration of this period of architecture in the country.

LORD ATHLONE'S SUSSEX SEAT

The Earl of Athlone has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to let Brantridge Park, Balcombe, furnished. The mansion stands in a richly timbered park.

The seventh annual reunion dinner of the Women's Royal Air Force will be held at the Comedy Restaurant, 38, Panton-street, Haymarket, S.W.1, on Saturday, April 5, at 7.15 p.m. The chair will be taken by Professor Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, president of the Old Comrades' Association. Application for tickets should be made to Miss George, 72, Brampton-road, St. Albans.

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

TECHNIQUE OF WIDE SCREEN

The development in America of wide film and wide screen cinematography is the subject of a special report prepared by the Technical Committee of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. While the committee believe that the question of the wide film will become one of very considerable importance, particularly to the large theatres, in the near future, they consider that it is reasonably certain that the standardization of size will be achieved before any general adoption of the wide film in this country is called for. Statistics in America, it is pointed out, suggest that two years will be needed to make the change.

Wide screen projection may be divided into two types: the first of these embraces the magnification of portions of the film in order to emphasize certain salient episodes or "shots" in the picture. The first instance of this type of wide screen projection came in 1926, when Paramount used the Magnascope in New York in connexion with the projection of scenes in *Old Ironsides*. The Magnascope was also used at the Plaza and other London theatres for the presentation of *Chang* and later for *The Four Feathers* at the Carlton. The Magnascope is merely an optical arrangement of magnifying lenses used in conjunction with the standard projector and with an enlarged screen, the surround of which is unmasked synchronously with the magnification of the projected picture and remasked as the picture returns to normal dimensions. In America the effect of this magnification of image is heightened by the use of a screen mounted on a track, so that it is pushed forward toward the proscenium as the enlarged image opens out. Other systems of a similar nature are the Fear, the Fox Grandeur, the R.K.O., and the Sono-Art.

MAGNIFICATION

The possibilities of the wide film have, however, induced many exhibitors in this country to introduce "stunt" wide screen effects of this type; as instance the magnification of some 800 feet of *The Gold Diggers on Broadway* at the Regal Cinema. The effect is here cleverly produced by the aid of a magnifying lens costing very little, plus the inventive faculty of the supervising projectionist. There are also several elaborations of this scheme of creating alteration of screen dimension by magnification; Mr. Charles Pathé, of Paris, sponsored a scientific device of this kind for a few weeks, while Sir Oswald Stoll is, in conjunction with a leading British optical firm, interested in an ingenious invention now being used at the Stoll Picture Theatre. All these are interesting from the viewpoint of showmanship, but screen magnification of pictures has no bearing on the wide film and the wide screen as now being developed in America, and the committee therefore attach no importance to this from the technical point of view.

In the wide film they are faced with circumstances that may possibly have formidable implications for the exhibiting side of the industry in the near future; and it is with this aspect of the matter that the report is primarily concerned. It will be noted that the various forms of wide film put forward by producing interests employ stock of varying dimension; and although a special committee of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers have had under consideration the question of standardizations, no agreement has yet—so far as is known—been reached.

CAUSE OF CHANGE

Some exhibitors, the report adds, may be inclined to regard the wide film as an attempt to stampede the film industry into another "money-extracting" change. Unquestionably the change is due in the main to two circumstances arising from the advent of the "talkies," the first of these being the need for greater area of sound track, in order to improve the quantity of recording and consequent quality of reproduction; and, secondly, the desire to remedy the curtailment of the width of picture made necessary by the introduction of the sound track, and to provide a picture of more artistic, pleasing, and spectacular proportions. The wide film, the report states, will undoubtedly give a more attractive picture, and for that reason is likely to be installed by those houses able to afford the immediate financial advantage of the novelty.

In discussing the prospects of the smaller theatres during the period of transition, the committee do not think that they will be harassed by failure or supply of standard dimension product, as in the case of silent product. Sound film called for an entirely new production technique, which rendered it difficult, if not actually impossible, to take sound and silent versions side by side. No such limits exist in the case of wide and standard film dimensions.

Referring to the cost of projecting wide films, the report states that the cost would, upon standardization size, seem to lie chiefly in the need for new projectors; but in the opinion of the committee there is no reason why this should involve more than a slight increase on present prices. With regard to alteration of proscenium, it is pointed out that whatever the dimensions of the film the exhibitor can always adjust the size of his projected picture to the needs of his theatre by the use of projection lenses of suitable focus. This applies, too, to any slight difficulties connected with eyestrain.

BRITISH FILMS

Sir Gerald du Maurier will play the part of Matt Denant in the talking film version of Mr. John Galsworthy's play *Escape*, which is being directed by Mr. Basil Dean for the Associated Talking Pictures, Limited, of which company Mr. Dean is the chairman. The film is being made in cooperation with the R.K.O., of America, who have sent to England a number of expert technicians to assist in the making of the film. Work on the production has already begun in the country and at the studios of the British Lion Corporation. Many of the scenes will be shot on Dartmoor and the actual places that the author had in mind when he wrote the play. *Escape* and other future productions will be distributed throughout the world by the R.K.O. under the title of "Associated Radio Pictures." All subsequent productions will be by British authors, made in England, and by British artists, with the assistance from time to time, if jointly seen fit, of American "stars" selected by the R.K.O., either from their own organization or elsewhere.

An interesting announcement regarding the production of British films has also been issued by the Associated Sound Film Industries, Limited, who state that they have made arrangements for the production of several multilingual talking pictures and a series of talking comedy "shorts." The programme includes the following three "super" films:—*City of Song*, a story set partly in Naples and partly in London, to be made in four versions—English, German, French, and Italian; *The Beggar's Opera*, one of the greatest theatrical and musical successes both in England and Germany, of this decade, of which two versions—English and French—will be prepared; and *Smoke and Steel*, which is described as "a big drama of British industrial life." The dialogue of the English version of *City of Song* will be written by Mr. Miles Malleson, and it will be produced by Mr. Carmine Gallone, the Italian director, with a cast including Miss Betty Stockfield, Mr. Jan Kiepura, the Polish tenor, Mr. Hugh Wakefield, and Mr. Philip Easton. The leading woman's part in the German version will be taken by Miss Brigette Helm, the German actress.

The British International film *Atlantic* has been selected as the first talking film to be shown in Bulgaria. It will open this week at the Theatre Moderne, in Sofia, and the King of Bulgaria has expressed his intention of being present, and also the leading members of the Government and Embassies.

Miss Norma Talmadge will be seen at the New Gallery on Monday in her first all-talking film, *New York Nights*, a screen version of the stage play *Tin Pan Alley*, by Mr. Hugh S. Stange. Among the new talkies to be seen in Central London this week are *Alf's Button*, based on Mr. W. A. Darlington's story, at the Astoria; Mr. Clive Brook and Miss Ruth Chatterton in *The Laughing Lady*, at the Plaza; and *The Show of Shows*, of which a review appeared in *The Times* of yesterday, at the Tivoli.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*No, No, Nanette.*
ASTORIA.—*Alf's Button.*
CAPITOL.—*Mirth and Melody* and *At the Villa Rose.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*Chasing Rainbows.*
KENSINGTON.—*The Wheel of Life* and *Under the Greenwood Tree.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Rookery Nook.*
PALACE.—*Hunting Tigers in India.*
PLAZA.—*The Laughing Lady.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Stampede.*
REGAL.—*Sally.*
STOLL.—*The Sky Hawk* and *All at Sea.*
TIVOLI.—*Show of Shows.*

THE PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

"THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS"

After the remarkable series of performances which it gave last year expectations are higher than ever when the Philharmonic Choir gives a concert, whatever it sings. Last night it gave a performance of *The Dream of Gerontius*, conducted by Mr. C. Kennedy Scott. In this work, unlike the *Mass of Life*, the *B minor Mass*, and the *Hymn of Jesus*, the choir is only of secondary importance, though it has many fine things to do. Last night all were without exception finely done, from the hollow gibbering of the demons to the brilliant pæans of the host of heaven, from the soft singing of the semi-chorus to the great climax of "Praise to the Holiest," where a *sforzando* follows on a big *crescendo*. The choir can, in fact, do anything that is required of it, and in Mr. Scott's hands its virtuosity is put to artistic uses.

The orchestra too, straight from its drilling into responsiveness and accuracy with Dr. Weingartner on the previous evening, followed all Mr. Scott's demands with a flexibility limited only by their ability to see, in the absence of a stick, what he was signifying with the somewhat small and obscure motions of his hands.

Mr. Walter Glynne sang the part of Gerontius. His voice is not particularly "sympathetic" in quality, but it is clear, his words are audible, and his interpretation is thoughtful. Once or twice there was a suspicion that he sang an occasional note flat (generally the initial note of a soft, sustained phrase), but, though not an ideal Gerontius, he sang the part extremely well. Miss Margaret Balfour was the Angel and Mr. Horace Stevens the Priest in Part I. and the Angel of the Agony in Part II. Miss Balfour sang with more animation than she sometimes does in Bach, and Mr. Stevens with a detached dignity suitable to the role of the mouthpiece of God. His temptation is to hammer out his words, but the long phrases of Elgar preserved for him the *legato* which suits his fine voice and the non-dramatic style. All things taken together, then, expectations were not disappointed.

"ALF'S BUTTON"

TALKING FILM AT THE ASTORIA

Mr. W. A. Darlington's *Alf's Button*, having been a novel, a play, and a silent film, is now to be seen as a talking film, presented by Gaumont Co., at the Astoria. An extravaganza has every right to be extravagant, and, if Alf Higgins, Mr. Tubby Edlin, wastes his first wish after rubbing the button that produced such a magnificent miracle-worker as Eustace by asking to be struck pink, he more than makes up for it afterwards by demanding the presences, in colour, of Mr. Anton Dolin and Miss Anna Ludmilla and Messrs. Nervo and Knox. The fact that Eustace, whom Mr. Humberston Wright endows with an appropriately imposing voice and manner, has his origins unmistakably in the East, gives Mr. W. P. Kellino, who directs the film, the chance to overlay what was originally pure farce with a rather heavy layer of the spectacular, but the spectacular, even when not at its best, has its compensations, when verbal wit is fairly represented by Alf's quick "olive oil" in reply to Lady Isobel FitzPeter's "*au revoir*." However, those who want to be amused will find amusement easily enough in *Alf's Button*, and there is pleasure, as distinct from amusement, in the acting of Mr. Edlin—who has the Chaplin knack of blending pathos and comedy—and of Mr. Alf Goddard, who makes an excellent Bairnsfather cartoon of the English private soldier.

ART EXHIBITION

CONVERSATION PIECES

We have received for review an Illustrated Souvenir of the Exhibition of 18th-Century Conversation Pieces now open at Sir Philip Sassoon's house, 25, Park-lane, in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital. The best tribute to the souvenir is to say that it not only serves as such, but should also stimulate a visit to the exhibition itself during the short time that it will remain open. Particularly now that the counter-attraction of the Italian Exhibition is removed, nobody should neglect this opportunity to see a splendid collection of a characteristically English form of art—as native to the soil in its more limited way as are the works of Giotto, Botticelli, Raphael, and Titian to the soil of Italy.

The souvenir, which contains 81 reproductions of pictures by Devis, Hogarth, Zoffany, Gainsborough, and other artists represented in the exhibition, the frontispiece being "The Artist, his Wife and Child," by Gainsborough, can be obtained at 25, Park-lane at the price of 5s. The proceeds will go to the Royal Northern Hospital. A more elaborate and complete volume is contemplated and will be produced if there are sufficient applications. Orders are now being taken by the secretary at 25, Park-lane. Apart from its intrinsic interest the souvenir forms a useful work of reference because it gives the ownership of the picture in each case.

ELECTRIC MODEL OF THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS

INGENIOUS MECHANISM FOR ANTWERP EXHIBITION

Opportunity was given yesterday for the inspection of an ingenious electric model now being completed in London for the Mersey Docks exhibit in the British section of the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp. The model shows a section of the River Mersey and the latest of the North Docks at Liverpool, including the Gladstone Dock opened by the King in 1927.

It is constructed to a scale of 30ft. to 1in. and will enable visitors to the exhibition to see the ease with which the largest vessels afloat can enter and leave the docks through the Gladstone entrance lock at any state of the tide. Docks, warehouses, railways, cranes, and other features, constructed to scale, are shown, together with 18 steamers representing those regularly trading to the Port of Liverpool. Two of these steamers, the Adriatic and the Sarpedon, enter the Gladstone Dock, move to their respective discharging berths, and pass out again into the river at varying stages of the tide, while another vessel steams directly up and down the river.

The model is so devised that if the tide is high the dock gates will open automatically, but if high water is passed or has not arrived the vessel will enter the lock, the outer gates will be closed, the water raised to the level of the dock, and the inner gates opened to allow the vessel to proceed to her berth. The mechanism required to carry out the movements is extensive and intricate, and includes 13 travelling electro-magnets. The technical designers are Partridge's Models, Limited.

R.I.B.A. NEW BUILDING

PORTLAND-PLACE PURCHASE

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects has purchased the expiring leasehold interest in No. 66, Portland-place.

The house stands on part of the site on which, as already announced in *The Times*, the Council intend to build new headquarters. Messrs. Jackson Stops (Queen-street, Mayfair) acted for the vendors. The present premises in Conduit-street will continue to be used for probably two or three years, as the new building will not be begun for some time.

AIR MINISTRY'S WARNING TO AIRMEN

A navigational warning referring to night flying without navigation lights was issued yesterday by the Air Ministry. It stated that Royal Air Force aircraft will be flying every night between 8.30 p.m. and midnight during the period from April 1 to May 17, 1930, inclusive, over an area bounded by straight lines joining Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, Maidstone, Tonbridge, Oxted, Warlingham, and Bromley. Above an altitude of 6,000ft. the aircraft will not exhibit navigation lights, unless other aircraft are observed in their immediate vicinity.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 10

WIRELESS ECHOES

RESEARCH BY FRENCH EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR WIRELESS CORRESPONDENT)

In 1928 an announcement was made by Professor Carl Störmer that he had confirmed the discovery by a wireless amateur, Engineer Jörgen Hals, of the existence of short-wave wireless echoes received many seconds after the cessation of the original signals. Apparently Engineer Hals was a little diffident about announcing his discovery, and approached Professor Störmer, who inaugurated special tests to examine the matter further. The echoes had been originally observed on the signals from the now famous Dutch station P.C.J.J., and by arrangement with Dr. van der Pol a series of special tests was carried out through the same station. During 1928 and 1929 unmistakable echoes were heard by Professor Störmer and Engineer Hals in Norway, by Dr. van der Pol in Holland and by Professor Appleton in this country, but the rarity of the phenomenon made detailed observations very difficult.

When announcing the discovery of Hals, Professor Störmer put forward a most startling theory to account for the phenomenon. Since wireless waves travel at the rate of 186,000 miles a second it was necessary to consider the waves constituting the echo as having travelled distances of over a million miles before returning to the earth, and Störmer suggested that the agency which reflected the waves at this great distance from the earth was a layer of electricity shot out by the sun. Electrified particles emanating from the sun would, according to calculations made many years ago by Störmer, come under the influence of the earth's magnetic field and so be bent round into a toroid situated at a great distance from the earth. Wireless waves which had penetrated the Heaviside Layer would be reflected at the inner surface of this toroid.

Professor Störmer predicts that, according to his theory, conditions should be most favourable for the occurrence of echoes in autumn and spring, and it is of interest to note that echoes were heard in Europe during October, 1928, and February, 1929. Also he pointed out that conditions should be specially favourable in the tropics, particularly when the line joining the centres of the earth and the sun made a small angle with the magnetic equator of the earth.

On the occasion of the total solar eclipse on May 9 last year, a French wireless expedition was organized to accompany the astronomers who were going to make observations at Poulo-Condore (Indo-China). It happened that conditions at the time of the eclipse were precisely those which Störmer had predicted would be favourable for the occurrence of short-wave echoes. A transmitter situated on a steamship and sending out 25-metre waves was used, the distance between sending and receiving stations being about three kilometres. The signals sent out consisted of two dots every half-minute. The waves were modulated at a definite and recognizable musical frequency. During the half-minutes following the emission of the signals echoes were frequently heard, the retardations being from five to 25 seconds. In particular during the period between midday and 4 p.m. local time practically every signal produced an echo, while, usually, the retardation was the same for several consecutive signals.

Echoes were not found to have identical characteristics. Some were feeble, their intensity being approximately only one-hundredth of that of the original signal, but, at times, the echo was as much as one-third of the intensity of the original. The number of echoes observed diminished with the approach of sunset, and none was heard after 6 p.m. Unfortunately it was not possible to obtain photographic records of the echoes, but as every member of the expedition observed them aurally, the results can be relied on.

Special interest is attached to the observations made on the day of the solar eclipse, for it was found that although echoes were heard on that day they disappeared entirely during totality. This fact has led General Ferrié, in a recently published survey of the subject, to find great difficulty in accepting Störmer's theory, for it is difficult to see how the eclipse of the sun by the intervention of the moon can affect the reflection of waves by the toroid of electricity which is supposed to be situated many times the moon's distance away.

MR. HEARST'S WELSH CASTLE

A TREASURE HOUSE OF ANTIQUITIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MARCH 25

Privileged visitors to St. Donat's, the magnificent baronial castle on the Glamorgan coast of the Bristol Channel, which was acquired some years ago by Mr. W. Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper owner, are looking forward with interest to the completion of the restoration which he has taken in hand. Fears were expressed at one time that Mr. Hearst's plans would impair the archæological value of the fabric, but these may be dismissed, as all that has been done is to enlarge and alter some of the rooms to admit of more light and ventilation, and to adapt it for the purposes of a modern residence.

It is Mr. Hearst's intention to spend some portion of his summer vacation at the castle every year with his family, and, as he informed me himself when I saw him on his first visit to St. Donat's after its purchase, he regarded the place as too much of a historical and antiquarian gem to lay violent hands upon it. Even in the few alterations which have been found necessary to make the place habitable, Mr. Hearst has given strict injunctions that every stone removed must be replaced, and that what new stone is required shall be taken from the spot from which the original stone was quarried. Work on the renovations has been going on for many months past under the supervision of Sir Charles Allom, head of Messrs. White, Allom and Co., the contractors, and it is expected that the whole restoration scheme will be completed by the summer.

Mr. Hearst has very definite intentions as to what he proposes doing with St. Donat's. It is to become a treasure house of antique furniture, tapestries, and *objets d'art*. He has been for many years a collector of antiques, and he intends bringing to St. Donat's many of the Tudor and Gothic gems in his possession. Among the treasures destined for lodgment at St. Donat's are the Sparkford Room from Hazelgrove House, Somerset, panelling from Albyns, the famous old Essex seat, panelling and woodwork from the Elizabeth Room of Heronden Hall, Kent, and the 16th-century Oak Room of Old Hall, Ellenhall. The famous Bradenstoke Barn, which formed part of Bradenstoke Priory, Dorset, is also to be removed to St. Donat's. One item destined for the castle museum is world famous. It is the pair of shoes worn by Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Historic windows purchased in St. Albans, museum pieces of furniture, and Elizabethan and Tudor beds are also likely to come here, while those who have bemoaned the loss of such treasures to America will rejoice to learn that panellings and priceless furniture which once graced England's stately mansions are to be sent back from the United States to St. Donat's, as well as such Gothic and Tudor antiques now in New York as can be suitably installed in the Welsh castle.

Some of the finest pieces of old English silver in the Barnet Lewis collection put up for sale at Christie's were bought for Mr. Hearst for transmission to St. Donat's. To avoid incongruity the castle will contain no French, Italian, or Spanish furniture or decorations. All are to be Old English in design, and even the curtains are to be copied from designs at the Victoria and Albert Museum and made from material specially woven in England.

Originally a Norman stronghold, St. Donat's Castle passed into the hands of Richard Stradling in the reign of Edward I., and remained in the occupation of the Stradlings uninterruptedly for over four centuries. The present castle is believed to be of 14th-century construction and is in two wards, the outer very narrow, having a strong gatehouse with a portcullis set in its landward or northern front. The inner ward consists of an irregularly shaped courtyard surrounded by three-storey buildings in the fashion of a college quadrangle. The south side descends in a series of pleasant garden terraces to the shore of the Bristol Channel. On the west the castle overhangs a steep ravine, at the bottom of which stands the little parish church. During the Civil War the Stradlings were the mainstays of the King's cause in South Wales, and Sir Edward Stradling commanded a Welsh regiment at Edgehill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. The last male heir of the Stradlings was killed at Montpelier in a duel in 1738.

COMMISSIONERS OF BOY SCOUTS

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MESSAGE TO CONFERENCE

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, welcomed some 70 County Commissioners and County Secretaries at Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association yesterday on the occasion of the annual County Commissioners' and County Secretaries' Conference.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. O. L. KINDERSLEY, County Commissioner for the Isle of Wight, presided over the first session of the Conference, when Mr. P. W. Everett, a Chief Scout's Commissioner and County Commissioner for Hertfordshire for over 20 years, outlined a scheme of development on the part of the association. Sir Alfred D. Pickford had consented to accept office as Development Commissioner.

The CHIEF SCOUT congratulated county commissioners and secretaries on the success of last year's Jamboree and on their efforts in bringing together the Scouts of their counties. He mentioned that the office of Home Department Commissioner would be filled by Mr. P. W. Everett.

LORD HAMPTON, the Chief Commissioner, opened the Second Session by addressing the Conference on Scouting and Religious Bodies. Those present included:—

The Bishop of St. Albans (Dr. Furse), representing the Archbishop of Canterbury; Cardinal Bourne; the Rev. J. H. Bateson, representing Free Churches; and the Rev. L. Rabinowitz, representing the Chief Rabbi.

The following message from the Duke of Connaught, president of the Boy Scouts' Association, was read by the Chief Scout:—

"Once more I send my good wishes to the leaders of the Boy Scout movement, and again I express my great regret that my absence abroad prevents my attending the annual county commissioners' conference.

"This last year, with its International Jamboree, will ever be looked back upon as a great event in the history of the Boy Scout movement, and as a landmark in its progress. It will always remain a source of great pride and pleasure to me that I was able to open the great Jamboree which marked the 21st anniversary of the Boy Scout movement. We have every reason to be proud of the marvellous success which attended the bringing together of so many Boy Scouts of nearly every civilized country, of their happy comradeship and peaceful rivalry which was displayed during their stay in camp. The cheerful manner in which everything was carried out in the face of many difficulties caused by the wet weather reflected the greatest credit on all concerned.

"I rejoice to hear that this year's returns for the Empire show an increase of 27,000 over previous years, making a total of 690,586; of these 397,648 are in the United Kingdom. The total number of Scouts in the world is 1,907,772, being an increase of 122,112 in the last year. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on this great advance in the number of our Scouts.

"I must congratulate the leaders of the movement on the important fact that so many Scout officers have gone through courses of training during the year, and that the increase in efficiency is keeping pace with the increase in numbers.

"I pray that our zeal may never slacken, and that 1930 may show as great a record of progress as the year 1929.

"ARTHUR, President, Boy Scouts Association."

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CONDUCTOR:
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CHAMBER CONCERT TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 8
The programme will include Works by MOZART, BEETHOVEN, RAVEL, and STURGESS. ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS.
CHORAL CONCERT (A CAPPELLA) SAT., March 29, at 3
Tickets, Prospectuses, and all information on application. A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

JAQUES-DALCROZE LECTURE.—DEMONSTRATION of EURHYTHMICS, SCALA THEATRE, SATURDAY, March 29th, 2.30. ILLUSTRATIONS by CHILDREN and STUDENTS. Tickets 7s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. from THE DALCROZE SCHOOL, 23, Store-street, W.C.1 (Tel., Museum 2294), and Box-office, Scala Theatre.

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LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064.
BERNICE CLAIRE and ALEX. GRAY in "NO, NO, NANETTE." Continuous from 12 noon. Talking Singing. Colour. Old tunes and new.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous Performances. "ALF'S BUTTON." Alf. Goddard, Humberston Wright, and Nora Swinburne. (All Talking Farce.) At 12.40, 3.35, 6.30 and 9.25. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. "MIRTH and MELODY": All-Talking and Singing. Showing daily at 12.10, 3.20, 6.25, and 9.35. Also A. E. W. Mason's "At the Villa Rose." (Talking), &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket, Dly., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sups., 6 o'c., 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet."—*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 6d. Reg. 2211

EMPIRE. Leicester-square. 12-12. Last 2 days. BESSIE LOVE, CHARLES KING in "CHASING RAINBOWS." ALL-TALKING, Musical Sensation, with Colour. 11.30 to 1.0 any seat (except logos) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11. All-Talking. RICHARD DIX in "THE WHEEL OF LIFE." and "Under the Greenwood Tree."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph. "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talking, "Secrets of Nature." Full programme commences at 2, 4.15, 6.30, and 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-Talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6, and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. Last Week. 2.30, 8.30. Commander Dyott's "HUNTING TIGERS in INDIA." An ALL-TALKING EPIC of ADVENTURE. 2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d., inc. Tax. Book now. (Gerr. 6834.)

PLAZA. Last two days. All-Talking. CLIVE BROOK, RUTH CHATTERTON in "The Laughing Lady," by Sutro. "Brilliant Success."—*Evening News.* Also Talkie Mirthquake. Stage:—Symphony in 6 Harps. Admission, 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Daily, 1-11. Last Day. Marilyn Miller in the first All-Talking, All-Colour musical comedy, "SALLY." Scott v. Sharkey Fight 1.10, 3.40, 6.10, and 8.40. Padd. 9011.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3709.
"THE SKY HAWK," with John Garrick and Helen Chandler; Dane-Arthur Silent Comedy "ALL AT SEA"; Mickey Mouse Cartoon.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous Performance, "SHOW OF SHOWS": 100 shows in one. (Talking, Singing.) 1.25, 4.3, 6.45, 9.25. Sessions 12.30, 3.10, 5.50, 8.30. 1,000 seats at 1s. 6d. between 12-1.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mat., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerrard 6970.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
RENEE KELLY in
ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.
Mats., THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the War."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventures Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30, Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblock. (Last

Imperial and Foreign News

FRANCE AND SECURITY

STATEMENT BY M. BRIAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 25

M. Briand made a statement in the Senate to-day on the Naval Conference.

He said that an occasion would shortly arise in the Senate for a full statement on the foreign policy of France—he was, of course, referring to the ratification of the Young Plan—but he desired to seize the opportunity presented by M. Henry Bérenger's report on the Estimates of his Department to refer not only to the peaceful attitude of France, but also to the ever-present need for security.

It was not only France, said M. Briand, who had an interest in her own security. The other countries, aware of her historic role, aware also that she had often been the defender of great principles, had an interest in it also. Peace would be established on a solid basis from the moment when the various countries could feel that they were safe from the aggressor. That, also, had always been the feeling of France, who, since the beginning of the Conference in London, had taken her stand definitely upon the ground of security. Security had been in the forefront of the views underlying the French Memorandum, in which France had demanded an organization based on mutuality and community of interests, guaranteeing the security of all. Thus France had remained faithful to the great aim pursued by the League of Nations under Article 8 of the Covenant—namely, to assure peace and diminish warlike expenditure. Such was the goal indicated by the French Memorandum, which had been very favourably acclaimed by all. A great step forward would be made in London if an agreement were to be reached on the basis indicated by France. If, in addition, certain joint reductions in armaments could be realized, a further great advance would have been achieved. It was necessary to avoid giving rise to extravagant hopes among the nations, as only relative results could be expected from the London Conference. France could not be required to sacrifice her own interests at the altar of international interests. So long as the nations had not been converted to the juridical solution of disputes, so long as certain menaces continued to be possible, a mutual organization for security would be necessary. Certain journals had seen in France an obstacle to a satisfactory solution. France did not deserve this reproach, but, also, France must not allow her attention to be diverted from the national desire for security.

In London they had produced all their documents at the outset, and had explained how they viewed matters. They had declared that the French Navy had nothing to do with aggression, just as they had done at Washington. Since that Conference France had not constructed a single capital ship. But France possessed vast colonial domains, the inhabitants of which had fought for France in the War and had revealed themselves as Frenchmen, and it was natural that the ties linking the mother country and the colonies should be maintained and strengthened. Now, at the moment when he, M. Briand, was preparing to return to the Conference, they hoped to be able to satisfy a neighbour and friendly country. They had no desire to emphasize the difference between them, but it was as well to beware of certain words which did not conform with realities, and to avoid setting up a theory of equality which would, in effect, result in a dangerous inequality.

That was their attitude. France would persevere. They had been accused of egoism. Governments, however, were obliged to take into account certain currents of public opinion, and public opinion could be developed by propaganda, though the process of evolution was slow indeed. Yet the nations were making progress towards peace in spite of everything. The means to prevent war did exist; the Pact of Paris was one of them. But to denounce a crime was not enough; it must be prevented.

Side by side with moral force, the material organization of security was necessary. France did not ask for security in her own interest alone, but desired an organization for general mutual security at the service of all, to obtain mutual guarantees for all against a danger common to all. He had not yet obtained for France what he desired to obtain, but the conversations which had been opened were not yet concluded, and he did not despair of seeing the problem taken up again with the possibilities of arriving at a solution.

THE MISSING RUSSIAN GENERAL

POLICE TO PUBLISH EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 25

The statement made on Monday by the police [and reported in the later editions of *The Times* yesterday] that they were in possession of information which left no serious doubt that General Koutepof, the missing White Russian leader, was kidnapped on January 26 and placed on board a vessel off the coast of Normandy, has been followed to-day by various amplifications from other sources which do not, however, carry the weight of official statement. It is alleged in several newspapers that as late as a week ago the general was still alive in the Lubianskaya prison in Moscow. The testimony of the woman who says that she saw the general, wrapped in a dark overcoat, being carried from a motor-car and placed in a boat, is confirmed by other independent witnesses, but the police are not prepared to accept any theory of the disposal of the prisoner without full confirmation.

The demand for an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet is once more appearing in certain sections of the Press, but such a demand shows little disposition to take into account the difficulties of the position. Although the certainty of the identity of the general's abductors is now assumed, any diplomatic action must be based upon an uncontrovertible case. The police have not yet concluded the examination of all the material at their disposal. It is stated that they will shortly publish the results of their inquiries, together with the evidence they have received.

M. Dovealewsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Paris, was received to-day by M. Briand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is understood that the meeting, for which M. Dovealewsky had asked, was arranged before the latest development of the Koutepof case, but according to the Press "this does not exclude the possibility that protests were made against the charges of complicity levelled against the U.S.S.R."

FRANCIS LORANG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 25

The Ministry of Justice, which has given no decision on the case of Francis Lorang since it came before the Court of Indictments, has received three further applications for extradition from the British authorities. The Court of Indictments has been asked to decide whether the new applications are covered by the original application. The case of Francis Lorang was to have been brought before the Court to-day, but was postponed for a week.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN MARCH 24

General Hertzog's Woman Suffrage Bill was carried on its second reading in the House of Assembly to-night by 71 votes to 33. The opposition to the Bill is more formidable than this majority would suggest, and the Bill may still be in danger in Committee.

INDIAN COTTON TARIFF

MR. PATEL AND FISCAL AUTONOMY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 25

The debate on the Cotton Protection Bill was continued in the Legislative Assembly to-day, when the discussion turned on the Fiscal Autonomy Convention and its implications and the principle of Imperial Preference. The House adjourned without a decision on the Government motion for consideration of the Bill.

DELHI, March 25.—In the course of the discussion in the Assembly to-day, Mr. Jinnah (Moslem, Bombay) asked the Government whether it was prepared to modify the principles of the Bill, but Sir George Rainy, Railway and Commerce Member, said the Government must adhere to it.

During Mr. Jinnah's speech Mr. Patel, the President, said, amid Opposition cheers, that the position taken up by Sir George Rainy that if Pandit Malaviya's amendment to the Bill were carried the Government would not proceed with the Bill, was entirely inconsistent with the Finance Member's speech declaring that the Fiscal Convention was a reality, and also with Mr. Wedgwood Benn's speech in the House of Commons. The President held that if the fiscal autonomy of India were real they must consider themselves as Ministers responsible to the House, and must abide by its vote.

Mr. Jinnah referred to the extreme urgency of the protective measure, and said the Assembly was not being asked to endorse the principle of Imperial Preference. He was no enemy of Lancashire or Japan, but Japan must recognize the fact that they were not their own masters. He must consider India's interests first, and could not oppose the Bill.—*Reuter.*

EMERGENCY POWERS IN BENGAL

EXPIRING LAW NOT TO BE RE-ENACTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25

A week ago the Bengal Legislative Council, which has been greatly changed in *personnel* by the withdrawal of the Swarajists and the subsequent by-elections, represented to the Governor, Sir Stanley Jackson, its desire that the present Ministry should be reconstructed in view of the changed circumstances. To-day the Governor, in addressing the Legislative Council, said that, while the request conveyed to him was unusual, he would consider the situation with regard not only to his responsibilities, but also to his obligations.

The main purpose of the Governor's address, however, was to inform the Council that, in view of the early expiry of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, he had decided, after consultation with the Government of India, not to ask for the re-enactment of those parts of the Act providing for the arrest and detention without trial of political offenders, since it had been possible to keep terrorism under control for three years without resort to those provisions. He would place before the Council for renewal those provisions giving power to try terrorists by the appointment of special commissioners, as this in practice had proved expeditious and fair. Terrorism was still rife, although its manifestations were not so conspicuous, but his Executive Council had agreed to the modified powers which he had outlined.

*** The text of Sir Stanley Jackson's statement was given in the House of Commons yesterday by the Secretary of State for India and will be found in our Parliamentary report.

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN BOMBAY

LOYAL WORKERS ATTACKED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 25

There was a clash between strikers and loyal workers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway last Saturday, and this morning a fresh outbreak occurred at Koliwada, on the harbour branch railway in Bombay Island. Six persons, including the stationmaster, who was mercilessly beaten, and three strikers, were taken to hospital. The strikers ran when they found themselves greatly outnumbered.

This outbreak followed a meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railwaymen's Union last night, when it was resolved to continue the strike, arrange a programme of *Satyagraha* [peaceful resistance], and picket all centres in an attempt to paralyse the Great Indian Peninsula Railway administration from April 3 if negotiations for an honourable settlement were not successful by March 29.

MARRIAGE BY CAPTURE

OLD TRIBAL CUSTOM CITED IN BOMBAY APPEAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 25

The ancient custom of marriage by capture among the Bhil tribes was advanced in the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court as a ground for reducing sentences on eight Bhils found *Guilty* of abducting a girl for the purpose of marrying her to one of the accused.

The Sessions Judge of Broach sentenced the first of the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and the others to six months' imprisonment on February 8, the Judge remarking that the accused, with their old-world notions, did not think it wrong to abduct a girl for marriage.

The Appellate Court held that, in the circumstances, the sentences imposed were too severe, and reduced the sentence of the first accused to one of three months, and that of the other accused to the term of imprisonment already undergone.

*** The Bhils are the descendants of one of the races that early occupied India and which were forced by later immigrants to take to forest tracks. They are found to-day in any numbers only in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and Central India. They are at various stages of civilization, superstition is rife among them, and the men still carry a bow or an axe.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 24

Negotiations are proceeding between the United States and Canadian Governments about the arrangements for the deepening of the St. Lawrence channel between Lake Ontario and Prescott, which has been made the point of transshipment from the lake boats.

Until this channel is deepened to receive larger vessels than those in use to-day the full benefit of the new Welland Canal, which will be opened this summer, cannot be realized. Some reluctance has been shown by the United States in taking steps to forward the necessary cooperation, but it is understood that the difficulties are now being surmounted and preparations made for work to be begun this summer.

The Security (Frauds Prevention) Bill has been passed by the BRITISH COLUMBIAN Legislature. It gives the Government wide powers for the regulation of stockbroking, and makes the law in British Columbia uniform with that of other Provinces.

IRAQI CABINET'S POLICY

DISSOLUTION EXPECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, MARCH 25

General Nuri Pasha as Said, the Prime Minister, has made the following statement about the policy of the new Government:—

We have come into office with two main objects in view—(1) to develop and give effect to a policy involving the establishment of an independent State of Iraq, friendly to, and bound by gratitude and obligation to, his Britannic Majesty's Government; (2) to consider and deal with the serious economic situation of the country.

With regard to the first, I hope to open negotiations for a new treaty within two weeks, and when the time comes I am very hopeful of being able to make a statement to the public which will reassure them about the future. It will be my policy, in friendly cooperation with the British Government and the British officials, to overcome all difficulties for the people of Iraq, and in a spirit of friendship to deal with all problems until the time when the new treaty comes into force. I refer in particular to the gradual transfer of responsibility from British to Iraqi hands.

I shall give the second point my fullest attention, and deal with it on a large scale. A board of experts will be convened under some competent and recognized authority to examine carefully the whole financial and economic situation, and, if found necessary, to consider what further reductions in the State expenditure over and above the savings made by the late Cabinet can be effected.

There is a third point on which the public undoubtedly desires to know my opinion—namely, the question of the party in power. At present it is well known to many that there is a split in this party as the result of the death of its leader, the late Sir Abdul Muhsin Beg as Sadun. I am, therefore, afraid that it is beyond my power, or that of any other man, to lead the party so split. . . . As soon as the late Cabinet tendered its resignation the King asked the leaders of the said party unanimously to nominate their candidate for the Premiership, and the members of his Cabinet. This they did not do, whereupon his Majesty entrusted me with the formation of a Cabinet.

It will be noticed that five out of the seven members of my Cabinet colleagues belong to the party which has the majority in Parliament, while the remaining two are Government officials not belonging to any party. Moreover, in view of the circumstances in which the present Parliament was elected and of the situation which has since developed in the country, the Cabinet will require a decisive expression of the views of the nation on the two points mentioned above—namely, the new treaty and the economic situation. I have therefore decided not to submit these vital questions to the present Parliament but to refer them instead to the nation for its opinion. In doing this I am confident that I will be able to obtain an overwhelming majority from the nation in support of my efforts for the welfare and prosperity of my country.

It is understood that this decision on the part of the Prime Minister means that there will be an early dissolution of Parliament.

GERMAN COALITION

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 24

The big Congress of the German People's Party at Mannheim last week-end promises to have a calming effect on German home politics, though it would not be safe to expect that its influence will be lasting. It was the first party congress since Herr Stresemann's death, and the central figure was Herr Scholz, his successor in the leadership.

After commemoration of the dead leader, Herr Scholz delivered a speech which has evidently made a strong impression on the other middle parties. Apart from a rather complicated argument that the Socialists were less wholehearted supporters of the Republic they created than the People's Party, because they were hostile to the capitalistic system on which it is still based, the speech presented a cheerful, reasoned analysis of the part of the People's Party in German politics.

Herr Scholz reproached the Nationalists for living too much in the past, for wasting too much time on Utopian dreams, and especially for their recent referendum against the Young Plan. He called upon the moderate *bourgeois* parties, the Democrats, Centre, Bavarian People's Party, and even, it may be assumed, the Nationalist secessionists, to draw closely together, not with the idea of excluding the Socialists from a share in the Government, but in order to present a more effective counterweight in the daily bargaining of political life. In spite of his criticisms of the Socialists, he insisted, like Herr Stresemann, that in the long run it was impossible to govern Germany either against the Socialists or without their cooperation.

The speech, as Dr. Kahl, the *doyen* of the party observed, was in the Stresemann tradition, and shows Herr Scholz to have reached much the same moderate and constructive standpoint as the late leader.

The sentiment of the Congress was clearly in favour of remaining in the Coalition and trying to carry through the financial reforms with the Socialists. Dr. Moldenhauer, the Finance Minister, was frank about the difficulties, but declared emphatically that they could put the finances of the country on a sound basis within a year if they would. The younger groups agreed that a consolidation of the middle parties was preferable to further splitting.

THE GALLEYS OF LAKE NEMI

SALVAGE WORK ENDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 25

The unexpected announcement was made to-day that the work of draining Lake Nemi is to come to an end and the proposal to recover the second of the two Roman galleys is to be abandoned.

The gravity of the announcement and the small prominence given to it in certain of the Roman newspapers are in contrast not only with the publicity given to the project at its inception, but still more with the continued assurances given, even until very recently, that the work would go on. The reason given in the *communiqué* for this change of plan is that the framework of the second galley "being identical with that of the first," which now lies high and dry, "its recovery presents no interest." The more interesting material belonging to it is, however, to be recovered, and the first galley is to be removed inshore. There is discernible in the *communiqué* an attempt to lessen public disappointment with the results of these costly operations, which were begun so far back as October, 1928, by a reference to the "high archæological value" of the finds.

The drainage operations were carried out largely by the gratuitous help of several private engineering companies. The directors of these companies were received by Signor Mussolini before the *communiqué* was issued in order to receive his thanks.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 25

The crisis in the diamond industry, which was most acute last night, was settled this morning, when the conference between the Diamond Control Board and private producers reached agreement on the new quotas. Diplomatic denials that a crisis existed can be ignored. The details of the agreement are confidential, pending Mr. Havenga's Budget speech to-morrow. Minor details remain to be settled to-morrow morning, but the agreement is definite on the main issues.

THE POLISH CRISIS

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI'S ULTIMATUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 25

Marshal Pilsudski, by issuing what is in fact, if not in form, an ultimatum to the Seym, has brought the political crisis to a head.

M. Szymanski, the Marshal of the Senate, who was entrusted by the President last week with the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed that of M. Bartel, has held a series of consultations embracing the leaders of every Parliamentary group, not excluding the national minorities. Having promised that he would have his Cabinet ready by Thursday in order that the Seym might be able to conclude its work on the Budget before April 1, when the new financial year begins, he to-day approached Marshal Pilsudski with the request that he would continue to serve as Minister of War. The Marshal replied that he would consent to the formation of a Cabinet on the lines which M. Szymanski suggested only if a majority of the Seym were to accept four conditions. The conditions were that Deputies should not interfere in matters relating to the *personnel* of the Cabinet or the method of government; that they should not interfere in the execution of the Budget after it had been passed into law; that before giving final approval to the new Budget the Seym should rescind Article 6 of the Treasury Law, which stipulates that the Government may not open supplementary credits unless it has obtained Parliamentary consent; and, lastly, that the Seym should not meet to transact any business for six months after its impending adjournment.

M. Szymanski has summoned a meeting of party leaders to discuss these proposals to-night, but it is generally assumed that his mission is at an end. He was rash enough to tell the President when he was first called into consultation a week ago that he still thought it might be possible to cooperate with the Seym. Marshal Pilsudski then insisted that he must attempt to form a Cabinet and prove that his optimism had good grounds. Even without this ironical explanation the choice of M. Szymanski, who is entirely untutored in politics, would never have been taken seriously. It is believed in many quarters that Marshal Pilsudski has merely been playing for time in order to reduce the opportunities of debate which would be open to the Opposition if the crisis were to be settled before the end of the financial year.

The representatives of the Government *bloc* attempted to break up a meeting of the Budget Committee this morning by violent obstruction, but the Opposition went on with the debate and, after cancelling two of the Senate's amendments which conformed to the desires of the Government, passed the Budget for final consideration in a plenary sitting of the House. Convention prescribes that the work of Parliament shall be suspended whenever a Cabinet is in retirement, and the supporters of the Government are determined to prevent the Opposition, whom they accuse of recklessly provoking the present crisis, from pursuing their deliberations as if nothing had occurred.

MIDNIGHT

At the meeting of party leaders, which was held at a late hour to-night, the representatives of all parties except the Government *bloc* declared that if they were to accept Marshal Pilsudski's demands they would be suffering a violation of the Constitution, which as Deputies they had sworn to uphold. The leader of the Nationalist Right sarcastically asked M. Szymanski whether he insisted on the four conditions imposed, because if they were imposed only by one candidate for one portfolio there was really no need to bother; he could probably find somebody else. M. Szymanski then announced that he would abandon his attempt to form a Cabinet. The conference lasted only a quarter of an hour.

Szymanski went to the Palace immediately afterwards to inform the President of his failure, and will be received in audience by Marshal Pilsudski to-morrow. When he returned from his interview with the President, he was unable to answer any questions, and it was clear that he had taken his rebuff deeply to heart. A great deal of sympathy is felt towards this plain-minded surgeon for being employed on a fantastic mission in which he was probably never meant to succeed.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

ARRIVAL IN LONDON TO-DAY

PARIS, March 25.—Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister) and the other members of the Egyptian delegation which is proceeding to England to negotiate with the British Government on the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty reached Paris early this morning from Genoa. They intend to proceed to London to-morrow.

Nahas Pasha made the following statement:—

We are going to London with the firm hope of at least reaching an understanding. I am always optimistic, and particularly in the present circumstances, for we are going to negotiate with a Government which has an exact comprehension of the situation. Now is the moment or never to come to an agreement. The popular enthusiasm which marked our departure from Egypt is a proof that the delegation carries with it the confidence of the Egyptian people. This enthusiastic send-off further proves the keen desire of the Egyptian people not merely for liberty, but also for genuine friendship with the British people. We go to London full of good will; we expect to meet with reciprocal good will on the part of the British Government and people. When the two peoples, the British and the Egyptian, understand each other it will be of great benefit for both countries.

The delegation, Nahas Pasha added, were ready to remain in London as long as might be necessary to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion.—*Reuter.*

CENTENARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, MARCH 25

The centenary of Greek independence was celebrated throughout Greece to-day with unusual solemnity and unprecedented crowds lined the streets of Athens while the President of the Republic attended the *Te Deum* in her Cathedral. Proceedings were opened by a salute of 21 guns from a battery on Lykabettos at sunrise, after which the crowd began to gather to witness the procession of the President and his Cabinet and the defile of troops to the Cathedral.

Among the foreign diplomatists attending the *Te Deum* was the Turkish Minister, Mehmet Enis Bey. This is the first time that a Turkish representative has been present on such an occasion since the Porte recognized Greek independence.

The celebrations continued throughout the day, culminating this evening in a torchlight procession and the illumination of the Acropolis. There were official ceremonies at the University and the Academy, where laurel wreaths were placed on the busts of heroes of the War of Independence.

ATLANTIC AIRSHIP SERVICE

AMERICAN BACKING FOR ZEPPELIN PROJECT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 25

Dr. Hugo Eckener, the head of the Zeppelin Luftschiffbau, Germany, has succeeded in getting a backing of American capital for an airship service between the United States and Europe. A company has been formed, in which the following are interested:—The National City Bank of New York, the United Aircraft and Transport Corporation, the Union Carbide Company, the Aluminium Company of America, and the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio. All the capital for the company has been subscribed, but no decision has yet been reached as to when the service will begin.

The new combination is attracting extraordinary interest because of the participation in it of the United Aircraft, which hitherto has been identified only with aeroplanes and their accessories. The United Aircraft has subsidiary companies with commercial aeroplane routes extending from Canada to Mexico and San Francisco to Cleveland.

Dr. Eckener said last night that airships for the Transatlantic service will be larger than the Graf Zeppelin. They will be built in both the United States and Germany. President Hoover has shown a benevolent interest in the project, and the heads of the Navy, War, and Commerce and the State Post Office departments have likewise interested themselves in it.

Dr. Eckener was at pains to point out that much would have to be done yet before a service across the Atlantic could be begun. Among other things the supporters of the project are looking over sites for terminals in the South, with special attention to Richmond and Baltimore. The probability is that the Zeppelins will have a southern terminal from which other places in the country will be reached by aeroplanes.

The National Air Transport Incorporated will soon start a six-hour daily passenger service by aeroplane between New York and Chicago, and another service from Chicago to Dallas, Texas, with a spur line to Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and St. Louis. With the forthcoming opening of a Boeing air transport service from Chicago to San Francisco, it will soon be possible to fly from coast to coast by regular passenger service within 36 hours.

LIBEL ACTION BY ITALIAN CONSUL

CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER CAST IN DAMAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25

In an action in the Calcutta High Court, Mr. Justice Buckland awarded 7,500 rupees [£562] damages and costs against the *Englishman* for libel upon the Consul-General for Italy.

In August last a reporter of the *Englishman* interviewed the Italian Consul regarding Italian competition in the Indian cotton market, and the Consul subsequently denied some of the statements attributed to him. The *Englishman*, in publishing a letter from the Consul's solicitors embodying these denials and demanding an apology, added a footnote by the editor in which he said, "As we have no reason to doubt the veracity of our reporter, whom we have always found to be extremely accurate and reliable, we are unable to tender the apology asked for."

The Judge held that this was to call the Consul "a liar," and, in the course of his judgment, said, "The *Englishman* was not concerned to make an attack upon the veracity of the plaintiff because the letter had impugned the truthfulness of a paid member of its staff." There will probably be an appeal against the judgment.

SOVIET CONSCRIPTION OF LABOUR

RECRUITING PEASANTS FOR INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 25

The Council of People's Commissars has formally legalized the compulsory recruiting of peasants for labour in connexion with the Five-Year Plan in industry.

Recruiting is to be carried out entirely by the Commissariat of Labour, which will send agents to collect peasants in various districts. The number of peasant labourers for each district is prescribed, and the local authorities, as well as the directors of the collective farms, will be responsible for supplying this number. As soon as the recruits are collected, they must undergo a period of training. They will then be formed into gangs, and sent to any part of the Soviet territory, including the Urals.

Uglanoff, Union Commissar for Labour, explained that it was intended to enrol over 1,000,000 such labourers this year. Each collective farm had already received instructions as to the number it must supply, and the Government was determined resolutely to override all local objections to this mobilization for distant service.

These methods, it was further explained, were necessary because the policy of collectivization in the country had disorganized the normal flow of seasonal labourers, especially for the building industries.

BULGARIAN MACEDONIAN ORGANIZATION

ARREST OF LEADERS ORDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MARCH 25

The diplomatic intervention of Great Britain, France, and Italy in the Macedonian question has led to further action by the Bulgarian Government. In addition to the measures already taken against the Macedonian revolutionaries, the Government has now ordered the arrest of all militant members of the two groups of the International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, including all Chiefs of sections and some members of the Mihailoffist and Protoguéroffist committees.

Whether this order can be executed and whether in present circumstances all the persons referred to can be found immediately remains to be seen. But the fact that such a measure has been decided upon is an important event in the history of the relations between the Bulgarian Government and the I.M.R.O., which on more than one occasion has taken up a threatening attitude. A high authority, speaking of this step, said:—

For the sake of peace in the Balkans, and in deference to the advice of the Powers, we shall do our duty and our whole duty. But the Powers should not forget that they also have a duty to fulfil towards Balkan peace, an essential condition of which is an improvement in the lot of Bulgarians in Macedonia, in conformity with the convention for the protection of racial minorities. While urging Bulgaria to prevent revolutionary activity, the Powers should provide guarantees of a change of attitude in Belgrade towards the Bulgarian element in Macedonia, which has a right to the liberties of a minority.

This view, it may be added, is shared by the whole nation. While the recent outrages are condemned, there is no disposition to ignore their root cause, oppression in Macedonia.

Telegrams in Brief

COLOGNE Spring Fair opened on Sunday, when the attendance was the largest on record. The first day's business was satisfactory.

Mr. Alan Butler, chairman of the Aircraft Operating Company, who is flying to South Africa with his wife, arrived at Sollum, EGYPT, yesterday.

A cobbler—Mr. Chiratan Muchi—has been elected to the ASSAM Council. This follows the recent election of a sweeper to the Bengal Council.—*Reuter.*

A Bill providing for an appropriation of 11,000 francs [£88], to be offered as a prize for a design of a memorial to M. Clemenceau, has been tabled in the FRENCH Chamber of Deputies.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer Oceana, which ran on a sand-bank east of Tenedos last Friday, has been refloated and is going to CONSTANTINOPLE, where the trans-shipped passengers have already arrived.

The delegate convention of NEW SOUTH WALES miners has resolved not to accept reduction of wages nor apply for employment in associated pits until all sentences on miners convicted during the industrial disturbances have been remitted, and all pending summonses withdrawn.

"Present-Day Japan," the fourth English Supplement of the Osaka *Asahi* and the Tokyo *Asahi*, reviews social and artistic life in JAPAN to-day in a series of interesting illustrated articles, but special attention is given to the conditions of Japanese oversea commerce, which is analysed in articles written by correspondents in the chief countries with which Japan trades. There are four colour plates.

PROHIBITION IN THE U.S.

RESULTS OF STUDENT POLLS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 25

Polls on prohibition which the student newspapers have been conducting in large numbers of universities and colleges show invariably, thus far, an overwhelming sentiment in favour of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or a modification of the Volstead Act. Recently Harvard and Yale completed such polls, and yesterday the *Daily Princetonian*, of Princeton University, announced that of 1,688 votes sent in from 2,167 students in the undergraduate classes 866 favoured a modification of the Volstead Act and 594 favoured the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, while 212 favoured enforcement of the law. The poll showed that 1,324 of the voters drank, 732 "heavily" and 592 "moderately." To the question: "Do you ever get drunk?" 141 freshmen out of 209 answered "Yes."

A poll of 474 out of over 700 students at Amherst College found 285 for modification and 12 for repeal, 77 for strict enforcement and 10 for the continuance of the present situation. Of those voting, 357 said they drank, and 208 said they had been drunk, while 139 said they did not drink, and 285 said they had never been drunk.

Partial returns of a poll at the University of Michigan indicated a very large majority against prohibition.

NEW SPANISH PARTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

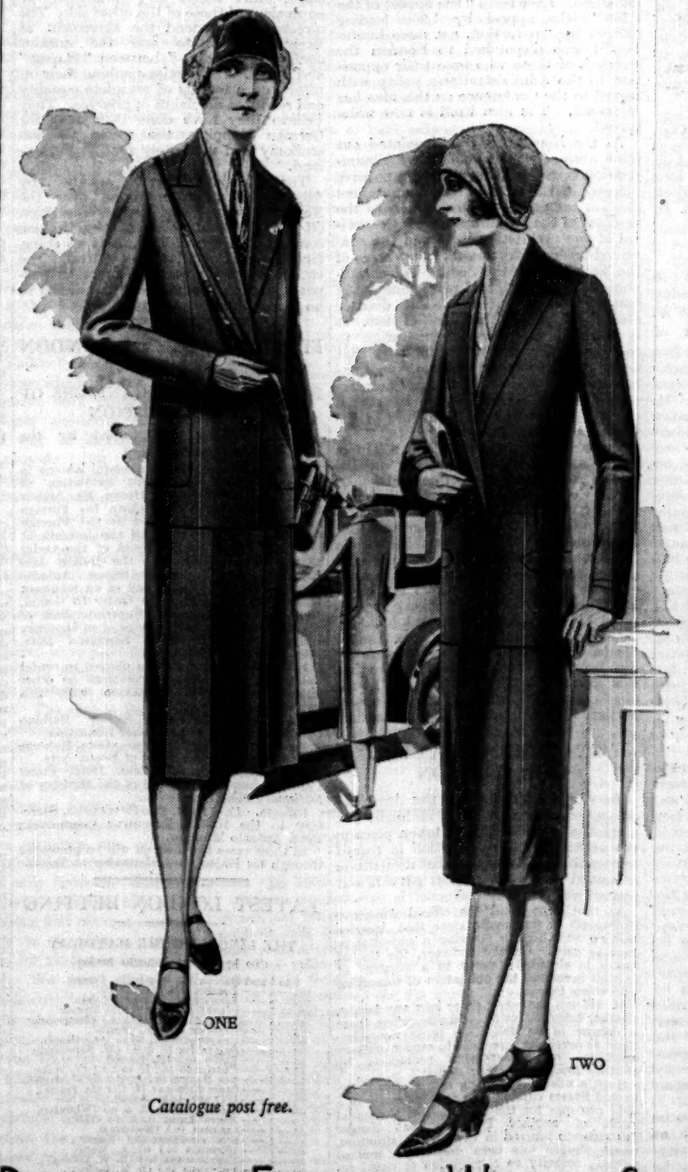
MADRID, MARCH 25

The former Ministers who held office under the Dictatorship have held a meeting at which it was decided to form a political party to be called the National Monarchical Union. The Union will not advocate the principle of Dictatorship. Its object is to endeavour, on constitutional lines, to defend and support the financial and economic reforms carried out by the Dictatorship. Count Guadalhorce, who was Minister of Public Works, will lead the new party, and is preparing a manifesto.

Other Foreign News on following page

NEW TAILOR MADES

[BY MONSIEUR HABETIN of DEBENHAM & FREEBODY]



ONE TWO

A CRAFTSMAN of outstanding ability will always achieve an immediate success. Monsieur Habetin entered our employ only a few weeks ago and the business in our TAILOR-MADE SECTION has shown such rapid strides that already we have found it necessary to enlarge his workrooms. Monsieur Habetin is an artist as well as a craftsman, and his productions have a distinctive cachet which makes a strong appeal to the woman who requires smartness of line and individuality in her tailored garments. Monsieur Habetin's models are made in ultra-fashionable Cumberland Tweeds, all the newest French and English fabrics, including coatings, tweeds and men's suitings. Our Spring collection of ready to wear tailor mades portrays the latest style in coats and skirts, the less severe ensembles, and an infinite variety of smart suits for sports wear.

ONE. FASHIONABLE TAILORED SUIT in fine quality suiting with inset flat pockets, smart collar and revers: the skirt with wide box pleats which form pockets. In new Spring colourings. Made specially to order by Monsieur Habetin. From 10½ GUINEAS

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FRESH TURN TO CONFERENCE

PLENARY SESSION NEXT WEEK

THE PROBLEM OF SECURITY

M. BRIAND'S HINT

At a meeting of the Heads of Delegations to the Five-Power Conference yesterday afternoon it was decided that a plenary meeting of the Conference should be held some time next week. This will be the first occasion on which the full Conference has been called together since February 11, when the question of submarines was under review, and resolutions submitted by France and America were remitted to the First Committee for examination and report. The official report issued after yesterday's meeting stated :—

The Heads of Delegations met at St. James's Palace this afternoon at 5.30.

The situation of the Conference's work was reviewed, and it was agreed that a plenary meeting of the Conference should be held some time next week. A further meeting of the Heads of Delegations was fixed for Thursday at 3 p.m., when M. Briand will have returned to London.

At this stage it is impossible to say what the agenda for the plenary session will be. This must depend upon the position of affairs at the time the meeting is held, and it is obvious that there may be many developments before then. When the Heads of Delegations reviewed the situation yesterday—M. Dumesnil acting for France in the absence of M. Tardieu and M. Briand—it was felt that there were three main subjects which will sooner or later have to come before the full Conference—the examination which has been made by the experts of the figures of British and French naval tonnage in order to discover whether they are on a comparable basis ; the efforts to find some means of adjusting the differing viewpoints of France and Italy; and the discussions now taking place in Tokyo on the proposed basis of Japanese and American figures of naval tonnage, which were submitted to the Japanese Government with the full support, after protracted negotiation in London, of the British, American, and Japanese delegations. On the last point no definite reply has yet been received from Tokyo, but it is assumed that one will have been received before the plenary meeting.

A GENERAL REVIEW

The main object of a plenary meeting, of course, is to pull the work of the Conference together. For the past three or four weeks little has been done except in informal conversations and by committees of experts, and it is felt that the time has now come when the whole position should be reviewed and the public informed. This does not mean that the Conference will be asked at its next meeting to decide whether a Five-Power or a Three-Power pact is the more likely of attainment.

At yesterday's meeting the Prime Minister emphasized the determination of the British and all the other delegations to have a Five-Power pact if it is humanly and politically possible, and it was agreed that the efforts to secure it should be redoubled. The representatives of the other delegations paid tribute to the strenuous efforts which Mr. MacDonald, as the President of the Conference, has made to end the existing deadlock, and a Five-Power pact is still to be kept as the goal towards which the Conference is heading.

During the discussions of the past few days as to the possibility of a Three-Power agreement it has always been indicated that such a proposal would come up for consideration only if it were finally found that a Five-Power treaty was quite impossible of realization.

In the same way Signor Grandi's suggestion for an adjournment of the Conference, which was made in the course of his conversation with Mr. MacDonald on Monday, was put forward only as an idea worthy of consideration if the deadlock between France and Italy cannot be removed.

M. BRIAND'S SPEECH

There were persistent rumours in American circles in London yesterday that the American Delegation might be willing to examine the question of a consultative pact again, and this was followed by an official statement at midnight. Certain passages in a speech deliverd by M. Briand in the French Senate yesterday are interpreted by our Paris Correspondent as a suggestion that France's desire for security might be satisfied, not by an agreement to take military measures against an aggressor, but by taking such steps as would prevent war and so render military measures unnecessary. It was assumed in Paris that M. Briand would not have spoken as he did unless he had had some reason to hope that the attitude of the United States and Great Britain might be reconsidered. The British Prime Minister has made it clear throughout that this country will not agree to any entangling military alliance, but M. Briand apparently has in mind something less onerous. It is thought that he may raise the matter when the heads of delegations meet to-morrow.

SCRAPPING OF SHIPS

Mr. Stimson paid an early visit to the Prime Minister at Downing Street yesterday morning. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the sub-committee which has been examining the rules included in the Washington Treaty to govern the scrapping of ships to see how far the rules might be made applicable to all classes of combatant vessels not covered by the Treaty. The sub-committee has prepared a set of rules which provides for five ways of disposing of vessels—by scrapping, by conversion into hulks, by conversion into vessels to be used as targets, by adaptation for experimental purposes, and by retention for training purposes. The rules lay down the steps which are to be taken if the vessels are retained in any of the last four categories for removing all guns, machinery, and ammunition and for mutilating beyond the possibility of repair the propelling apparatus of the ships.

The delegates apparently expect to be still in London on Saturday, April 5, as most of them have accepted the invitation of the Football Association to be their guests at Wembley on that day at the match between England and Scotland. The members of the Egyptian Delegation which is visiting London will also be present.

⁂ Speeches delivered by M. Dumesnil and Mr. Alexander to the Anglo-French Luncheon Club yesterday are reported on page 18.

FRENCH HOPES OF A PACT

M. BRIAND AND NEW FORMULA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 25

During the discussion of the Estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Senate to-day M. Briand made a statement on the Naval Conference which was thought to foreshadow a fresh effort to reach an agreement on a new basis. The all-embracing character of his references to the problem of security was taken to indicate that France would be prepared to consider a general mutual guarantee on the part of all the Mediterranean Powers to render war in the Mediterranean impossible. It was noted that M. Briand went out of his way to make this statement.

M. Briand's speech was the subject of a good deal of comment in both the Senate and the Chamber, where something like resignation at the failure of the Conference had begun to prevail. The news so recently and so emphatically expressed in Washington and London against further commitments for the maintenance of Continental peace had been to exclude all hope of the French views being met. It was assumed to-day that M. Briand would not have spoken, even in so guarded a manner, unless there were some grounds for hoping for a reconsideration of this refusal. It would seem, moreover, that what is now proposed is an agreement not to take military measures against an aggressor, but to take such steps as will prevent war and so render military measures unnecessary. Whether a formula is possible that will satisfy these demands, further negotiation alone can show.

⁂ M. Briand's speech is reported on the preceding page.

U.S. ATTITUDE TO A PACT

DISCUSSION REVIVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25

In spite of the very definite announcements made some weeks ago to the effect that the American delegation would not agree to take part in a consultative pact appended to any treaty arrived at in London, the question of a consultative pact is still the subject of controversy here, and dispatches from London published this morning added strength to the discussion by suggesting that the American delegation was still considering the matter as the only remaining possibility of concluding a Five-Power treaty.

So far as one can gather the view of the Administration, it appears to be that the whole country has been the victim of a strange illusion on the subject of a consultative pact. According to this view, all the proposals concerning such a pact have come from outside sources and not from the Governments. A pact which would bind the United States to military and naval action is out of the question. On the other hand, a pact of a purely consultative nature, such as has been urged at intervals throughout the Conference, would not interest the Governments represented in London, and would have no practical value whatever in securing reductions in tonnage.

It is no secret that the Administration has for weeks been extremely irritated by what it regards as the "pro-French" colouring of dispatches from London. It seems to think that the French point of view has had a better Press in the United States than that of the American delegation, and this circumstance is regarded as the origin of the idea that it is the American delegation's refusal to take part in a consultative pact that has been the stumbling-block on the road to genuine reduction. Ever since "the appeal of the 1,200" [the appeal by 1,200 leading citizens for "reduction, not mere limitation"] was dispatched to London the strength of those who base their opposition to the Administration's policy with regard to the Conference on this idea has increased. The idea itself is now widespread.

As the New York *World* pointed out some weeks ago, the Republican Administration is in desperate need of a positive success. On the eve of the Congressional election campaign, as an addition to the troubles of the Republicans over the revival of the prohibition issue and the continued business depression, the passage of the Tariff Bill in the Senate was accompanied by rumblings of revolt ominously recalling those which ended in disaster after the Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909. It is essential for the Administration to counteract the impression not only that it has failed to secure positive reductions in London, but that it has itself been responsible for that failure. In official circles optimism as to the future of the Conference is expressed.

What strength of opposition a Three-Power treaty would encounter in the Senate is still a matter of conjecture. A number of Senators have at one time and another expressed uncompromising hostility to the suggestion on the ground that any Three-Power agreement acceptable to Great Britain would necessarily contain a conditional clause providing for a revision of tonnage figures in the event of a rise in the British figure being necessitated by increased Continental building. In order to retain parity the United States would then have to increase its own tonnage. These Senators declare that this would put the United States in the insufferable position of having the size of its fleet dictated from Paris and London.

STATEMENT BY U.S. DELEGATION

At the headquarters of the American delegation it was stated at midnight last night that no change had taken place in the attitude of the delegation in regard to consultative pacts, and that its attitude remained as its spokesman gave it out several weeks ago.

At that time (said the official American statement) it was made clear that America had no objection to entering a consultative pact as such. On the contrary, the United States is already a party to a number of treaties involving the obligation of consulting with other Powers.

It will not, however, enter into any treaty, whether consultative or otherwise, where there is danger of its obligation being misunderstood as involving a promise to render military assistance or guaranteeing protection by military force to another nation.

Such a misunderstanding might arise if the United States entered into such a treaty as a *quid pro quo* for the reduction of the naval forces of another Power. That danger has hitherto inhered in the present situation, where France has been demanding mutual military security as a condition of naval reduction, as appears from her original statement of her case last December.

If, however, this demand for security could be satisfied in some other way, then the danger of misunderstanding a consultative pact would be eliminated, and in such case the question would be approached from an entirely different standpoint. In such a case the American Delegation would consider the matter with an entirely open mind.

EUROPA'S MAIDEN VOYAGE

A NEW ATLANTIC RECORD

ADVERSE WEATHER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

NEW YORK, MARCH 25

The North German Lloyd liner Europa to-day set up a new record for the Atlantic crossing when at 5.54 a.m. she passed the Ambrose Lightship, at the mouth of New York harbour. Her time from Cherbourg was 4 days 17 hours 6min., and her average speed for the trip 27.99 knots. This time, made on her maiden voyage, was 36min. less than her sister ship the Bremen made on her maiden voyage to New York, and 18min. less than the Bremen made on her fastest run.

The performance of the Europa is the more remarkable in that weather conditions were almost continually adverse. Her log records strong, even "extremely strong," head winds and heavy swells during the first four days of the voyage, and in the last 24 hours she encountered fog as well. Her best day's run was made on Monday, when she covered 704 miles at an average speed of 28.16 knots.

BERLIN, MARCH 25

The Europa's record is the fifth made by a German ship and the fourth by a North German Lloyd ship. The average daily speeds compare with those of the Bremen as follows :—

	Bremen	Europa
First day ..	26·5 knots	27·6 knots
Second day ..	27·0 „	28·15 „
Third day ..	27·5 „	28·04 „
Fourth day ..	28·25 „	28·16 „
Fifth day ..	29·50 „	—

Neither ship has yet run her engines full out.

GERMAN SHIPPING FUSION

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 25

To-day is a memorable one for German shipping, for, in addition to the new speed record for the Atlantic crossing created by the Europa, it brings the official announcement of the Hamburg-Amerika-North German Lloyd fusion, and the terms on which the competition of the two companies has been abandoned for co-operation. This is of especial interest in view of the long-standing rivalry between Hamburg and Bremen, and particularly between the two great shipping companies respectively established in these ports. It breathes something of the spirit which has enabled these concerns in 10 years to re-create from nothing fleets of 1,000,000 tons apiece, and boldly to embark upon enormously expensive building programmes.

The future partners agree "to renounce all priority and to work in unison." They retain their identities, and also their seats at Hamburg and Bremen, but their supervisory boards will meet jointly for common business. The complete fusion of interests begins with the boards of directors, which will be the same for both companies. Profits will be divided, similar amounts put to reserve and depreciation, equal dividends declared. All vessels and services will be run under joint control, for common account; all property and premises pooled. Both companies will, within the limits of business management, work to promote the interests of Hamburg and Bremen.

The aim is "to obtain the advantages of a fusion without its drawbacks, while leaving to concerns of standing and tradition their distinctive identities." The alliance rests on "absolute and permanent parity," each side regarding its ships, other assets and values as the equivalent of those of the other side. The directors recommend the agreement as likely "finally to end the ancient conflict of interests" between "Hapag" and Lloyd. The parties combine their interests on a footing of complete equality and renounce all claims of prestige. They believe they have done their best for German shipping, the whole German economy and ultimately for the Fatherland.

The Hamburg-Amerika, guided by Albert Ballin, predominated over the North German Lloyd in pre-War days. Of late the bold policy of the Bremen concern, and especially its newest ships, have given it something of a lead. The two concerns are now, for practical purposes, one, on the basis of what seems to be a model business treaty.

ITALIAN ART IN LONDON

HONOURS FOR ORGANIZERS OF THE EXHIBITION

The following was issued by the Foreign Office last night :—

In recognition of their successful labours in connexion with the recent exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, yesterday presented at the Foreign Office on the King's behalf the insignia of honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire to the Italian Ambassador, His Excellency Signor Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro ; and of an honorary Knight Commander of the Order to Comm. Dott. Ettore Modigliani, Superintendent of Arts in Lombardy, and a badge of an honorary Officer of the Order to Signorina Dott. Fernanda Wittgens.

His Majesty has also been pleased to confer the following honorary decorations on other Italian subjects in connexion with this exhibition :—

Knight Grand Cross.—Signor Balbino Giuliano, Minister of National Education.

Knight Commander.—Comm. Dott. Roberto Paribeni, Director-General of Beaux-Arts.

Commander.—Conte Comm. Dott. Franz Pellati, Inspector-General of the Ministry of National Public Instruction.

Officers.—Cav. Dott. Ugo Scalinger, Secretary to the Italian Executive Committee ; Dott. Antonio Morassi.

In these cases the insignia will be presented through his Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.

LATEST LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP

(To be run at Lincoln to-day)

9 to 1 aget Slipper (t. & o.) (In France).
100 — 9 —— Porthole (t. & o.) (Earl).
100 — 8 —— Pachalic (t. & o.) (C. Leader).
100 — 7 —— Portraiture (t. & o.) (R. Dawson).
25 — 1 —— Irish Romance (t. & o.) (Templeman).
25 — 1 —— Garnock (t. & o.) (Scobie).
28 — 1 —— Grandisson (6., 33 to 1 t.) (Hogg).
33 — 1 —— Stalactite (t. & o.) (W. Nightingall).
33 — 1 —— Elton (o.) (H. Leader).
33 — 1 —— Caballero (o., 35 to 1 t.) (T. Walls).
33 — 1 —— San Marino (o., 90 to 1 t.) (J. Jarvis).
33 — 1 —— Saint Nicholas II. (o.) (In France).
33 — 1 —— O'Curry (o.) (Persse).
35 — 1 —— Knight Error (t. & o.) (Whitaker).
40 — 1 —— Arctic Light (t. & o.) (Tabor).
40 — 1 —— Culsean (o.) (McGuigan).
40 — 1 —— Song of Essex (o.) (Nugent).
40 — 1 —— Orrendos (o.) (G. L. Ward).
40 — 1 —— Umslopagaas (o.) (R. W. Colling).
50 — 1 —— Pergamus (o.) (E. M. Bullock).
50 — 1 —— Musical Prince (o.) (Sneyd).
50 — 1 —— Lucky Son (o.) (D. Taylor).
50 — 1 —— Yomo (o.) (F. Hartigan).
50 — 1 —— Darian (o.) (Blagrave).
66 — 1 —— Probite (t. & o.) (G. L. Ward).
66 — 1 —— Swift Marten (o.) (Cole).
66 — 1 —— Cloud Nymph (o.) (F. Armstrong).
66 — 1 —— Eclath (o.) (B. Davis).
66 — 1 —— Leonidas II. (o.) (S. Darling).
66 — 1 —— The Sirdar (o.) (Duller).
66 — 1 —— Ring o' Roses (o.) (R. Jones).
200 — 1 —— Derby Dilly (o.) (Pendarves).
200 — 1 —— King's Watt (o.) (de Moleyns).

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

MINISTERS' PLAN CRITICIZED

PLAIN SPEAKING IN THE LORDS

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

In the House of Lords to-day the Government were pressed to make a further statement of their intentions towards the West Indian sugar industry, and were severely criticized when they declared that their policy remained unchanged.

Lord Elibank expressed the astonishment which was created in the industry by the recent publication, before the report of the Commission had appeared, of the Government's proposals of financial assistance to the planters. Unless these meant more than appeared on the surface, they would be utterly useless even to alleviate the present evils. Rather hopelessly, he appealed to the Government to face the situation instead of merely playing with it, and, if they would not agree to increase the preference on West Indian sugar, he suggested the payment of a direct subsidy on every ton raised in the next crop.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE

To this appeal Lord Passfield, the Secretary for the Colonies, responded with a re-statement of the Government's position. This was to the effect that they could hold out no hope of assistance beyond the facilities for advances to the cane cultivators who were dependent upon the banks for the means of planting their next crop. The decision to offer this help had been reached, he claimed, altogether apart from the report of the Commission, and it was due to the representations which had been received that banks would refuse the ordinary advances. He made it clear that those advances would not save the sugar industry from loss due to the fall in world prices, and that they represented a purely temporary measure to prevent the restriction of bank credit which would otherwise occur.

On the larger issue of the future of the West Indian Colonies Lord Passfield had nothing to say, except that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was already sacrificing £2,500,000 in revenue that would otherwise be received, and that the Government had no intention of providing the several millions a year which would be needed for five years at least to set the sugar industry on its feet. He justified this refusal by the plea that the Government were being pressed to restrict public expenditure and would incur serious criticism if they yielded to the financial demands of the sugar planters. Sugar had been exceedingly profitable in the not very distant past, and if it were granted a direct subsidy other industries could establish similar claims to public aid. He ended with an expression of sympathy and a declaration that the Government could come to no other decision than the one they had reached for meeting a calamity which existed before they took office.

LORD HAILSHAM'S RETORT

Lord Hailsham at once attacked the Government vehemently. Explaining that he was speaking for himself alone, and that he was influenced by memories and loyalties of 30 years ago, when he was a West Indian merchant, he was scornful of the complacency with which the Government contemplated the extinction of the staple industry of the oldest Colonies of the Empire. Even more bitter was his description of their temporary assistance as a device which would merely prolong the death struggle for a year. Such callous brutality had never before defaced the policy of any Government, and, when it was coupled with a hypocrisy which professed sympathy for the dying struggles of the West Indies, it proved that Great Britain was not the only country which had cause to mourn the advent of a Socialist Government.

Lord Olivier, the Chairman of the Commission, followed immediately with a criticism of the Government's policy. Much of his speech was inaudible in the Press Gallery, as he spoke with his back to it from the cross-benches ; but, so far as could be heard distinctly, he charged the Government with attempting to substitute useless sympathy for intelligence in dealing with the West Indian Colonies.

The debate ended with a renewed expression of dissatisfaction by Lord Elibank with the Government's policy.

SUGAR PREFERENCES

A deputation of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire was received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday. The purpose of the deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Amery, the chairman of the federation, was to oppose any interference with the preferences accorded to Empire sugar. An authorized report of the interview will be issued to-day.

PROPOSALS REJECTED BY BRITISH GUIANA

The Ligislative Council of British Guiana has passed the following resolution for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Acting Governor :—

"The proposals of his Majesty's Government as indicated in the telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies can do nothing to ameliorate, let alone remedy, the desperate position of the sugar industry in this colony, even if the colony were in a financial position to assume the guarantee of liability or to help the industry on which it chiefly depends for its income. The sugar industry requires a secured market with a guaranteed price for sugar f.o.b. for a period of years, as without such security planters cannot lay out money for a year ahead, which means consequential deterioration of estates and unemployment of labour. The position is extremely critical, and further delay of security to sugar producers will inevitably mean the abandonment of estates and the starvation of thousands of the labouring classes."

⁂ The British Government's conditional offer to give financial aid to the extent of £250,000 to the sugar growers in the West Indies, British Guiana, and Mauritius was announced in *The Times* of March 15. The Government suggested to the Governors of the Colonies concerned a scheme for the granting of advances in order that those willing to cultivate sugar might have the means to do so. If the scheme suggested be adopted the Government is prepared to provide half of any loss that may be incurred under it, provided that the total liability of the Government, in respect of the West Indies and British Guiana, does not exceed £150,000, and for Mauritius £100,000. The suggestion was made that the Colonial Governments should guarantee the other half of any loss incurred.

JAMAICA AND THE SUGAR CRISIS

Kingston (Jamaica), March 25.—The Jamaica Government has decided to reject the British proposal to assist the sugar industry in Jamaica to the extent of £20,000, as this sum is regarded as inadequate. The Government will urge that this offer be substantially increased.

The Imperial Association is advocating a subsidy to cover the difference between the existing selling price and the cost of production.—*Reuter.*

UNEMPLOYMENT

WORST FIGURES FOR EIGHT YEARS

A TOTAL OF 1,621,800

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement :—

On March 17, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,116,400 wholly unemployed, 412,400 temporarily stopped, and 93,000 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,621,800. This was 57,993 more than a week before and 439,346 more than a year before. The total on March 17, 1930, comprised 1,178,900 men, 38,700 boys, 361,900 women, and 42,300 girls.

Almost the whole of the increase of 31,675 in the number wholly unemployed on March 17 was due to the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
March 17, 1930				
Men ..	843,900	244,300	90,700	1,178,900
Boys ..	31,700	6,900	100	38,700
Women ..	207,800	152,000	2,100	361,900
Girls ..	33,000	9,200	100	42,300
Total ..	1,116,400	412,400	93,000	1,621,800
March 10, 1930				
Men ..	829,666	226,663	88,549	1,144,278
Boys ..	32,249	6,332	122	38,703
Women ..	190,032	146,775	1,876	338,683
Girls ..	33,378	8,742	23	42,143
Total ..	1,084,725	388,512	90,570	1,563,807
March 18, 1929				
Men ..	717,784	133,105	80,892	931,781
Boys ..	28,738	3,620	88	32,446
Women ..	120,184	66,071	1,541	187,476
Girls ..	26,824	3,911	16	30,751
Total ..	893,510	206,707	82,237	1,182,454

Our Labour Correspondent writes :—

It is now beyond doubt that we are passing through a period of trade depression more intense than any since the catastrophic collapse of trade in 1921, which was prolonged, though in a modified degree, into 1922. There was as much unemployment as to-day in 1926, following the general strike and the stoppage of the mines in the May of that year, but the cause then was industrial disturbance, not dislocation of trade. The Ministry of Labour is able to measure the nominal increase in the number of the registered unemployed that is due to the operation of the new Unemployment Insurance Act. "Almost the whole of the increase of 31,675 in the number wholly unemployed on March 17" as compared with March 10 is the result of the relaxation of the qualifying conditions for benefit. A few thousands also in the figures of March 10 may have been due to registrations in anticipation of the new Act ; but when the fullest allowance is made for the effects of the recent legislation there is a net increase of actual unemployment. The figures for the opening months of this year mark the unemployment of 1930 as the worst for eight years.

FURTHER RISE FEARED

An increase in the actual amount of the unemployment announced to-day had been anticipated, and it is to be feared that a still further increase will be indicated next week, apart, again, from the nominal increase explained by the registration of persons already unemployed, but, for one reason or another, unregistered. It is noteworthy that the new Act has had comparatively little effect on the number of registrations in England and Wales, and that most of the 30,000 additions to the unemployment register as a direct effect of the Act are in Scotland. There may still be some undisclosed unemployment south of the Border, but the statisticians of the Ministry of Labour have always maintained that their figures were a true measure of unemployment. The completeness of the register in England and Wales has been the result in part of the insistence by Poor Law authorities on registration even though there was no title to unemployment benefit.

The following table indicates the course of unemployment this year and last. It may be recalled that the great increase in the figures in February of last year was a consequence of the severe frost in that month :—

—	1930	1929
Jan. 6	1,478,771	1,452,610
„ 13	1,476,261	1,434,997
„ 20	1,473,402	1,425,620
„ 27	1,491,519	1,394,078
Feb. 3	1,508,598	1,369,475
„ 10	1,519,974	1,342,505
„ 17	1,523,941	1,458,032
„ 24	1,539,265	1,391,861
Mar. 3	1,547,217	1,387,332
„ 10	1,563,807	1,268,839
„ 17	1,621,800	1,182,454

At the beginning of the year the number of the registered unemployed was 26,000 greater than at the beginning of 1929, and since then there has been a steady increase this year totalling 143,000, whereas last year there was an increase during the frost, followed by a rapid decrease, so that by March 18 there was a net decrease, as compared with the beginning of the year, of 270,165.

POSTAGE STAMPS OF KING EDWARD VII.

NOT VALID AFTER THIS MONTH

As announced on February 28, postage stamps of King Edward VII.'s reign will not be valid after March 31. Adhesive or embossed stamps of that reign can be exchanged for current stamps of equivalent value if application is made to the Cashier's Branch, Accountant-General's Department, G.P.O. (North), London, E.C.1, to the Accountant, Edinburgh, or to the Postmaster Surveyor, Belfast, on or before September 30, 1930.

Stamps issued in the reign of Queen Victoria were made invalid for the prepayment of postage in 1915 and are not repurchased by the Post Office.

DR. LYTTELTON INJURED BY A MOTOR-CAR

Dr. Edward Lyttelton, formerly headmaster of Eton, was knocked down by a motor-car on the Victoria Embankment yesterday morning soon after leaving Sion College, where he had delivered a lecture.

Dr. Lyttelton, who is 74 years of age, was taken to Charing Cross Hospital suffering from injuries to the head and one hand. He was unconscious for nearly two hours after the accident, but during the afternoon it was stated at the hospital that his condition was not serious. Later in the day he was able to leave the hospital.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, MARCH 25

The Duke of Connaught is suffering from a slight chill, and is cancelling all engagements for a week.

INDIA

"THE TIMES" BOOK TO-DAY

The Times book on India, reprinted from the Special India Number of February 18, is published to-day. It will thus be in the hands of the reader and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

The many and varied subjects which were described and discussed in the Number have, for greater convenience of reference, been classified and grouped in 11 parts. In Part I., "The Past and the Future," will be found Lord Zetland's masterly sketch of British administration during the last 150 years, together with chapters on the origin and task of the Statutory Commission and the work of the Indian States Committee, of which Sir Harcourt Butler was the chairman. Part II. deals with the structure of Government in India and the complicated and important land revenue system ; Part III. with the Indian Army, the Royal Indian Marine, and the Royal Air Force ; and Part IV. with irrigation, agricultural research, forests, posts and telegraph, and other administrative services. Part V. is devoted to the peoples of India and includes articles on Hinduism and Islam by the late Sir Valentine Chirol, on the Caste System and the Untouchables by Sir William Marris, on the Women of India by Miss Cornelia Sorabji, and on the work of the Churches in India, Education, and Indian literature.

Part VI. contains an inset map of India and is geographical and descriptive of the Indian peninsula and its people. It includes Sir Walter Lawrence's sketch of the Indian States and Sir Harcourt Butler's account at first hand of Burma and the Burmans. The monuments of India are described in Part VII., and the railways and roads in Part VIII.

Apart from the widely recognized value of the survey of India by eminent authorities which the book contains, it is a handsome and welcome addition to the bookshelf. The price is 7s. 6d., postage inland 9d., abroad 1s.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

MILDER WEATHER

"MAINLY FAIR" FORECAST FOR TO-DAY

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Rather sharp frost occurred early yesterday morning in the South of England, but the weather soon became cloudy and mild as south-westerly winds spread to all districts. These winds were caused by a depression that moved eastwards from south of Iceland past the Faroes. They restored the more springlike conditions that prevailed before the set-back of temperature on Sunday. The temperature reached 56deg. locally in Devon and Wales and 54deg. even as far north as St. Andrews.

Yesterday's depression was an offshoot of a large complex low pressure area out on the Atlantic, and further cyclonic centres will probably pass near to our north-west coasts before long. The weather will probably be mainly fair during the next 24 hours in South-east England, but breezy and unsettled elsewhere, especially in Scotland and North-west Ireland. The temperature will remain relatively high over the whole country for the next day or two.

SOVIET'S ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN

ATHEISM ON THE WIRELESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 25

The Soviet authorities have decided to open special "anti-religious departments" at the Moscow State University, the Leningrad State University, and other higher educational establishments, and to organize 28 permanent "itinerant anti-religious exhibitions."

The Anti-God Society's new five-year plan includes the establishment of an anti-religious daily newspaper, of which 1,500,000 copies will be printed daily, an increased number of anti-religious films, travelling cinematographs, and regular wireless programmes.

The Society of Red Dentists called a general meeting at Moscow, which was attended, according to the Soviet Press, by 1,500 persons, to record its resentment of the anti-Soviet crusade abroad. A resolution was passed recording profound indignation at the slanders of "priests, rabbis, pastors, and other filth." The Red Professor Lukhomsky described the movement abroad as "a crusade of black crows against the U.S.S.R." During the week-end further meetings were staged throughout the Soviet Union, and at Novosibirsk and other Siberian centres resolutions were passed couched, significantly, in language almost identical with that employed by Moscow's indignant dentists.

NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS YEAR

The scheme under which many of the most beautiful and interesting gardens in England and Wales are thrown open to the public is being organized again this year in connexion with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Nursing Associations throughout the country.

The King has consented to open the gardens at Sandringham on every Wednesday and Thursday while the Court is not in residence, beginning on Wednesday, April 2. The response of the garden owners has been most gratifying, and arrangements have already been made for the opening of nearly 800 gardens. Copies of the list giving full particulars can be obtained from Lady Georgiana Mure, Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

LORD MILNER

The memorial to Lord Milner in the Henry VIIth Chapel, Westminster Abbey, will be unveiled by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., to-day, at 12.30 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City Pages :—

Alliance Artificial Silk.
Gallaher, Limited.
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates.
Kuala Kangsar Plantations.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves.
Manila Railway.
Mercantile Bank of India.
Mersey Power Company.
Milton Proprietary.
Milton Sales.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance.
Norwich Union Life Insurance.
Ottoman Railway.
Pinchin, Johnson and Co.
Salt Union.
Savoy Hotel.
Shropshire, &c., Electric Power.
Smart Brothers.
Standard Life Assurance.
Tilling-Stevens Motors.
United Drapery Stores.
Vine Products.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERAL POLICY ON COAL BILL

THE LABOUR "REBELS"

The meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party held at the House of Commons last night was one of the shortest on record, lasting only about 20 minutes. Mr. Lloyd George presided, and, it is understood, made a statement on the future progress of the Coal Mines Bill, reaffirming the view he expressed last week that the critical state of the Naval Conference made it undesirable that anything should be done to embarrass the Government at this time. It is understood that no dissentient views were expressed, although one member who attempted to raise the question of the alleged Liberal-Labour understanding was ruled out of order. There was a short general discussion on the amendments to be moved on the Report stage, and the Liberal Coal Committee sat at the close of the meeting to consider the nature of these amendments, which are to be put before the whole party to-morrow night. The general feeling, however, appeared to be that the Government have now little to fear from the Liberals over the Coal Bill. It was decided that Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. E. D. Simon, Mr. P. M. Oliver, and Colonel England should speak for the party when the subject of cotton is raised on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill to-morrow.

The Consultative Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party met yesterday and agreed that Mr. Cove's motion on disarmament, which was pressed to a division against the wish of the Government on Monday evening, was contrary to the policy of the party, and must be regarded as a breach of party discipline, persisted in after an official warning had been given. It has now been decided, however, that the "rebels" shall have a week's respite, and that the full meeting of the party to-day shall be concerned solely with the question of unemployment, the discussion on which was adjourned last week. Mr. J. H. Thomas hopes to be present to deal with any suggestions that may be put forward. The future of the Johnston-Lansbury-Mosley memorandum is likely to be brought forward, but, as this document is still under the consideration of the Cabinet, it is doubtful if any new facts will be forthcoming.

On the eve of the arrival in London of the Egyptian delegation which is to negotiate with the British Government, an Anglo-Egyptian Committee has been formed by a group of members of Parliament and representatives of commercial interests in Egypt. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, M.P., is the chairman, and the other members so far are Captain Anthony Eden, M.P., Major W. H. Carver, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Howard-Bury, M.P., Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, Sir A. Shirley Benn, and Mr. H. E. Garle. It is hoped to announce further members in a few days. It is intended to watch carefully the progress of the negotiations, and to scrutinize in detail any proposals which differ in any way from those contained in the White Paper issued last year.

At last night's meeting of the Conservative Parliamentary Agricultural Committee, held at the House of Commons, representatives of the Australian, New Zealand, Irish Free State, and South African butter producers were received. They made a statement with regard to the alleged fraudulent sale in this country of blended butter imported from foreign countries. Eventually the following resolution, proposed by Sir William Wayland, and seconded by Mr. Percy Hurd, was unanimously agreed to :—

That the Minister of Agriculture be urged to institute an inquiry under the Merchandise Marks Act with a view to making an Order to distinguish between home, Empire, and foreign butters, and the sale of butter under labels which tend to deceive the consumer.

UNIVERSITY GOLF MATCH

The golf match between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was begun at Hoylake yesterday, when the Foursomes were played. Oxford won four matches against one for Cambridge. The Singles will be played to-day. The report of our Golf Correspondent will be found on page 7.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

THEATRES

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Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Brixton	SWEET NELL OF OLD DRURY	2.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
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THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly winds, backing; cloudy; mild; local mist early, with perhaps fog. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The work of the Naval Conference was reviewed by the heads of delegations, and it was agreed that a plenary session should be held next week. The heads of delegations are to meet again to-morrow, when, it is hoped, M. Briand will have returned to London. Our Paris Correspondent interprets certain passages in a speech by M. Briand in the French Senate yesterday as a suggestion that France's desire for security might be satisfied not by an agreement to take military measures against an aggressor, but by steps to prevent war. (p. 16)

An inquiry into the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill was begun yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Cautley. (p. 11)

Two R.A.F. officers were killed when a large bombing aeroplane crashed when landing at Worthy Down on Monday night. (p. 13)

The Civil Estimates, Class VII. (Common Services) show an increase of £226,245. (p. 10)

Evidence was given on behalf of Board of Education inspectors before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday. (p. 13)

The Ministry of Labour announces that the number of unemployed on March 17 was 1,621,800. Our Labour Correspondent comments that "when the fullest allowance is made for the effects of the recent legislation, there is a net increase of actual unemployment. The figures for the opening months of this year mark the unemployment of 1930 as the worst for eight years." (p. 16)

Honorary decorations have been conferred by the King on the Italian Ambassador and several of his compatriots in recognition of their work for the recent exhibition of Italian art at Burlington House. (p. 16)

The financial position of approved societies was discussed by Mr. Henry Lesser, president of the National Federation of Employees' Approved Societies, at the annual meeting yesterday, and a resolution was passed urging a review of the whole system of national health insurance and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions. (p. 10)

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Liberal Parliamentary Party last night on the future of the Coal Mines Bill, reaffirmed the view that the critical state of the Naval Conference made it undesirable that anything should be done to embarrass the Government at present. (p. 16)

An amendment to the Road Traffic Bill, designed to make it impossible for a motorist to be convicted on a charge of dangerous or reckless driving on the evidence of one policeman, was rejected yesterday by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons by 25 votes to 18. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the plight of the West Indian sugar planters was discussed with special reference to Lord Olivier's report. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn announced the decision of the Government of India to repeal certain enactments relating to arrest and detention of persons without trial in Bengal. The Air, Navy, and Army Votes were agreed to on the Report stage and the Consolidated Fund Bill was brought in. (pp. 8 and 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The German liner Europa has set up a new record for the Atlantic crossing, which she accomplished in 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes. (p. 16)

The terms of the agreement between the Hamburg-Amerika and the North German Lloyd for their joint working, which have now been published, provide for a complete fusion of interests of both companies, which will, however, retain their identities and their seats at Hamburg and Bremen. (p. 16)

Marshal Pilsudski has consented to enter the new Polish Cabinet which M. Szymanski is endeavouring to form only if the Seym accepts four conditions. (p. 15)

The Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has formally legalized the compulsory recruiting of peasants for work in Soviet industry. (p. 15)

The Bulgarian Government has ordered the arrest of chiefs of sections and of some members of the committees of the factions of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. (p. 15)

SPORT

The Lincoln meeting was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

The University Golf Match was begun at Hoylake yesterday, when Oxford won the Foursomes by four matches to one. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Revenue Returns ; Rise in New York Exchange ; Delayed Company Accounts ; Stewarts and Lloyds Report ; Australian Bank's Expansion ; Mercantile Bank of India Meeting ; Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Company ; Hire-Purchase Company's Progress ; Oil Wharves and Ballast Land ; and Fire and Life Experience. (p. 21)

Money was again in fair demand in Lombard-street. Discount rates showed little change. The Bank of England obtained £151,000 of the bar gold available in the bullion market at its statutory buying price. The price of gold was 84s. 10d. per ounce; silver declined ¼d. to 19¼d. A further rise occurred in the New York exchange and the Paris exchange was also higher; the German and Belgian exchanges declined. A further setback occurred in the Argentine exchange. (p. 22)

There was less activity on the Stock Exchange yesterday and the tendency was irregular. British Funds were an active market, but the tone was affected by profit-taking, which was also in progress in the speculative markets. British and South American Railway stocks were lower. (p. 21)

SLUM CLEARANCE

The struggle for precedence between the various Bills of major importance, to the introduction of which the Government are committed, seems likely to end in the victory of the measure dealing with slum clearance. If so, it is a result that will be warmly welcomed. Although the slum problem is in some respects the most puzzling, it is on the whole the least controversial of the main questions of social reform now before the public; and, if the text of the Bill follows the principles outlined by MR. GREENWOOD in his speech at Wakefield last Saturday, Socialists need not fear or calculate that the Slum Clearance Bill will arouse opposition enough to delay their chance of presenting other measures to Parliament during the present Session. MR. GREENWOOD explained that the Bill will simplify the procedure, and therefore accelerate the operation, of slum clearance schemes; and it may be hoped that their production will be encouraged by the legalization of the practice, already commonly pursued in Scotland, under which proper compensation is payable for sound property in slum areas. Such provisions are of course merely the trimmings, however important, of reform. It has been established by a number of committees, official and unofficial, and by the preliminary and exploratory work undertaken by the Ministry of Health itself during the final year of the late Administration, that the essence of any serious attack upon the slums must be a readiness to spend money. MR. GREENWOOD'S statement that the Government proposes to make "a handsome and "generous State contribution" need not therefore be regarded as alarming. During the past ten years housing policy has been gradually extended to meet the needs of lower and lower strata of the population —"lower" meaning, of course, lower in the economic sense—and it is now possible, logical, and right to attempt to meet the needs of the lowest. There is general agreement that the growth of slum conditions is a reflection upon the moral sense of the community in the past, and that in a more enlightened age the community must accept liability for putting them right.

But this admission that expenditure is inevitable does not mean that it should be indiscriminate. On the contrary, if the new social service of slum clearance is to be started, it must have regard to, and indeed be restricted by, the vast scale of expenditure on social services of other or of similar kinds; and the precise direction of the new expenditure to be devoted to it must be very carefully considered. There are degrees of badness even in slums, and it is probable that the new effort will do well if it enables local authorities to deal with those which are easiest to clear. This word of caution is no reflection upon the courage or the wisdom of MR. GREENWOOD, nor is it prompted by any desire to water down the ideal of ultimately clearing all slums. But common sense makes it necessary to realize that conditions which have been allowed to come into existence during a century cannot be swept away entirely in a few years, more especially when the total national burdens have become so overwhelming. Any tendency to false optimism must indeed be checked by the bare statement of the position of the national finances. The Estimates for the next financial year show that MR. SNOWDEN will have to raise £25,000,000 additional revenue, and it is now almost certain that he will have to meet in addition a large deficit on the current year. However urgent, therefore, the claims of slum clearance upon the public purse, it is clear that in the immediate future the satisfaction accorded to them must be modest. Apart from this general *caveat*, it may be admitted that these claims have special force. Housing is already costing the taxpayer and the ratepayer over £20,000,000 a year, largely owing to the commitments of the extravagant Addison Scheme; but at least the rate of increase in subsidy payments will be less in the future than in the past now that subsidies under the 1923 Act have ceased and subsidies under the 1924 Act have been lowered. Parliament is not likely, therefore, to object if MR. GREENWOOD proposes to devote more of the resources available to slum clearance, and less to housing schemes designed mainly to benefit the more highly paid wage-earners. There can be little objection to the scheme, which he is understood to favour, of paying to local authorities a grant in respect of every person rehoused. That would mean full recognition of the fact that local authorities must be the agents of the central Government in this matter, and full liberty to local authorities to apply a new subsidy as they think fit. Such principles are really essential to the success of any scheme. Local authorities themselves, as MR. GREENWOOD has wisely observed, are the best judges of what is a slum—a term of which no satisfactory general definition has yet been found. They are also the best judges of where a subsidy would most help them, and therefore it is necessary to combine a flat rate of payments from the Exchequer with complete local discrimination as to their application.

None of the plans suggested for the detailed application of slum clearance subsidies by statutory direction is wholly satisfactory. The suggestion, for example, that family allowances should be made on the rent of new houses is open to grave objections. The total Exchequer liability would be unlimited. The allowance would be nothing else than a form of poor relief, which would tend to reflect itself in the rates of wages—a fact which may explain the absence of enthusiasm for the suggestion among trade unionists ; and, lastly, the whole plan assumes that the only reason for the existence of slums is the amount of rents payable elsewhere. Again, the proposal to derate houses is similarly objectionable as being a concealed form of poor relief; and it would also relieve the spending authorities of the last traces of responsibility for raising the money. The truth is that no plan calculated to remove one only of the reasons why people live in slums is likely to be effective, although all such plans may have some good in them. It must surely be recognized that rents in slum areas are not low but very high in consideration of the accommodation which they can buy. Many people no doubt pay them because they cannot afford anything nominally higher; but others undoubtedly stay in slums from habit, or because they must live near their work. This truth again has some bearing on proposals for the decentralization of industry. The establishment of factories away from existing centres of population is a very sound idea, but its supporters must meet the point that manufacturers cannot at present afford to establish factories far from existing centres of population.

The apparent intention of the Government to assist local authorities more generously, but not more dictatorially, is therefore undoubtedly wise. It remains, however, to be seen whether anything more can be done to further slum clearance beyond devoting more money to it. Clearly one ideal in view is the cheaper house ; and it is difficult to understand why housing reformers should so hotly resent the suggestion that this ideal is practical. A correspondent recently stated that 1,000 houses have been built at Warrington, the economic rent of which, including a sum for purchase by instalments, worked out at 8s. 4d. a week. Without fuller knowledge of the items included in this calculation and of the special financial arrangements which appear to have been made, it is impossible to draw any general inference from this particular case ; but still the instance is *prima facie* an encouraging example of what can be done. Moreover the question arises, at a time of such urgent need and such financial stringency, whether it would not be possible to rebuild slum areas with a smaller type of house, which would satisfy the highest hygienic standards but contain fewer amenities. If slum clearance schemes provided alike for the slum dweller from poverty and the slum dweller from convenience, they would be better adjusted to meet the facts, and the money available for slum clearance would go farther. It is a remarkable fact that slum clearance in Scotland has made far more rapid progress than in England—partly, no doubt, because the population has increased more slowly, but partly also because better instead of ideal accommodation has been aimed at. Nobody would countenance a general lowering of housing standards in this country, but, as MR. GREENWOOD told the National Housing and Town Planning Council last July, "local "authorities should not be debarred from pro- "viding smaller houses, and they can be trusted "not to provide them in excessive numbers." It may be hoped that Parliament will approach the forthcoming Bill in this spirit of common sense, for without elasticity in attitude and in legislation, and without the realization that every little helps, so puzzling, expensive, and many-sided a problem will never be solved.

Mr. Graham's "Tariff Truce"

MR. GRAHAM was not very communicative yesterday in his replies to the questions with which he was bombarded in the House of Commons. The day before, at Geneva, there had been signed on behalf of the British Government a Commercial Convention and a Protocol; and members were naturally anxious to know to what obligations the MINISTER responsible for the negotiations had committed this country, and what he had obtained from the other signatories in return. He went to Geneva with the declared intention of negotiating a "tariff "truce" with the principal European countries. This, it was understood, was to prepare the way for a serious attempt to lower the tariffs which are strangling European trade, and which impose so unfair a handicap on British industry. Even in its original form, as put forward and defended by MR. GRAHAM, the proposal seemed to be one-sided. This country was to pledge itself to continue to admit foreign goods duty free for the duration of the truce, and all that the other countries were to give in exchange was a pledge not to increase the already high, in some cases almost prohibitive, duties which they levy on British goods. It was hard to see how the PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF TRADE could expect so inequitable an arrangement to assist him in his well-intentioned efforts to secure freer trade throughout Europe. So long as they can count on free access to the great British markets in which to dump their surplus production, the European industrial countries have no obvious inducement to lower the walls with which they protect their own markets for their own producers.

If MR. GRAHAM had succeeded in negotiating a real tariff truce he would still have done a very ill service to British trade and industry. But, according to all accounts from Geneva, he has done worse than that. He has apparently agreed to barter away our freedom to impose duties on foreign goods without receiving in exchange any real guarantee that duties on our goods will not be raised even above the high levels at which they stand at present. COUNT VON MOLTKE, who presided over the negotiations at Geneva, made a long speech, reported yesterday, in which he summed up the situation after the Convention and the Protocol had been signed ; and it is difficult to read that speech, or the account of the provisions of the two documents which is given by our Geneva Correspondent to-day, without coming to the conclusion that, whatever Great Britain may have done, the other Powers have really pledged themselves to nothing at all. It looks very much as if MR. GRAHAM had been so anxious to sign away our tariff freedom that he was content to be fobbed off with anything which the representatives of the other Powers were willing to give him. A final judgment must be withheld until the texts are available of the Convention and Protocol which he has signed. But members yesterday who pressed him for information were put off with evasive replies ; and, so far as any tariff truce is concerned or any movement towards a general reduction in tariffs, the long labourings of the great gathering at Geneva have obviously succeeded in producing only the most puny and ridiculous of mice. What matters now is the exact price MR. GRAHAM has offered to pay for it.

A New Atlantic Record

The German people have good reason to be proud of the fine performances of the great sister-ships of the North-German Lloyd, the Bremen and the Europa. It is exactly a year to-day since the Europa was badly damaged by fire in the Hamburg yard of her constructors. But the set-back, which may have enabled them to introduce certain improvements in her design, has not for long been allowed to delay her triumph. Yesterday, in her maiden trip across the Atlantic, she steamed into New York harbour from Cherbourg, having maintained an average speed of almost twenty-eight knots, in a few minutes over four days seventeen hours. Her sea-time beat the Bremen's best—possibly on a rather shorter voyage—by eighteen minutes, and the record of the Mauretania, which for more than twenty years was the undisputed champion of the Atlantic, by several hours. With this notable addition to their fleet the North-German Lloyd will for the time being succeed to the position so long occupied by the Cunard Company, and may be expected to reap the practical advantages due to the possession of the fastest and most up-to-date vessels in the Transatlantic service. Since 1881 they have pursued the policy of running a weekly express service between Europe and America, first with eight ships and afterwards with four. The speed of the Europa, the Bremen, and the Columbus will make it possible for them to continue the same policy—like the Cunard and the White Star Lines—with only three vessels. The extra distance of the voyage out and back from Bremerhaven as compared with Southampton is 900 miles. It is therefore essential for the German ships, if they are to compete with their English rivals, to have an extra turn of speed. This the North-German Lloyd—owing to their having been obliged, like the Hamburg-Amerika Line, to replace practically the whole of their fleet in the last ten years—have been able to effect. They have been building under modern conditions, and have made good use of their opportunity.

The arrangement by which the two companies have now agreed to end their pre-War rivalry, and to enter upon a cooperative alliance instead of engaging in cut-throat competition, must undoubtedly make them a very formidable combination. But that does not mean that German ships will necessarily continue to hold the Atlantic record for ever. Some day the turn of the English lines will come again. For the present the White Star have decided to defer the completion of the Oceanic. But sooner or later the Cunard will have to replace the Mauretania, and when in their judgment the time is ripe they may be depended upon to produce a ship which will regain for this country the laurels that we have temporarily lost. Till then the English companies will be the first to join in hearty congratulations to their friendly German rivals on the notable success of the Europa and to her captain and crew and all who have had a hand in her construction and design.

The Smellies

"Now set the teeth and stretch the nostrils "wide," for the "smellies" are on the way. They are promised for April, and a great effort ought to be made to instal the apparatus in time for the great national feast day with which that month opens. In all scientific matters precision is important, and it is as well to fix in the mind the words in which the newly granted patent in America announces to the world its latest treat. What has now been invented is nothing less than "an apparatus for "supplying an olfactory impression in conjunc- "tion with a motion picture impression." The inventor, JOHN LEAVELL, of Los Angeles, takes a broad view of what olfactory impressions may be; and the nose as an organ of enjoyment, or at any rate of sensation, is about to come into its own. Well may the American Press hail the new device with the cry "Perfumed Pictures "permeate program," for anyone who pauses to enumerate to himself how many things there are in the world that smell strongly, and who reflects that whatever exists can be filmed, will realize that life is to be lived more intensely than before. Every branch of a great industry will profit. It is not only that cookery can now be taught from the screen with savours that will be meals in themselves, and that will reveal to housewives perfections of whose existence they did not know. The favourite drama of high life in large and splendid halls will take on a new lease of life when Lucullan banquets can be smelt, even if the day is still distant when a further invention makes the illusion of the film really complete by providing real food for the audience. "Talkie" directors who consider all plots worthless which do not include scenes of entertainments with large choruses will insist on cabaret scenarios, and the talkie crime stories will be strengthened in their claim to provide 100 per cent. of stark horror when a sickly odour of blood pervades the auditorium. Another popular class of film, that dealing with wild animals, has not found talking apparatus of any great advantage. But, with a careful selection of wild animals and a little skill in putting the audience downwind, unforgettable experiences should be created.

Each new invention creates a new profession, and parents who hitherto have paid little heed to their children's power of smell will do well to consider whether the profession of the sniffer is not bound to grow. The film is being used more and more for education, both historical and geographical, and, while the ordinary producer will be able to manage the burning cakes in the Alfred scene and the seasick horses in the tale of the Norman Conquest, he will want help in a good many passages of history. Only the expert can prescribe the olfactory accompaniments to prehistoric monsters, or to the furs and woad of early fashions. Still more skilled will be the blender's art who uses smells symbolically. Beyond the first obvious exercises in cheese symphonies to accompany Mickey Mouse lies a vast field for the harmonization of eyes, ears, and nose. We may expect the "close-ups" and "fade-outs" of happy lovers to be accompanied by the scent of the more obvious flowers, particularly roses. It will be a mark of talent in the Director of Olfaction, whose name will be added to the already considerable list of memorable persons with which a film begins, to introduce, quite artlessly, his onion smell just before the most emotional passages. Many a lovers' parting will be staged in a kitchen garden. But if the smellies develop on the lines of the talkies and the silent films, and megalomania breaks out among the big noses of the profession, a reckless race will begin to see who can produce, regardless of cost, the most vivid, arresting, startling, overpowering, and tremendous stench.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITIONS

PLANS FOR NEXT THREE WINTERS

PERSIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH ART

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the memorable Exhibition of Italian Art has come to an end, and the Royal Academy is proceeding to prepare its Summer Exhibition of the work of living artists, it may be of interest to the public to learn what arrangements the Council are making for the next three winters.

In January and February, 1931, we shall have an Exhibition of Persian Art, organized in connexion with the International Congress on Persian Art, which is to be held in London at the same time. In January and February, 1932, we are arranging to hold an Exhibition of French Art, for which, on the proposal of the French Ambassador, the Royal Academy is collaborating with La Société d'Expansion Artistique et Littéraire, Paris. For January and February 1933, we are contemplating an Exhibition of British Art, on the same comprehensive lines as the recent exhibitions of foreign art. But we have also in mind the claims of living art and artists, and in the near future we propose to hold, as a supplement to our usual Summer Exhibition, a Winter Exhibition of Decorative Art. This will be similar to that held by the Royal Academy in January and February, 1923 ; yet, interesting and instructive as that exhibition was, we hope that a marked advance will be shown in the decorative designs produced in the intervening ten years.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. LLEWELLYN, President.
Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W.1,
March 25.

CADET CORPS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the report in *The Times* to-day of the speech of the Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons last night, the following passage occurs :—

Teachers in elementary and secondary schools appeared to be, in a large majority of cases, against this particular training on educational grounds.

We feel that in the public interest it is highly desirable to ask what justification there is for this sweeping, but guarded, statement.

The Incorporated Association of Headmasters of Public Secondary Schools in England and Wales contains among its members practically all the headmasters of the public and secondary schools, old and new, in England and Wales, and includes all those secondary schools which have cadet corps. It is therefore in a position to speak with knowledge and authority upon the views of teachers in secondary schools.

At the Annual General Meeting of this Association in 1917, and again in 1923, it was unanimously resolved to press upon the War Office a scheme for the reorganization and further encouragement of the cadet corps in the secondary schools, and a Joint Committee with the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association has since been founded to consider the procedure for the development of a movement the national value of which has been repeatedly endorsed by both associations.

Into the grounds upon which this opinion is based we do not, at the moment, propose to enter, as our purpose is simply to state the existing position in the secondary schools, and to express our amazement at the statement quoted above.

We remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
W. JENKYN-THOMAS,
F. R. HURLSTONE-JONES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The Incorporated Association of Headmasters, 29, Gordon-square, W.C.1, March 25.

UNEMPLOYMENT: A SUGGESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The article by your Berlin Correspondent on "Earning the Dole" prompts me to plead through your columns for a reconsideration of a suggestion made some time ago by the Corporation of the City of Worcester, and then somewhat contemptuously turned down by the authorities in London.

The suggestion was as follows :—That power should be given to local authorities to employ on works of public utility which would not be otherwise undertaken persons on the unemployed register and pay them the difference between unemployment pay and their normal wages. All those who accepted the offer would be saved from idleness and the deterioration of character and the loss of the habit of work which result from it.

It must always be borne in mind that what is commonly called the "dole" is an insurance payment and has been paid for by premiums levied on those in work. This proposal would not infringe the insurance character of unemployment pay. Persons content with the amount secured to them by insurance need not undertake work. It would be undertaken only by those who desired to add to what they had paid for. If the supplement to the unemployed benefit were confined to works of public utility, which were not part of the ordinary work of the local authority, all the well-known abuses of subsidies in aid of wages and the danger of providing cheap labour would be avoided.

This suggestion was, as I have said, summarily turned down. Now, however, your Berlin Correspondent informs us that such a scheme is operating successfully in Germany to the advantage of those thrown out of work, and to the benefit of the community. He says : "The social results of the policy are considered satisfactory. The welfare unemployed, i.e., those on the dole, are content to be earning more than the dole ; they maintain their self-respect and habit of working." As regards the community, he says : "Permanent values have been acquired at a cost not very much in excess of the welfare doles, which would have had to be paid in any case."

Why should the necessary powers not be conferred on the local authorities ? It would not cure the unemployed problem, but it would do something towards saving a great many from the curse of idleness and would be of advantage to the community. It would probably be more effective than some grandiose schemes on a national scale, for such schemes are always costly, and they are costly because a central authority lacks the knowledge of local circumstances and conditions.

Yours faithfully,
W. MOORE EDE.
Deanery, Worcester, March 20.

IN AN APPROVED MEDIUM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An acquaintance of mine in this city purchased just before last Christmas a consignment of celluloid dolls decorated around the midriff with a small piece of ornamental silk in the approved style. The total value of the order was slightly over £1, delivered in Grimsby. There the Customs officers fell on it and assessed the silk import duty at 5½d. This my friend remitted to them in postage stamps. It will hardly be believed that the authorities went to the trouble of returning this insignificant sum with a request for a remittance in an "approved" medium. Owing to this delay additional charges were incurred for storage, which enabled a remittance to be sent by postal order.

My friend has just bought a further consignment, the duty on which comes to 2½d. I have had much pleasure to-day in helping him to get his cheque for 3d. "certified" by his bank, and this will probably be acceptable to the Customs at Grimsby. The cost of the revenue stamp on the cheque being 2d., he has thus had to pay double the amount of the duty, apart from the 1½d. stamp on his letter, which is inevitable. It will be interesting to see how the Customs and Excise Department deal in the national accounts with the surplus halfpenny which they are going to receive ! Yours faithfully,
F. J. LEWCOCK.
47, Parkland-crescent, Stonegate-road, Leeds,
March 23.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

DRAFTING THE TREATY

A FOURTH ATTEMPT

The Egyptian Delegation, under the Presidency of Nahas Pasha, is expected to arrive in London this evening to open negotiations for the settlement of outstanding questions between Great Britain and Egypt.

For the fourth time since February 28, 1922, when Egypt was declared independent, negotiations are to be opened for a final settlement of the questions then "reserved to the discretion of his Majesty's Government until such time as it may be possible by free discussion and friendly accommodation on both sides to conclude agreements in regard thereto between his Majesty's Government and the Government of Egypt." There are four such questions : the security of British Imperial communications in Egypt ; the defence of that country against foreign aggression or interference; the protection of foreign residents in Egypt, and also of Egyptian minorities; the question of the Sudan. That the present time ought to be more propitious for the settlement of Egyptian problems than any previous occasion is suggested by the following review of the circumstances in which previous attempts were made to reach agreement.

The first attempt was made in the autumn of 1924, when Saad Zaghlul Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, accepted an invitation from Mr. MacDonald to meet him in London. Unfortunately for the success of their conversations, Zaghlul Pasha had become the prisoner of his earlier public declarations, and his nerve had been shaken by an attempt upon his life. When Mr. MacDonald suggested an Anglo-Egyptian alliance providing for effective co-operation in the defence of the Suez Canal, he retorted by demanding the withdrawal of British troops and advisers and the abandonment of British claims to protect foreigners and minorities in Egypt, and to share in the defence of the Canal. In vain Mr. MacDonald informed him that no British Government could divest itself of its interest in guarding that "vital link in British communications," even in favour of an ally. The two views were irreconcilable, and within a few days Mr. MacDonald broke off negotiations without making a definite offer.

SARWAT PASHA

Nearly three years had passed when negotiations were opened in London between Sarwat Pasha, the Liberal Prime Minister of Egypt, and Sir Austen Chamberlain. By that time the situation in Egypt had changed. The murder of the Sirdar had led to the removal of the Egyptian troops from the Sudan. The Egyptian Parliament had been twice dissolved; Zaghlul Pasha seemed to have grown more moderate; King Fuad's visit to this country had greatly improved the relations between the two States. The Sarwat-Chamberlain negotiations, which followed informal discussions of the principal questions at issue by the two statesmen during the Royal visit, were consequently held in a very different atmosphere. They took time, but by late November a draft treaty had been completed. It provided for an Anglo-Egyptian alliance. If Egypt were attacked the British Government (subject to the provisions of the League Covenant) would come to her aid "in the capacity of a belligerent," while Egypt would furnish all possible assistance and facilities in Egyptian territory to Great Britain if "menaced with or engaged in war." As a corollary of the alliance the Egyptian Government undertook not to oppose British policy in foreign countries or to conclude any agreement with any third Power which might be prejudicial to British interests. The Egyptian Army would be trained in accordance with British methods by British instructors. The Suez Canal would be protected without prejudice to Egyptian sovereignty by such British forces maintained upon Egyptian territory as the British Government considered necessary. Their presence should "not constitute in any manner an occupation," and after 10 years the question of their location would be reconsidered by the two Governments and, failing their agreement, might be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations. The British Government would support the admission of Egypt to the League and would use all its influence to obtain the modification of the Capitulations (extraterritorial rights of foreign Powers) from other States. Any threat to the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt would be the subject of immediate consultation between the two Governments.

Three of the four reserved questions were, thus disposed of, for the minorities were tacitly left to the protection of the Egyptian Government. These were mainly Copts—Christians who claim to be the purest representatives of the ancient Egyptians, and have given the Nationalist Party several of its ablest members. The fourth—that of the Sudan—was left over for subsequent discussion.

AFTER ZAGHLUL

Unhappily for the chances of the draft treaty Zaghlul Pasha died before the treaty had been drafted. His death left Sarwat in a difficult position. The Wafd—originally a "delegation" of Egyptians pledged to secure the independence of their country, now a well-organized popular party—held a great majority of the seats in the Chamber and of the portfolios in the Cabinet. Zaghlul Pasha's prestige and personality had generally given him an overwhelming influence in its councils. He knew Sarwat's opinions on the possible bases of a treaty, and is believed to have been informed of the results of the preliminary conversations. Had he supported the final draft, his party would have followed him. But his death put Sarwat, Prime Minister indeed, but a member of the numerically small Liberal Party, at the mercy of the Wafdists, who were in no mood to give the credit for a successful settlement to a member of any other party, even an ally, and left the Wafd unwilling to follow any political route that had not been publicly traced by their famous chief. Sarwat Pasha himself did not improve the chances of the treaty by his delay in submitting the draft to the Wafdists. Nahas Pasha, the new leader of the party, to-day Prime Minister and head of the Egyptian delegation, did not see it till February 8, when he objected to the recognition of the right of the British Army to remain in Egypt. The party supported his objection, the Cabinet refused to discuss the treaty, and Sarwat Pasha resigned. An opportunity had been lost.

MAHMUD PASHA'S TREATY

Within a few months of Sarwat's resignation the King of Egypt had dissolved Parliament for three years and Mohamed Pasha Mahmud had set up a benevolent dictatorship which, though irksome to the Wafdist Parliamentarians, was at first well received by the country. Mahmud Pasha, himself a member of the Liberal group and a former colleague of Sarwat, hoped eventually to reopen negotiations at the point where they had been dropped by the Wafdists. Visiting London last June he was convinced by the attitude of the new British Government that "a precious opportunity" had arrived to reopen negotiations, and before June was over he had held his first conversations with Mr. Henderson. In spite of a certain uneasiness caused in this country by the resignation of Lord Lloyd —though his differences with the Foreign Office proved to have little to do with the change of Government—the Mahmud-Henderson Draft Treaty, which was published in London and Cairo on August 7, was on the whole well received in Great Britain and in the British Dominions. It differed from the

Sarwat-Chamberlain draft in the following important respects. The British garrison was to be removed from Cairo and Alexandria to the Canal Zone as soon as complete and appropriate lands and barracks had been supplied for its use there by the Egyptian Government. Great Britain renounced her special responsibility for the protection of foreign residents, which devolved on Egypt, and expressly recognized that the protection of minorities was a purely Egyptian concern. Finally the Sudan question, omitted from the Sarwat-Chamberlain draft, was to be solved, at least temporarily. The "status" of that region was to revert to that existing under the Anglo-Egyptian condominium of 1899, and its Governor-General would exercise his powers in favour of both countries. In a note appended to the Treaty Mr. Henderson added that if, as the British Government trusted, the Treaty were "worked in the same friendly spirit in which the proposals were negotiated," they would be prepared "to examine sympathetically" a proposal for the return to the Sudan of an Egyptian battalion simultaneously with the British military evacuation of Cairo. Great Britain formally agreed to surrender her capitulatory rights besides using all her influence to persuade other Powers to follow her example. The provisions of the Sarwat Treaty respecting an Anglo-Egyptian alliance, consultation between the contracting parties in the event of danger of war with another State, identical training and armament of both armies and the like were unchanged in any essential.

The modifications of the Treaty of 1927, to which Mr. Henderson agreed, marked a long step in the direction of the Egyptian position, and were described by him in his covering note of August 3 to Mahmud Pasha as "the extreme limit to which I could recommend his Majesty's Government . . . . to go in their desire to achieve a lasting and honourable settlement." Popular opinion in Egypt appeared favourable to the proposals, but the Wafd for tactical reasons expressed no opinion either for or against it, and preferred to await the result of the new Parliamentary Election which Mahmud Pasha had pledged himself to hold in order to obtain the popular verdict on the Treaty. But the election, held by a non-party Ministry late in December, proved the rule that foreign relations, however important, are usually of secondary importance to home affairs in the minds of the average elector. The General Election was fought over the Dictatorship, and the Wafd again won a complete victory over its opponents. But on February 5 Nahas Pasha, again Prime Minister, made a statement in which he described the proposed Treaty as prompted by a spirit of conciliation, to which his party had responded in a similar spirit, and asked the House for a mandate to negotiate. He obtained his mandate by an overwhelming majority next day. So for the first time since 1924 the British Government is about to negotiate with a Wafdist Prime Minister, backed by the almost unanimous support of Parliament—a circumstance which should at least hold out the hope that any agreement which the negotiators can reach will not go the way of previous agreements and perish unratified.

LIVERPOOL CITY COUNCIL

SPLIT IN LABOUR GROUP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 25

There are 59 Labour members on the Liverpool City Council, and a serious split has occurred in their ranks. Although sectarian feeling is believed to have something to do with it, the trouble goes much deeper. New party conditions laid down by the Liverpool Trades Council and Labour Party have been rejected by the great majority of the Roman Catholic members on the City Council, and in this action they have the support of several other members. It is not unlikely that at the next City Council meeting there will be two Labour groups almost equal in numerical strength. Behind the quarrel lie such questions as the Roman Catholic Cathedral site, the Roman Catholic Police Guild movement, and the position of denominational schools. Personal antagonisms are not entirely absent. Those members of the council who have refused to sign the new constitution say that they object to giving themselves over body and soul to an organization such as the trades council, which is not representative of the Liverpool electors. The circumstances suggest that, although there are sectarian differences among the Labour group, the rupture is really a reflexion of the "rebellion" in the House of Commons. Mr. B. V. Kirby said to-day that the new form which the Labour members of the city council had been asked to sign merely asked them to carry out obligations as to loyalty, conduct, &c., and there appeared to be no reason why any ordinary-minded member of the group could not sign it.

FRENCH GUNBOATS IN IRISH WATERS

RESULT OF PROSECUTIONS FOR POACHING

Three French gunboats have arrived in Irish waters, having been sent to ensure that there is no infringement of Irish Free State fishery laws. This is the result of recent prosecutions of French fishermen on charges of poaching.

The commander of one gunboat which arrived in Waterford Harbour said that the French Government were anxious that no friction should arise. A French fishing smack caught fishing among lobster pots off the Saltee Islands, County Wexford, was arrested by an Irish Free State fishery protection vessel yesterday afternoon. The smack was taken to Dunmore East, County Waterford, in custody, and her skipper and mate were taken to Waterford.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER

At the Brentford Police Court yesterday ERNEST ALBERT STEER, 37, of The Meadway, Staines-road, Twickenham, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, Lydia Alma, by striking her on the head with a billhook. Mrs. Steer, who had been in hospital, giving evidence, said that on February 5 her husband was removed to a sanatorium, where she visited him. On March 9, while on one of these visits, they went for a walk in the woods. He seemed strange in his manner and caught hold of her by the neck. She said, "What are you trying to do?" and he replied, "I am going to die, but I am not going to leave you behind." Next day he returned home, looking very strange. During the night he got up several times, and when asked where he had been replied, "To hot myself a drop of water." He then hit her on the back of the head with a billhook. When she tried to lock him in the bedroom he forestalled her and kicked her downstairs.

MISSING IRISH POSTMAN

A postman's tunic was found yesterday inside a wall of a house at Mountmellick, Leix (Queen's County). The discovery was made by a civic guard, and it is believed that it may lead to the solving of the mystery of the disappearance of Laurence Griffin, the Stradbally postman, who has not been heard of since Christmas Day. It will be remembered that 10 people were released after being charged with conspiracy in connexion with the affair.

The Hon. Mrs. Sopwith died on Monday after a short illness at 32, Green-street, W. She was Beatrix Mary Leslie, only daughter of the late Lord Ruthven and sister of the present peer and of Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., D.S.O., Governor of South Australia, and of Colonel the Hon. C. M. Hore-Ruthven. She was married in 1914 to Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith, C.B.E., the famous airman. The funeral service will be at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and the burial at East Horsley.

Obituary

SIR W. M'CORMICK

PERSONAL APPRECIATIONS

Sir A. D. Hall writes:—

Many men must have felt their world suddenly grow poorer when they read in your Monday's issue of the death of Sir William M'Cormick. For of him could it truly be said that the man was bigger than his work, considerable as was that achievement. Indeed, in his latter years the success of his work was due to his personality. He was trusted by statesmen and had won the confidence of the Treasury, so that when he had a case to make for a University or a research association, or even an individual, the usual official fences were down, his word was taken, and something got done.

When the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was started, many men of science were inclined to resent the appointment of M'Cormick to the chairmanship of the Advisory Council, which determines the policy of the Department. For M'Cormick had been a Professor of Literature, and was scholar rather than savant, learned in Chaucer and not chemistry. But without even pretending to acquire any scientific knowledge, he soon won the confidence of the world of science, which came to recognize in him a wisdom and clarity of vision rarely given to specialists in any field. The universities and scientific institutions of Great Britain will always be in his debt for the constructive part he played in their great renascence since 1918.

But valuable as was his influence, it is for the man himself his friends mourn. He gave you the sense of a big-minded man, of a rich humanity, abounding in humour, pity, and indignation. He was a joyous companion, and though, like all deep men, he had his moods of depression, the wind would shift and laughter come rippling in. The Savile will be a thinner sodality in his absence; it is there one will like to remember him, or as a partner in a Foursome at Muirfield or Rye.

"J. C. S." writes:—

The sudden death of Sir William M'Cormick will leave a hole in a great many lives. Summarized, his biography looks like the typical record of a successful academic person who was also an indefatigable public servant; but to those who knew him well even the driest of his occupations acquired a raciness from the enthusiasm and humour of his personality.

Any evening, between the day's work and dinner, his friends were liable to meet him at one of his clubs; and if it was a matter of waiting for a rubber they would hear what his day's work had been. "My dear fellow, I'm very tired; I've just come from my committee; but we're doing great worrk, great work!"—all this in a strong Scottish accent with a rich redundancy of r's. Then he would expound, always with the passion of the man who was trying to "make things better" wherever he had contact with affairs, but always with a humorous reference to the difficulty of Governments, Departments, committees, and personages, which was emphasized by a broad, hearty laugh and a natural droop of one eyelid.

"My committee" might be almost anything. At one time it might have been the Carnegie Trust, to which he was secretary and the activities of which he followed with the greatest keenness (being keenly interested in every aspect of civilization, and always on the look-out for cultural causes which might be helped by money) until his death. More recently it might be the board of the B.N.O.C. (he fought like a lion for English opera against great obstacles); or the University Grants Committee (he followed very closely every promising activity of even the newest and smallest universities and would eagerly discuss even the least important changes in their staffs); or the Advisory Committee on Scientific and Industrial Research.

This last was a mission to him, not a job—a remarkable thing in a man whose leisure hours were spent in an ample library at Hampstead full of texts and reproduced MSS. of Chaucer. He revered the late Lord Haldane and the late Lord Balfour because of their interest in scientific research; he lustily damned certain other politicians because they would live in the hour and refuse to see what a Government, with small expenditure upon research, could do in the way of bettering the material conditions of mankind. In feature he rather resembled the late Lord Oxford; he had a red, weatherbeaten face, with strong blunt features and a lock of silver hair falling over his forehead; he looked at once pugnacious, jocular, and sensitive; and, as he talked, optimism made his eyes sparkle and his lips part, or memory of a set-back would lead to gloomy noddings of the head—soon to be terminated with a whimsical "Well, well; in quietness and confidence shall be our strength," after which he would turn to questions about a new author or anecdotes about a Scotch professor long dead. He died at 70, a man with a young heart, who still saw life whole and was labouring until the end on enterprises of which he could not hope to behold the beneficent fruits. The country has lost in him an invaluable servant and his friends the jolliest and most inspiriting of companions.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GORDON-STEWARD

Brigadier-General Charles Steward Gordon-Steward, who died at Nottington House, Weymouth, on Monday, was a well-known sportsman and soldier. Born in 1849, the son of Mr. C. W. Gordon, of Wincombe, Wilts, he was educated at Marlborough, and played cricket and rackets for his school. In 1869 he joined the 2nd Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment, then stationed at Melbourne. On his first appearance in first class cricket he scored 22 and 121 for Victoria against New South Wales, and on his return to England he played for Gloucestershire, keeping wicket for Dr. Grace. He served in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and commanded the 1st Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment from 1892-98. In the Great War he served in France for two years and was created C.B.E. He took the additional name of Steward by deed poll. He was a magistrate for Dorset and a county alderman. His only son was killed in the War.

LADY POLWARTH

Lady Polwarth died yesterday in a nursing home in Edinburgh after a brief illness in her 63rd year. She was born on August 30, 1867, Edith Frances, the eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and sister of Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, of Mr. C. R. Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Leland Buxton. She was married in 1888 to the Hon. W. G. Hepburne-Scott, who succeeded his father as ninth Lord Polwarth in 1920. He is chairman of the Scottish Prison Commission and a leading layman of the Church of Scotland. Lady Polwarth had three sons and four daughters; her second son was killed in action in 1915. The funeral will be at Humbie, East Lothian, on Friday.

THE REV. F. H. HODGSON

The Rev. Francis Henry Hodgson died on Monday at Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, at the age of 81.

The eldest son of Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., High Steward of Stratford-on-Avon, he was born on November 23, 1848, and went to Eton in 1862, to Mr. Oscar Browning's house. He went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and after taking his degree was ordained to the curacy of Hemel Hempstead. Subsequently he was successively vicar of Abbots Langley, rector of Little Gaddesden, Herts, of Escrick, Yorkshire, and of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire. He succeeded to Clopton on the death of his father in 1902, and inherited also Sir Arthur's keen interest in the Shakespearian associations of the place. Mr. Hodgson married, in 1881, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. W. M. Solly, of Serge Hill, Herts; she died in 1888, leaving one son and three daughters. He married secondly, in 1896, the Hon. Elizabeth Odeyne de Grey, daughter of the fifth Lord Walsingham, and had one daughter. Mrs. Hodgson, who was made O.B.E. in 1918, was secretary and commandant of the Clopton War Hospital.

MR. JOHN PEARCE

Mr. John Pearce, the caterer, died suddenly at his home at Streatham last night. Mr. Pearce, who was 84 years of age, had been speaking on the telephone only an hour and a half before his death. He then went to bed, and had a heart attack shortly afterwards. A heart specialist was called, but Mr. Pearce was dead before he arrived. Mr. Pearce, who was for many years chairman and managing director of Associated Hotels, Limited, and of J.P. Restaurants, Limited, had attended a board meeting of J.P. Restaurants earlier in the day.

Mr. Pearce was the founder of "J.P." Restaurants and of the Pearce and Plenty chain of dining rooms for working men.

A correspondent writes:—To your obituary notice of Mr. J. F. L. Hardy may I add that while at Oxford he was elected to a Tancred studentship at Lincoln's Inn, and that before he returned to Marlborough he read in the chambers of Mr. J. E. Bankes (afterwards Lord Justice) and was called to the Bar?

FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE

EXHIBITION IN PARIS NEXT YEAR

The French Ambassador was the guest of honour at a dinner of the Thirty Club of London held at Claridge's last night. Mr. H. G. Saward, the president, was in the chair.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., proposing the health of the French Ambassador, described himself as a lover of France. As Foreign Secretary for four years he was in almost daily association with the Ambassador, and had found in him the most loyal, the most able, and the most friendly of cooperators. (Cheers.) After alluding to the friendship he had experienced from the French during his student days in Paris, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that at the stage which the world had reached it was not merely essential that the two countries should bury their past quarrels once and for all—differing, if they must differ, in the future as friends—and work together, but that the necessity was urgent. He believed firmly that it was upon the underlying unity and understanding of the two peoples that the peace of the world depended. (Cheers.)

LORD BURNHAM, supporting the toast, said it seemed to him that the Naval Conference, conducted as it had been in half-veiled and most mischievous secrecy, was becoming a standing menace to the international relations of the world. They all knew that peacemakers were sometimes most aggressive. He rather inclined to the view he saw attributed to Signor Grandi that it might be an advantage if the Conference adjourned for six months in order that all the excitement might be allowed to cool down. Those in this country who had studied from one point of view or another the position of France, were not likely to have their sympathies estranged by anything that had happened or anything that she had done. They wanted more opportunities for still closer cooperation between France and Britain. (Cheers.)

AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH

The FRENCH AMBASSADOR, in reply, said that a Colonial Exhibition would be held in Paris next year in order to show to the French public and the public at large what was the French Colonial Empire. That Empire was very large, but mostly a very recent one—a fact which explained why many of his countrymen were only faintly aware of it. The Ambassador traced the progress of French colonial development, and said that in Central Africa the progress of colonization was slow on account of the devastation left by centuries of internal wars. However, they had now gone beyond the first phases, and they would soon be able to bring those territories into the general movement of trade. In Asia their thickly populated Indo-China was already an important factor in the Far Eastern commerce. At present, French Colonies were exporting more than they were importing. Up to now their native population were not far advanced enough to be able to absorb French manufactured products. But there were signs of a coming change. In Indo-China, for instance, Annamites shared now the benefits derived from the export of rice and could afford to buy foreign products.

In Africa huge territories had to be provided with means of communication roads, railways, harbours. France intended to link North and Central Africa by a Trans-Saharan railway. Already a regular air service was working between France, Morocco, and Senegal. Before very long an air route would be established across the Sahara to Zinder or Timbuctoo, the Niger and Madagascar. The Sahara could be crossed now even by tourist motor-cars. There was a continuous, if not very fast, progress in the organization of transport in Africa, and with communications the country was gradually being opened to trade and civilization. For many people the French Empire was still a mere spot of colour on the map. They wanted people to know more, and it was to show them what that Empire meant already, and what it would become when through patient work the schemes of development would have been carried out, that they were opening next year the Colonial Exhibition at Vincennes, near Paris. He sincerely hoped that many British people would visit that exhibition. They would be shown many things that would be new and interesting for them, and they would find there possibilities they might usefully explore for the future development of their trade.

PROFESSOR SAURAT, speaking on education, made an appeal on behalf of the British Institute in Paris, founded several years ago with the same objects as the French Institute in London. He expressed the hope that it would receive more financial support from the people of this country.

M. DU SEJOUR, President of the French Chamber of Commerce, said that they must not cease to preach the development of their economic relations by an adjustment of their respective needs and by the application of a beneficial solidarity tending to increase active forces, without losing sight of the fact that commerce would always be governed by competition and emulation.

BARON D'ERLANGER said that the realization of the Channel Tunnel project had been his fondest dream for 45 years. It would bring into closer contact all the nations of Europe, and bind still closer the ties between Great Britain and France. They might rest assured that if the Channel Tunnel Company, of which he was chairman, was called upon to intervene in the matter no opportunities would be neglected to bring about the success of the scheme. He would welcome the opportunity, and with confidence face the many difficulties that would have to be overcome if the great project was to be carried through.

Those present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson, Captain Bruce Oxley, Sir Robert Donald, Mr. C. H. Vernon, Mr. Harold Bellman, Mr. Edward S. Baron, Mr. Frank Hodges, Mr. Daniel Metz, Mr. J. Dempster, Sir Charles Higham, Sir Gilbert Garnsey, Mr. Barrington Hooper, Mr. R. Thornberry, Mr. Harry Simonis, Mr. A. H. Williams, Mr. George Scott, Mr. H. J. Greenwood, Mr. Walter Harvey, Mr. Wareham Smith, Mr. Stuart Hirst, Mr. Philip Emanuel (hon. secretary), Mr. T. B. Lawrence, Mr. Percy V. Bradshaw, Mr. Thomas McDougall, Mr. Philip Gee, Mr. G. G. Sim, Mr. Wynne Williams, Mr. Eric Field, Mr. J. M. Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Cole, Mr. G. S. Boyds, Mr. W. H. Harford, Mr. W. J. V. Woolcock, Mr. W. M. Teesdale, Dr. Treves Barber, Mr. V. B. Walmsley, Mr. George Sparkes, Major Beynon, Mr. G. H. Spilman, Mr. Gordon Borgon, and Mr. Frank Newbould.

LACK OF ENTRANTS FOR AERIAL DERBY

Owing to lack of entrants, the Royal Aero Club have decided that it will be impossible to revive the Aerial Derby, the world's fastest race for aeroplanes, this year. The race was last flown in 1923, when it was won by the late Mr. Larry Carter, who piloted an aeroplane over the 200 miles course round London at the average speed of 192.4 miles an hour. It is not considered worth while to revive the race unless it is certain that competing aeroplanes will exceed that speed.

TESTING AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

Mr. J. E. Fenton, the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, witnessed the testing and grading of a consignment of Australian butter yesterday at the London offices of Empire Dairies, Limited, a cooperative company which represents the principal dairying interests of Australia and New Zealand. The testing and grading were done by Mr. F. Wigan, the Commonwealth dairy expert, in the presence of a company over which the High Commissioner for Australia presided. A competition has been instituted by the Orient Steam Navigation Company and the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales, with the object of improving the quality of Australian butter, and the 56lb. samples judged yesterday were from nearly 100 competing factories. Samples from each factory are tested here and in Australia, and the awards are based on the reports of judges in both countries.

A WANDSWORTH-ROAD CLUB

At the South-Western Police Court yesterday, ALBERT HERBERT STEER, of Emu-road, Battersea, FREDERICK DRAPER, of Thurlow-street, Clapham, and HARRY CAIRNS, of Wandsworth-road, S.W., were summoned for supplying liquor outside permitted hours at the Clapham Traders' Union Social Club, Wandsworth-road. Mr. Barker, prosecuting, said Steer was secretary of the club. Mr. A. H. Forbes, for the defendants, said the eye was not always kept on the clock, and in this respect there had been some irregularity. The main bar was closed religiously at 9.45 p.m. Sub-Divisional Inspector Lamb, replying to the MAGISTRATE (Mr. Cairns), said there was no suggestion of any disorder. Mr. CAIRNS ordered Steer and Draper each to pay a fine of £5 and £2 2s. costs. Harry Cairns was fined 20s., and 20 "consumers" 6s. each.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION

VALIDITY OF CABINET'S BILL CHALLENGED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 25

Sir Edward Fancourt Mitchell, K.C., leader of the Bar in Victoria, maintains, in a detailed opinion published in the *Argus*, that Mr. Scullin's proposed legislation to give the Commonwealth exclusive power to amend the Constitution, even to the extent of substituting unification for federation, is invalid. The provisions of the Constitution Act, he says, are unalterable without further Imperial legislation. The former colonies having become parts of the Commonwealth as States, there is no means of escaping from that position provided by the Constitution Act, and they cannot secede without a new Imperial Act.

** The Bill empowering the Federal Parliament to amend the Commonwealth Constitution, introduced on March 13, provides for the amendment of the Constitution by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament together with the Governor-General's consent. By the Constitution as it exists, any amendment proposed to be made in it must be carried by an absolute majority in both Houses of Parliament, and afterwards ratified by the majority of voters in a referendum, which majority must comprise majorities in a majority of the States (in four out of the six States). Mr. Scullin's proposal takes away this right of veto from the States.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORT BOUNTIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 25

In the House of Representatives today Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said that the Government was adhering to the increased Excise duty on spirit used for fortifying export wine. Asked whether he would consider substituting a stamp duty on all wines, including dry wine consumed in Australia, he replied that the suggestion was bound up with the Government's policy of obtaining sufficient revenue from Excise duty to provide an export bounty.

Replying to Mr. Latham, Mr. Scullin said that the Government's guarantee of 4s. a bushel on wheat would be fully honoured.

CUTS IN N.S.W. MINISTERS' SALARIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 25

Supporters of the New South Wales Government have decided in a party meeting to reduce the salaries of Ministers and members of Parliament by 15 per cent.

Public servants will discuss in conference to-morrow the prospects of a salary reduction. The railway unions will protest against the proposed 48-hour week, and will offer other suggestions for reducing the Department's deficit.

WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

NORTHERN EMPLOYERS TO MEET IN BRADFORD TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 25

The seriousness of the position which has been created by the breakdown of negotiations in the wool textile wages dispute is indicated by the fact that a meeting of the Northern Counties employers is to be held in Bradford to-morrow. The official announcement of this by Mr. Ernest J. Martin, the employers' secretary, does not indicate that the employers' council, which has called the meeting, is to put before it any definite policy, and it may well be that the council will be guided by the expressions of opinion given at the meeting in reaching a decision.

Mr. Martin's statement was as follows:—"Arising out of the proposition at the meeting of the Joint Industrial Council in Bradford yesterday the Employers' Council has called a general meeting of all federated firms in all sections and districts of the Northern Counties wool textile industry. The meeting is to be held at the Eastbrook Hall, Bradford, at 2.45 p.m. The proceedings are of a strictly private nature, and admittance to the meeting will be strictly confined to representatives of the firms invited, and will be by ticket."

COTTON WEAVERS' WAGES

THE EIGHT-LOOM EXPERIMENT AT BURNLEY

Representatives of the Burnley Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Central Committee of the Weavers' Amalgamation met in Manchester yesterday to discuss difficulties that have arisen out of the experiment with the eight-loom system.

The period of the experiment will expire at the end of this month, but a dispute has already arisen. No agreement has been reached on the amount of wages to be paid to weavers who undertake the charge of eight looms instead of four—the usual number. The amount originally agreed upon for the purposes of the Burnley experiment was 50s. a week, but this was lowered, under the general reduction of wages last summer, to 46s. 10d. The operatives claim that their remuneration should be 52s. or 53s. a week.

A more important question is whether the system should be generally adopted in the town. The weavers are concerned at the displacement of labour that would follow, for it is assumed that, if it is allowed at Burnley, the system will be gradually adopted in other manufacturing towns. The Burnley employers are taking a vote on the question whether they are prepared to enforce its adoption if necessary. The Burnley Weavers' Association have this week had a ballot on a recommendation of the Committee to oppose the system.

The meeting broke up without any settlement.

COST OF HIGHER SCHOOL AGE IN SCOTLAND

In a written reply to the Duchess of Atholl, the Secretary of State for Scotland says that if the school-leaving age is raised on April 1, 1931, the additional number of children for whom accommodation will be needed is estimated at 50,000, and the number of additional teachers at 2,000. The total additional annual expenditure involved, including loan charges on capital expenditure, teachers' salaries, other expenses of maintenance, and maintenance allowances, is estimated at £1,500,000. These estimates are provisional; the additional requirements will depend not only on the number of children added to the school rolls, but also on modifications in school organization which are still being carefully considered by the education authorities.

UNEMPLOYED TO MARCH TO LONDON

The National Unemployed Workers' Movement announce that 1,000 unemployed men are to set out from various parts of the country to march to London as a protest against "the failure of the Labour Government either to find employment for or to alleviate the conditions of the unemployed in Great Britain."

The first contingent will leave Glasgow, it is stated, next Monday, and will arrive at Hendon on April 30. Other contingents will start from Newcastle, Plymouth, Yorkshire, Lancashire, South Wales, the Midlands, and Kent.

"This year's march," it is announced, "will differ from the previous marches in two ways—that it will have a large contingent of women textile workers from Yorkshire and Lancashire, who are starting out separately on April 20, and that it is directed against a Labour Government instead of a Conservative one."

The marchers will seek to send deputations to the Prime Minister, Mr. Thomas, and other Ministers.

THE NON-GERMAN REPARATIONS

THREE-POWER MOVE IN PARIS

It is understood that the British, French, and Italian Governments are inviting Count Bethlen, the Prime Minister of Hungary, and Dr. Benesh, the Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Affairs, to meet in Paris, under their auspices, to try to reach a final settlement of outstanding points of the Eastern Reparations Agreement signed at The Hague.

The chief present difficulty is the rate at which Czechoslovakia is to compensate dispossessed Hungarians out of her land reform funds. This question has been linked with the "liberation" debt due to Italy; and Italy, in her turn, has earmarked that payment for the Italian share in the extra annual amount demanded by Mr. Snowden at The Hague.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK ARGUMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, MARCH 25

In official quarters here the Czechoslovak standpoint at the Paris Conference on Eastern Reparations is explained as follows:—

From the very beginning Czechoslovakia has applied her Land Reform Act equally to her own nationals and to Hungarian optants and she has also been prepared to pay compensation in accordance with her laws. The Hague Agreement provided that compensation for Hungarian claims should be paid into Fund A in the amounts fixed by the laws of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia is quite prepared to carry out her obligations in the spirit of the Agreement.

In Paris, however, the Hungarian delegates have tried to obtain from Czechoslovakia higher compensation than was agreed to at The Hague, and more than the Czechoslovak Government is empowered to pay under the Land Act. The Hungarian demands come under three headings:—

1. Czechoslovakia is asked for a guarantee that she will make payments into Fund A which would eventually exceed the amount provided for in the Czechoslovak Compensation Act. Czechoslovakia has declined to give any such guarantee on the ground that this would mean a departure from The Hague Agreement, and besides necessitate an amendment of the Land Reform legislation for which the support of the political parties could not be obtained.

2. Czechoslovakia is requested to release from the provisions of the Land Reform Act 200,000 acres (morgen) of land belonging to Hungarian optants. This request has been declined on similar grounds as the first, and it was pointed out that land of Hungarian optants could only be released to the extent fixed by the Act.

3. Czechoslovakia is asked to consent to the principle that Fund A should only be applied to claims which have already been lodged, while any future claims might be taken to mixed tribunals and compensation awarded from outside Fund A.

Czechoslovakia has refused to adopt this principle on the ground that it is an attempt to circumvent The Hague Agreements, which were meant to cover all land disputes of optants and to liquidate definitely the whole problem of Hungarian claims for compensation for land taken over. It is pointed out that Czechoslovakia does not wish to evade payment of compensation so long as it is in accordance with her laws, but that she is defending herself against any attempt to pay more than that or anything she has not agreed to.

FRANCE AND THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

"ALL ROADS LEAD TO GENEVA"

M. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, and Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty, as joint guests of the Anglo-French Luncheon Club at the Criterion Restaurant yesterday, spoke on the Naval Conference. The luncheon, at which BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. L. SPEARS presided, in the absence of Lord Crewe, was primarily in honour of M. Dumesnil and the members of the French delegation. Lord Thomson, Minister for Air, and Lord Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty in the late Government, were also present.

Remarking that the whole world hoped for a happy solution of the Franco-Italian problem, M. DUMESNIL said:—"No one hopes for such a solution more ardently than the members of the French delegation, who have never ceased to seek and will continue to search for an equitable basis of agreement with the representatives of our Latin sister. Other problems have presented themselves which are equally important to the success of the Conference, and I am assured that those questions which our English, American, and Japanese colleagues are discussing, as well as those which we ourselves are studying with the Admiralty, are being given in the English Press the importance which they deserve. As far as I myself am concerned, I am an optimist both by temperament and in desire to ensure that our intense passion for peace shall make of the Conference a great step forward on the path of human progress."

M. Dumesnil went on to refer to the magnificent work of the League of Nations at Geneva, paid tribute particularly to M. Briand, Mr. MacDonald, and to the work of the late Lord Balfour, and continued:—"'All roads lead to Rome,' says an old proverb of my country. It is because we believe this that we hope to succeed in harmonizing the Italian and French points of view. It is also because we believe with all our heart that all roads lead to Geneva that we hope that the stage marked by the London Conference will allow us in the near future by our united efforts to transform into reality in the old pacific land of Helvetia the radiant hope which we already see rising on the horizon of the nations like an immortal dawn."

Mr. ALEXANDER said that their French friends knew that so far as Great Britain was concerned nothing stood in the way of a satisfactory agreement of a Five-Power character. Not only this Government, but previous British Governments, had made plain to the world, by their actions, their sincerity in moving for agreement for disarmament and the further establishment of the machinery of peace. Expenditure on effectives of the British Navy amounted to only about 46 per cent. of pre-War expenditure.

The First Lord added that the French and the British had recorded their efforts for the common good of mankind in blood and sacrifice. It seemed to him as a common Englishman inconceivable that they, or any one of the representatives of the Allies of the Great War, should leave the present Conference unable to come to complete accord—an agreement which would mean progressive disarmament and a firmer faith in the machinery of peace. In spite of the pessimism in some quarters he hoped that before many days they would be on the high road to disarmament and peace.

TAILORS' VOTE FOR EMPLOYERS' PROPOSALS

The Executive Board of the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union have received results of the voting of members of the union on the counter proposals for national trade agreements, submitted by the Wholesale Clothing, the Wholesale Mantle and Costume, and the Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federations. The required majority are in favour of the proposals being accepted, and the executive board are now taking steps to meet the three employers' federations with the object of completing national agreements.

The union terminated agreements with the three federations in June, 1928. The proposals now accepted, and to be embodied in the new trade agreements, contain several provisions which represent definite improvements on previous national agreements.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP AND TEACHERS

The Roman Catholic ARCHBISHOP of LIVERPOOL (Dr. Downey), in opening yesterday a large extension of the Xaverian College at Manchester, said they thought that in their elementary schools they ought to receive the measure of justice that would put them on the same plane as the Council schools. In the schools of the State there was no guarantee as to the character and beliefs of the teacher. Bolshevists or Communists might be there. Some day there would be a sad awakening in this country when parents realized what the effect on their children was of having them taught by people not holding the best views for citizenship and patriotism.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY: MILD

Meteorological Office, March 25

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A trough of low pressure over the North Sea will move away eastward while a deep depression in mid-Atlantic is likely to move north-eastward. Weather will be fair generally at first, but become unsettled later in the West and North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., N., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly winds, backing; cloudy, mild; local mist early with perhaps fog.

MIDLANDS, W., ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., WALES.—Moderate to fresh south-westerly to southerly winds, strong perhaps at times later; cloudy, some rain perhaps later, mild.

SCOTLAND, S.W., W., N.W., MID, N.E., ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Moderate north-westerly to westerly winds, backing to southerly, strong at times; cloud increasing and lowering; some rain later; mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and mild.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, backing, strong perhaps at times later; cloudy, some rain perhaps later; sea moderate to rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate to fresh south-westerly to southerly winds, strong at times later; cloudy, some rain; sea moderate to rough; local mist or fog at first.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds south-westerly, 10 to 20 m.p.h. at the surface and 25 to 35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft; cloudy with perhaps local drizzle; visibility improving in most places to 2-4 miles but 1,000 yards locally at first.

Sun rises 5.53 a.m.; sets, 6.20 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.12 a.m.; sets, 1.58 p.m.
New Moon, March 30.
Lighting-up time, 6.50 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 12.2 p.m., and 12.17 a.m. to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 25, 6 P.M.

The anticyclone over the British Isles moved southwards, while a depression passed over the North of Scotland. Winds were south-westerly, and moderate to strong in places in the North and Midlands, light in the South at first, becoming westerly later.

Weather continued mainly fair in southern districts, apart from local mist or fog and some rain or drizzle in places, but in the North cloudy weather was experienced with some rain at first. Precipitation amounts were small.

Sunshine was fairly general, but measurements were only moderate. Guernsey had 5.7hrs., Cromer 5.6hrs., Dovercourt and Yarmouth 5.5hrs., Felixstowe 5.4hrs., Clacton 5.2hrs.

Maximum day temperatures ranged around 50deg., though Teignmouth, Torquay, and Rhyl recorded 56deg. and Wallasey, Prestatyn, Falmouth, and Penzance 55deg. Ground frosts occurred in places in England at night. Farnborough and Kew recorded a grass minimum of 16deg., Leafield 17deg., Croydon 20deg., Cranwell 22deg., and Shoeburyness 23deg. Farnborough recorded a screen minimum of 25deg., Tunbridge Wells 27deg., Croydon and Leamington 28deg., Shoeburyness, Skegness, Mablethorpe, Walton-on-Naze, and Yarmouth 29deg.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 25, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,022.3mb. (30.19in.), falling; temp., 50.2deg.; humidity, 90 per cent.; wind, W., light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 32deg.; rainfall, nil.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 52deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 3.6 hours.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 0; Clacton, 4; Lowestoft, 5; St. Andrews, 2; Southport, 1; Torquay, 4½; Ventnor, 2½.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	—	0·3	39	45	Dull; shower.
Banff	2·6	2	37	51	Mainly cloudy.
Bath	1·2	—	32	53	Cloudy; shower.
Berwick-o-T.	1·6	—	37	47	Cloudy.
Bexhill	4·6	—	32	47	Fair.
Blackpool	1·6	—	39	49	Cloudy.
Bournem'th	4·0	—	32	51	Fair.
Bridlington	0·9	—	30	51	Mainly dull.
Brighton	3·9	—	33	47	Bright periods.
Cheltenham	2·8	—	35	48	Mainly cloudy.
Clacton

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 25

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game had an audience of The King this morning and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of New South Wales.

Their Majesties gave an Afternoon Party at Buckingham Palace.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The String Band of the Grenadier Guards played a selection of Music in the Picture Gallery during the afternoon under the direction of Captain G. J. Miller.

Lady Seeds and Mrs. Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen had the honour of being received by The Queen to-day.

Her Majesty also received Miss R. Osborne (upon relinquishing her appointment as Matron-in-Chief) and Miss M. E. Medforth (upon her appointment as Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service).

Princess Helena Victoria visited The King and Queen this afternoon.

Owing to the fact that a Government reception will be held on Friday in honour of the delegates to the Naval Conference, the Finnish Minister regrets to announce that his reception will have to be postponed until Monday, April 7, at 8.30 p.m.

The Earl of Balfour and Lady Ruth Balfour have left Whittingehame for Fisher's Hill, Woking.

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon, who have been staying in the South of France, have arrived at the Californian Hotel, Rue de Berri, Paris. They will leave Paris on April 9 for London.

Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill returned to 28, Grosvenor-street on Monday from Paris. She left London yesterday for Queensmead, Windsor.

Viscount and Viscountess Younger of Leckie will move this week from The Cottage, Blairlogie, to Leckie, Gargunnock, Stirlingshire, which will in future be their permanent address.

Annie Viscountess Cowdray returned from Sussex yesterday to 16, Carlton House-terrace.

Viscountess Bearsted has left London for the Ritz Hotel, Paris, where she will stay for a week before proceeding to her villa, La Serena, St. Jean, Cap Ferrat. She will be away until the end of April.

Lord and Lady Carson will leave 5, Eaton-place on Friday for Cleve Court, Minster-in-Thanet, where they will remain for five weeks.

Lord and Lady Rendlesham have left Claridge's and returned to Falmouth.

Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor will return to London from Italy at the end of this month.

Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles have left Whittingehame House for Linton Spring, Wetherby.

The Hon. Robert and Mrs. Devereux have arrived at 12, John-street, Mayfair, and will be there until the end of April.

The Hon. Alastair and Mrs. Watson will leave 57, Cadogan-gardens on Saturday for Chillesford Lodge, Orford, Suffolk.

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Lindsay and Miss Joyce Lindsay have returned from Western Australia and are staying at the Ladies' Empire Club while finding a house for the season.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond and Lady Diana Gibb sailed for England from Cape Town in the Saxon Castle on Friday last.

The Hon. Mrs. John Stourton gave birth to a son at 29, Chelsea Park-gardens yesterday.

The Hon. Ernest Guinness left 17, Grosvenor-place on Monday for a cruise in the Mediterranean in his yacht Fantome. The Hon. Mrs. Guinness will join him later.

Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay arrived at 51, South-street, Mayfair, on Monday from Prague. They will remain in London for some weeks.

Brigadier-General Sir Robert and Lady Susan Gordon-Gilmour will leave 110, Eaton-square early next month for Scotland.

Sir Lionel and Lady Earle will sail for Washington to-day in the Majestic. They expect to be away from England for a few weeks.

Mr. F. B. s'Jacob, the Commercial Attaché to the Netherland Legation, will return to London to-night from abroad.

The Queen visited the Spring Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours on Monday afternoon.

Princess Helena Victoria will reopen the enlarged and redecorated Princess Christian's Maternity Home at Windsor on Friday at 3 p.m. The home is the Windsor memorial to Princess Christian. Princess Helena Victoria will receive gifts for the home after the opening ceremony.

The annual dinner of The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own) will take place at 7.45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 25, at the Junior United Service Club, Charles-street, S.W.

The annual May Day Ball, arranged by the honorary medical staff of the Royal Free Hospital (Gray's Inn-road), will take place this year on Thursday, May 1. The Council of the British Medical Association have again consented to the use for the ball of the Great Hall and other rooms in the association's house. Lord Riddell will be the president of the ball.

The late Mr. Bernhard Baron's trustees have sent his photograph for hanging on the premises of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.

LUNCHEON

LADY WILLIAMS

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present at a luncheon party which Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Williams gave in the Ritz Restaurant yesterday for Sir Esmo Howard. The other guests were Lady Northcote, Lady Isabella Howard, Colonel and Mrs. Follett, Major Alexander, and Mr. Hutchinson.

DINNER

LADY DUNEDIN

A dinner party was given by Viscountess Dunedin at 42, Lower Sloane-street, on Friday, at which the guests were:—

The Marquess of Carisbrooke, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Viscountess D'Abernon, the Hon. George and Lady Agnes Peel, Sir Launcelot Sanderson, Mr. Antoni Sala, and Lady Cory. There was afterwards a small musical party at which Mr. Sala played.

THE "EROS" STATUE

Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., the sculptor, who is recovering from bronchitis in his apartment at Kensington Palace, yesterday informed Major Athoe, secretary of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, that, if he had his wish, his statue of Eros would be returned to its original site at Piccadilly-circus. This is the first expression of opinion he has made since the controversy arose.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN C. H. TURNER AND MISS LLOYD-GREAME

The engagement is announced between Captain Charles H. Turner, 13th/18th Hussars, second son of the late Mr. John Turner, D.L., and Mrs. Turner, of Turnerhall, Aberdeenshire, and Nancy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yarburgh Lloyd-Greame, of Sewerby House, Bridlington, Yorks.

MR. A. HARRIS AND MISS A. MESSAROSH

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly during April, between Alan Martin Harris, of 15A, Gower-street, W.C., younger son of Sir Charles Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B., and Lady Harris, of Hillcote, Cookham, and Angelica, younger daughter of the late Vassili Martyn and the late Mme. Martyn, of Rostov on the Don, South Russia.

LIEUTENANT.-COMMANDER H. F. NALDER, R.N., AND MISS M. A. THOMAS

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Harold F. Nalder, Royal Navy, and Marion, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Raglan Thomas, of Exeter, and of Mrs. Raglan Thomas. The marriage will take place probably in July.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER L. E. R. B. BOOTH, R.N. (RETD.), AND MRS. BIGGAR

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander L. E. R. B. Booth, R.N. (Retd.), of Churt Halewell, Shere, and Mrs. Leslie Biggar, daughter of the late Gerald Wilbraham-Taylor, will take place very quietly at Easter.

MAJOR A. R. WOOD AND MISS R. B. M. BROOK

The engagement is announced between Major A. R. Wood, M.C., son of the late Mr. F. J. Wood, J.P., and the late Mrs. Wood, of Newton-le-Willows, Lancs, and Ruth Blanche Mary, daughter of the late Mr. A. C. Brook, of Helme, Meltham, Yorks, and Mrs. Simpson, of Alderbrook, Parbold, Lancs.

MAJOR R. G. R. DAVIES AND MISS HANNAY

The marriage arranged between Major Reginald Davies and Miss Heather Hannay will take place at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, on Saturday, April 5, at 2.30.

DR. P. A. T. LOWDEN AND MISS FURNIVALL

An engagement is announced between Dr. P. A. T. Lowden, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lowden, Acton, and Miss M. E. L. Furnivall, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Furnivall, C.M.G., and Mrs. Furnivall, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

DR. T. A. SEEKINGS AND DR. A. H. POPE ELLIS

The engagement is announced between Dr. Thomas A. Seekings, of 81, High-street, King's Lynn, and Dr. Antoinette H. Pope Ellis, of Ashburton, Natal, South Africa. The marriage will take place in April.

MR. R. WINN AND MISS SYDENHAM

The engagement is announced between Rodger Winn, of 5, Paper-buildings, Temple, and Helen Joyce, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. Verinder Sydenham, of the Commission Interalliée, Sofia, Bulgaria.

MR. J. GIBSON AND MISS BUCHANAN

The engagement is announced of John, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibson, of Fairstead, Great Warley, Essex, and Dorothy Eileen, elder daughter of the late Mr. J. J. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, of Drumagosker, Limavady, Co. Londonderry.

MR. E. H. ROSE AND MISS JOURDAIN

The engagement is announced between Mr. Edward H. Rose, M.C., Berwick Station, Sussex, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rose, Ingleside, Stevenage, and Katharine Winifred, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. T. Jourdain, Lindum-terrace, Lincoln.

MR. R. C. SANKEY AND MISS J. M. SHEARING

An engagement is announced between Reginald C. Sankey, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sankey, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, and Joan Margory, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D'Urban Shearing, of Steel Cross, Crowborough.

MR. C. M. TURNER AND MISS C. MCL. STEWART

The marriage arranged between Mr. Charles Malcolm Turner and Miss Cora McLean Stewart will take place at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, on April 26, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. N. D. DRURY AND MISS MACKWOOD

The engagement is announced between Norman Dru Drury, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Drury, of Moorhouse, Westerham, Kent, and Beatrice Angela, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Mackwood, of Colombo, Ceylon.

MR. C. A. WALL AND MISS WALTON

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on May 20 at Harpenden, between Charles Archibald, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wall, Cecil Lodge, Abbots Langley, Herts, and Oporto, Portugal, and Phyllis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Walton, Welcombe, Harpenden, Herts.

MEMORIAL AND FUNERAL SERVICES

LADY ALEXANDER PAGET

A memorial service for Lady Alexander Paget was held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, yesterday morning. Prebendary L. J. Percival, Precentor to the Chapels Royal, officiated, and among those present were:—

Lady Victor Paget, Major George Paget, Major Berkeley Paget, Major R. Paget, Dame Louisa Paget, Mr. R. C. Berkeley Paget, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget, Miss N. Paget, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, the Hon. David and the Hon. Arthur Herbert, Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, the Hon. Mrs. Bigot, Lord Ormathwaite, Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck, Mme. and Mlle. Paravicini, Violet Duchess of Rutland, Lady Ursula, Lady Joan and Lady Audrey Talbot, Minnie Lady Hindlip, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, the Hon. Lady Packe, the Hon. Rupert and Mrs. Beckett, Lady Kathleen Villiers, Lady Chetwode, Mr. Roger Chetwode, Viscount Hood, the Earl of Plymouth, the Countess of Ilchester, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, the Earl of Dropmore, the Countess of Strafford, Lord Queenborough, Lady Florence Willoughby, Lady Blanche Conyngham, Mrs. Francis Sandford, Miss Cicely Garnett, Mrs. Henry Bentinck, Miss Peggy Patrick, Miss Holt, Mrs Pepper, Mr. R. Westyard, Mrs. J. Gilliatt, Miss Olive Chetwynd, Mrs. Seymour Corkran, Miss Corkran, Mr. E. B. Turner, Colonel Weston Jarvis, Mrs. George Brooke, Mrs. Stapylton Cotton, Mr. R. Beevor, Mrs. William Weed, Mr. C. M. Stopford, Mrs. Boyd Hamilton, and Mrs. Boroughs.

The funeral of Lady Alexander Paget took place privately at Lichfield Cathedral yesterday. The service was conducted by the Dean (Dr. H. E. Savage) and Chancellor J. J. G. Stockley. Among the mourners were the Marquess and Marchioness of Anglesey, Lord Victor Paget, Mr. and Lady Winifred Pennoyer, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Countess of Drogheda, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Herbert, Mr. Sandy Paget, Viscount Combermere, Vice-Admiral Stapleton-Cotton, Captain R. Wilson, and many employees on the estate.

A memorial service was also held at Llanedwen, Isle-of-Anglesey.

MR. A. T. LAWRENCE

A service in memory of Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, K.C., will be held in Chelsea Old Church to-morrow (Thursday), March 27, at 2.30 in the afternoon.

MAJOR R. W. E. KENRICK

The funeral of Major Reginald Watkin Edward Kenrick, late 3rd Gordon Highlanders, of Glenesk, Turriff, Aberdeenshire, took place yesterday at St. Congan's Episcopal Church, Turriff. The chief mourners were Mrs. E. Bellairs (sister), Mr. A. de Mowbray Bellairs, Major Ivor Bellairs, and Captain Aubrey Edward (nephews).

FUNERAL OF MRS. W. G. GRACE

The funeral of Mrs. Agnes Nicholls Grace, widow of Dr. W. G. Grace, took place at Elmers End Cemetery, Beckenham, yesterday. The chief mourners included Rear-Admiral Grace (son) and Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Pearce (daughter), and Mr. C. L. Townsend. A wreath was received from the M.C.C.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

THE KING AND QUEEN

AFTERNOON PARTY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The following had the honour of being invited to their Majesties' afternoon party at Buckingham Palace yesterday:—

The Hon. Charles F. and Mrs. Adams, Admiral of the Fleet Barone and Baronessa Alfredo Acton, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Brigadier-General the Duke of Atholl and the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., Viscount Astor and Viscountess Astor, M.P., Major C. R. Atlee, M.P., and Mrs. Atlee, Colonel and Mrs. F. G. Alston, Field-Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Allenby, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander.

M. Aristide Briand, Lord Balneil, M.P., and Lady Balneil, Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. James Brown, M.P., and Mrs. Brown, Sir Alfred Butt, M.P., and Lady Butt, the Hon. Jean Bruce.

M. and Mme. Colban, Sir Maurice and Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, the Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe, the Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk and Lady Clerk, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, the Dowager Viscountess Cowdray, the Hon. Edward Cadogan, the Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P., and Lady Chamberlain, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. G. K. Chetwode, the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer-Churchill, M.P., and Mrs. Spencer-Churchill, Major-General and Mrs. C. E. Corkran, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Snowden, Colonel the Hon. Sir George Crichton and Lady Mary Crichton, Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child and Lady Child, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cassidy, the Hon. Gerald Chichester, the Hon. George Colville and Lady Cynthia Colville.

M. Jacques Louis Dumesnil, M. Gustave de Kerguezec, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. de Villiers, Earl and Countess De La Warr, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Henry de Satgé, Lord and Lady Desborough, Lady Bertha Dawkins.

Sir Lionel and Lady Earle, Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington.

The Hon. J. E. Fenton, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, General Sir Charles Fergusson and Lady Alice Fergusson.

The Hon. Hugh S. and Mrs. Gibson, the Hon. Dino and Signora Grandi, the Earl and Countess of Granard, Earl and Countess Grey, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip and Lady Game, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P., and Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Goodenough, Colonel Viscount Gort, Mr. E. C. Grenfell, M.P., and Mrs. Grenfell.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard and Lady Isabella Howard, Lord and Lady Hylton, Sir Thomas and Lady Hohler, Mr. and Mrs. Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Henkey, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, MP., Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. C. P. Heywood, Viscount and Viscountess Hampden, Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.P., and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Jack Hayes, M.P., and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harwood, the Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs. Clynes.

The High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy.

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe and Countess Jellicoe, Colonel Sir Robert and Lady Johnson.

Miss Keyser, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Sir Percy and Lady Loraine, Viscount and Viscountess Lewisham, the Bishop of London, Sir William Llewellyn, Colonel and Mrs. R. E. K. Leatham, the Lord Privy Seal and Mrs. Thomas, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton, Viscountess Milner, Lord and Lady Macmillan, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Mr. J. B. Monck, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Sir Oswyn and Lady Murray, Sir Ronald and Lady Macleay, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. G. R. Mansell, Lord and Lady Moynihan, Miss Medforth, the Hon. Dwight and Mrs. Morrow, the Master of the Rolls and the Lady Hanworth, Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Lady Northcote.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith, the Earl and Countess of Onslow, Miss Osborne.

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald, M. François and Mme. Pietri, Sir William and Lady Peel, the Lord President of the Council and the Lady Parmoor, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, Colonel and Mrs. R. V. Pollok, the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby and Lady Ponsonby, the Rev. Prebendary L. J. and Mrs. Percival.

The Hon. Joseph T. and Mrs. Robinson, the Hon. David A. and Mrs. Reed, the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Ralston, Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, the Rt. Hon. Sir Malco'm Robertson and Lady Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir William and Lady Robertson.

The Hon. Henry L. and Mrs. Stimson, Admiral of Division Giuseppe Sirianni, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Charles te Water, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Selborne, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., and Lady Samuel, the Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt and Mrs. Shortt, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P., and Lady Simon, Sir William and Lady Seeds, Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp, Sir Oswald and Lady Stoll, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Stamfordham and the Hon. Margaret Bigge, Mr. Benjamin Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith, the Rt. Hon. the Speaker and the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy.

Admiral Takeshi and Mme. Takarabe, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Tasker, the Rt. Rev. Neville Talbot.

Sir Robert Vansittart.

Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Thomas Wilford, Lord and Lady Wraxall, Major and Mrs. E. H. P. Pease-Watkins, Sir John Withers, M.P., and Lady Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Watson, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Colonel Sir Clive and Lady Wigram.

Major-General Sir George and Lady Younghusband, Mr. Robert Young, M.P., Mrs. Robert Young, and the Marquess and Marchioness of Zetland.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CAIRO, MARCH 16

On the conclusion of his State visit, the King of the Belgians stayed at the Heliopolis Palace Hotel before flying to Baghdad. Queen Elizabeth is now cruising on the Nile.

Queen Marie of Rumania, having concluded her visit to Upper Egypt, has arrived at the Semiramis Hotel, where the other visitors include Viscountess Powerscourt, Sir Kay and Lady Muir, and Captain Sir Pyers Mostyn.

The annual flower show was opened by King Fuad, who was received by Sir Percy Loraine.

Captain Sir Henry Holt and the Duke of Saxony are staying at the Continental Savoy Hotel; and the Earl of Radnor, Major-General Sir Pomeroy Holland-Pryor, and Sir George and Lady Murphy have been staying at Mena House.

SAN REMO, MARCH 16

Lord and Lady Clinton and Lady Margaret Levett are staying at the Hotel des Anglais.

Major-General J. E. B. Seely and Miss Seely are staying at the Hotel Royal.

Sir Arthur and Lady Yapp and Miss Marjorie Yapp are staying at the Villa Francia here.

CANNES, MARCH 19

Many new arrivals are reported on the Riviera for the spring season, and there are signs of a distinct improvement in the weather, which has for long been unsettled.

Among others now staying in Cannes are Sir Joseph and Lady Hood and Lady Houston at the Beau-Site Hotel; Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley and Major Cyril Tilney Hill at the Californie Palace; Colonel and Mrs. Edward House at the Hotel des Anglais; and the Earl of Wharncliffe at the Miramar. Lady Louisa Hamilton and Mrs. Whittaker Maitland are staying with Lady Trent at the Villa Springland.

A literary society has recently been organized in the town, and the president, Colonel Gordon Casserly, opened a series of lectures with a talk on "Algiers and the Sahara." Colonel Cunliffe-Owen was the second lecturer, his subject being "Cyprus and Rhodes."

There was a large congregation at the funeral service for the Rev. Charles Senhouse Ryder, for 11 years chaplain of the Royal Memorial Church of St. George. The Bishop of Gibraltar officiated, assisted by Archdeacon Sissons and other members of the English clergy.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 11

HAMPSHIRE IN IRELAND

HIGH BANKS v. LOW BANKS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The tributary joined the main river at the lower end of the great meadow—a mile or more without a hedge—where the hunters of all the neighbourhood were summered at 10s. a week; it was good limestone pasture, and rarely baked hard even in the height of summer, though there was little or no shade. Where the side stream ran in the main river altered its character, it became deeper and slower, and—it almost seemed as if it was affected by the characteristics of the tributary—it became a river of high banks, sharp stickles between long deep pools, great trees with roots exposed by the winter floods; in fact, it began to be the salmon river it continued to the sea, and left its classic trout water above the junction.

Not that it did not still hold wonderful trout. The local fishermen crowded down there during the May-fly and, talking big of five-pounders, left me contemptuously alone on the low banks of the open meadow. I always felt that I was neglecting my opportunities in not following them and making a determined attack on the lower water. I tried it once or twice in a half-hearted way, and, failing to catch fish or find a serious rise, jumped at the excuse for not tackling the high banks. It was in the deep pools that the big fish lay, where it was too deep to wade. One had to fish, therefore, from the top of the high bank, and, as this made one visible to the fish on one's own side, it meant a long line to cover those under the opposite bank. The fact that one could not wade (as one could above, in water only up to the knee) made it clear how wide the river was. The long line meant also a drag, and the five-pounders were as wary as elsewhere. I fancy that the local fishermen only got to work in the dark, with the spent gnat; at any rate, it was too difficult for me in the day time and too far from home to stay for night fishing.

The tributary was attempted several times, for, though the banks there also were high it had a short course from the side range of hills and often came down in fierce and sudden spate—those banks were artificial, the result of periodic deepening by the Board of Works, and therefore they were mostly grass-grown embankments, not the sheer stiff soil precipices of the lower main river. And one could clamber down to the water's edge and crouch motionless against a background to wait for a passing cruiser. There were plenty of three-pounders in the tributary; and the professors caught them in fabulous numbers when the May-fly was up. I picked up an odd fish or two (though never a three-pounder) under the high banks. But I found it hard to leave the great meadow where the clear water glided with even flow round the weed-patches, eight or ten inches below the low banks; and where one could step gently into the knee-deep water and get behind one's fish all over the stream.

Never, outside Hampshire, was there such ideal water. Though the soil was limestone, not chalk; and though there were dangerous hazards, unknown to the Test, in the shape of great occasional boulders, round which the strong two-pounders left one, there was always fly and nearly always a fish to be found worthy of attack and rising or ready to rise. There were not too many of them. Ireland was saved the horrors of the English fisherman—the pollution of factory and sewage, the tar from roads, the dearth of water due to deep pumping from the springs. But she had one evil of which we now feel little in Hampshire—the poacher and his net. For in winter and spring, before the weeds grew up, the roving bands swept the rivers of spawning salmon and of big trout. "The ass-carts were fair loaded with 'em," as one eager informant told me, the little ass-carts which waited patiently and struggled back when the nets had done their evil work. Big trout are always wary; and these had been chivied by the poachers and owed their lives, most likely, to the big limestone boulders which we found so dangerous to legitimate fishermen, but which saved the trout for us by holding up the nets. Therefore they were especially cautious. Though not overfished they were very particular as to the right fly. And, in the clear and shallow water, they were wild as hawks, as the fisherman found if he showed himself, or bungled his cast, or, unusually lucky, and thanks to a cunning approach in the water along the low banks, put the right fly in the right way over a rising fish. How often, after all the preliminaries had gone well, one was smashed after a wild rush up stream, ending in a frenzied leap into the weeds (which, of course, were never cut) or round a limestone rock. How often, after a careful approach, a wave like a torpedo showed that something had betrayed one, and that one's chance had been missed.

But whether one caught fish or not it was better to be in the open meadow than crouched against the high bank of the tributary, where one could only see one bend ahead and the bank above. For in the meadow one had the broad stream sparkling just below the level of one's eyes. And if, tired of waiting for a rise, one lifted them, then, across the great plain, and beyond the gallant hunters grazing, there was the blue rim of the Hills of Ireland.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

SCHOLARSHIPS AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 25

At PEMBROKE COLLEGE the following awards have been made:—

Bevan Scholarship of £60 for Classics and Divinity.—G. W. QUINN (Wyggeston Grammar School); Bevan Exhibition of £40 for Classics and Divinity—F. D. HEYER (Lancing College); Exhibitions of £40—S. J. BOSTOCK (Downside) for Classics; P. M. BUTLER (Aske's Schools, Hatcham) and J. St. L. THORNTON (Charterhouse), for Natural Sciences; B. KEITH-LUCAS (Gresham's School, Holt), for History; C. A. L. PRINS (Gresham's School, Holt), for Modern Languages; S. G. BARKER (Gosport Secondary School) for English; Honorary Exhibition for History—R. W. DICKINSON (Malvern College).

ST. ANDREWS, MARCH 25

The Senatus Academicus of St. Andrews University have resolved to confer the following honorary degrees at the annual graduation ceremonial on June 27:—

D.D.—The Rev. George Blair, Ryehill Church, Dundee; the Rev. Andrew Brown, Morningside, Edinburgh; the Rev. Principal G. Howells, Principal of Serampore College, Bengal, India.

LL.D.—Lord Elgin and Kincardine; the Very Rev. Dean Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, London; R. R. Marett, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford; John Masefield, Oxford; James Morton, chairman and governing director of Scottish Dyes, Limited, West Lothian; Professor Owen Williams Richardson, Yarrow, Research Professor of the Royal Society, London.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

RADLEY COLLEGE

Scholarships.—J. L. Hilliard (Mr. A. H. Richardson, Beaudesert Park, Glos.); C. H. Maude (Mr. E. F. Johns, Winton House, Winchester); R. K. Williams (Mr. R. E. Patterson, Cheadle House, Cheshire); J. A. Rae-Smith (Mr. T. Pellatt Durnford, Langton Matravers); H. D. Blake (Mr. E. F. Stokes, St. Dunstan, Burnham-on-Sea); D. K. McConchie (Mr. G. Meakin, Pembroke Lodge, Southbourne); J. P. Dalton (Mr. C. E. Winter, Northaw, Surrenden, Kent).

LONDON FASHIONS

GLOVES AND GLOVE-SKINS

Glove manufacturers are always seeking skins that are both supple and strong, and continents have been searched for a leather for hunting gloves that not only surpasses all others in pliability, but has fine grain and does not become slippery when wet.

Two beasts were found in Argentina: one, the largest rodent known, named the capybara, from whose skin the South Americans make saddle-cloths called capinchos; and the other, a pig named the peccary, whose hide is a little finer. From the former are made men's riding and motoring gloves, from the latter women's. They are of a light yellowy-fawn colour with a grain not unlike fine morocco, and are as soft as velvet. They are costly because the animals live in rough places and the skin receives injuries so that only parts of it can be used for glove-making. But the durability of these "capinchos" (as they are called) is such that they merit the higher price.

There is another excellent driving glove, of which the palm is made of horse-skin and the gauntlet and back of sheepskin or calf. These are "Tilburyed"—a trade term which means that the palm of the hand is reinforced with double hide. A neat walking glove is known as the "Mayfair"; it is of soft goatskin treated to look like chamois leather with stitching in a darker brown.

Of the more elaborate day gloves for women, those of coloured "Mazurka" suède (made from the skins of East Indian sheep) are attractive and original. There is a very beautiful shade of Veronese red. Suède coats, called Gazelda coats, are made to match them, and it is possible to buy a skin of the same tint to send to one's milliner, if a hat also is desired. Narrow scarves of suède with pointed ends finished with diagonal stripes in a lighter tone or a contrasting colour are a novelty. If the gloves are brushed over lightly every time they are taken off their life will be prolonged by several months.

There is a quiet straight gauntlet glove of light beaver with a pale diagonal stripe enclosed between two dark lines on the outer edge of the cuff, and a dark button posed upon a dark patch. Sheepskin, treated to look like antelope so that only an expert could detect the difference, is now used for gauntlets, and is sold for half the price.

French gloves are easily distinguished from those made here, for they look foreign and are generally made of kid. They have striped designs in unusual colour contrasts: some running round in circles up to the wrist; some diagonal, while there are also a few geometric forms. They have fancy buckles and buttons of tinted pearl, or leather thong-fastenings with tasselled ends.

Fabric gloves are now to be had in every pale or practical tint of beige, beaver, or grey. They are most beautifully finished, and the inside decoration of the cuffs is remarkable. Some have designs printed in the tint of the glove and outlined with dainty stitchery in two shades of silk to resemble applied decoration. The edges are bound with the glazed leather stripped from the skins used for suède coats, and little buttons are covered with it likewise. They are so well cut, so quiet in colour, so daintily finished, and so moderate in price that there is now no excuse for any woman not to be well gloved.

KENSINGTON PALACE

OPENING OF STATE APARTMENTS TO THE PUBLIC

The Lord Chamberlain, in conjunction with the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, &c., announces that, by gracious permission of His Majesty, The King, the State Apartments of Kensington Palace will be open to the public on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, commencing on Saturday, April 5 next, during the following hours:—

April to September .. .. 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
October .. .. .. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
November .. .. .. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

A charge of 6d. per head will be made for admission.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The King has given authority for the wearing of the following decorations:—

Mr. Eric Phillipps Dancker, Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of Naval Merit, conferred upon him by the King of Spain, in recognition of valuable services rendered as honorary Vice-Consul of Spain at Adelaide.

Mr. Barugh Spearman, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, Zanzibar, Insignia of Class III. of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, conferred upon him by the Sultan of Zanzibar, in recognition of valuable services.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Prince Arthur of Connaught attends annual dinner of London Chamber of Commerce, Connaught Rooms, 7.30.

Mr. Baldwin unveils memorial plaque to Lord Milner, Westminster Abbey, 12.30.

Lord and Lady Hewart at Lyceum Club Journalists' Board dinner, the Club, 8.

Knights of the Round Table Club: Dinner to the United States Ambassador and members of the United States Delegation to the London Naval Conference, Hotel Cecil, 7.

Certified Accountants' silver jubilee dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Royal Caledonian Schools: The Lady Mayoress presides at anniversary festival dinner, May Fair Hotel, 7.30.

Royal Commission on Civil Service, 10.30.

Sir Arthur [illegible] Maitland at meeting of Middlesex and Essex V[illegible]unists, Queen's Hall, 3.

Sir Robert [illegible] Edinburgh.

London E[illegible] Committee, 2.30.

County C[illegible] Association: Annual meeting, 10.45; executive council meeting, 2.15, Guildhall, Westminster.

Royal Horticultural Society's Show, second day, 10.

Lord Ebbisham at Primrose League Conference, Oxford.

Beautiful England Campaign: Mr. C. E. M. Joad on "The Pedestrians' Evening," Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, 8.

Royal Society of Arts: Mr. Howard Robertson on "Architecture of To-day and To-morrow," Mr. Charles Marriott presiding, 8.

Royal Society of Literature: Mr. John Drinkwater on "Martin Tupper," 5.15.

Royal United Service Institution: Commander Sir C. Dennistoun Burney on "The Influence of Aircraft on Sea Power," 3.

Unionist Canvassing Corps: Commander Locker-Lampson on "The Scarlet Shadow," Caxton Hall, 11.30.

Central Asian Society and the Persia Society: Abdul Qadir Khan on "Central Asia under the Soviets," 10, St. James's-square, 5.

Incorporated Accountants' Students' Society of London: Mr. A. W. Kiddy on "The National Balance-sheet," Incorporated Accountants' Hall, 6.

Women's University Settlement, Southwark: Annual general meeting, 2, Audley-square, 3.30.

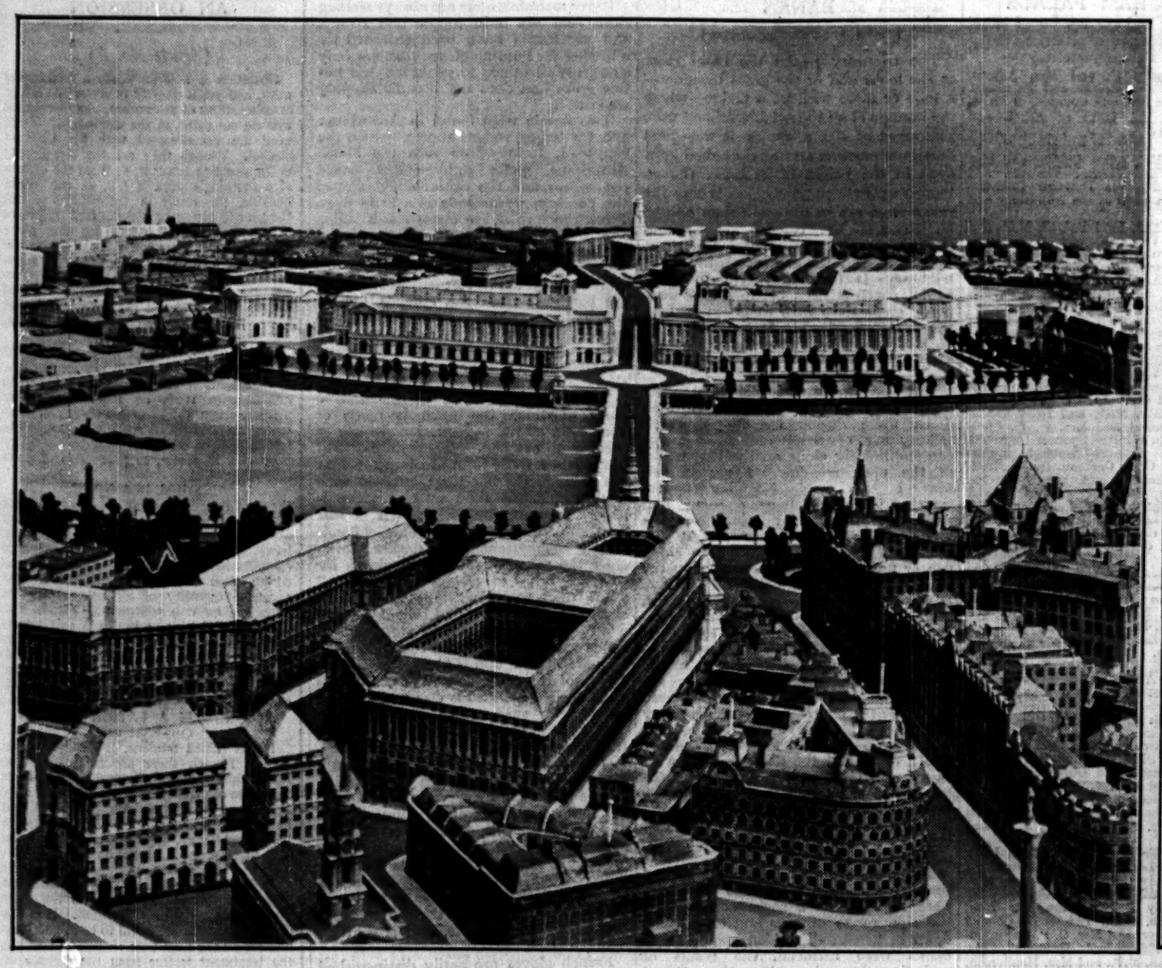
Chemical Society: Professor G. von Hevesy delivers Hugo Muller lecture on "The Chemistry and Geochemistry of the Titanium Group," Salters' Hall, 5.30.

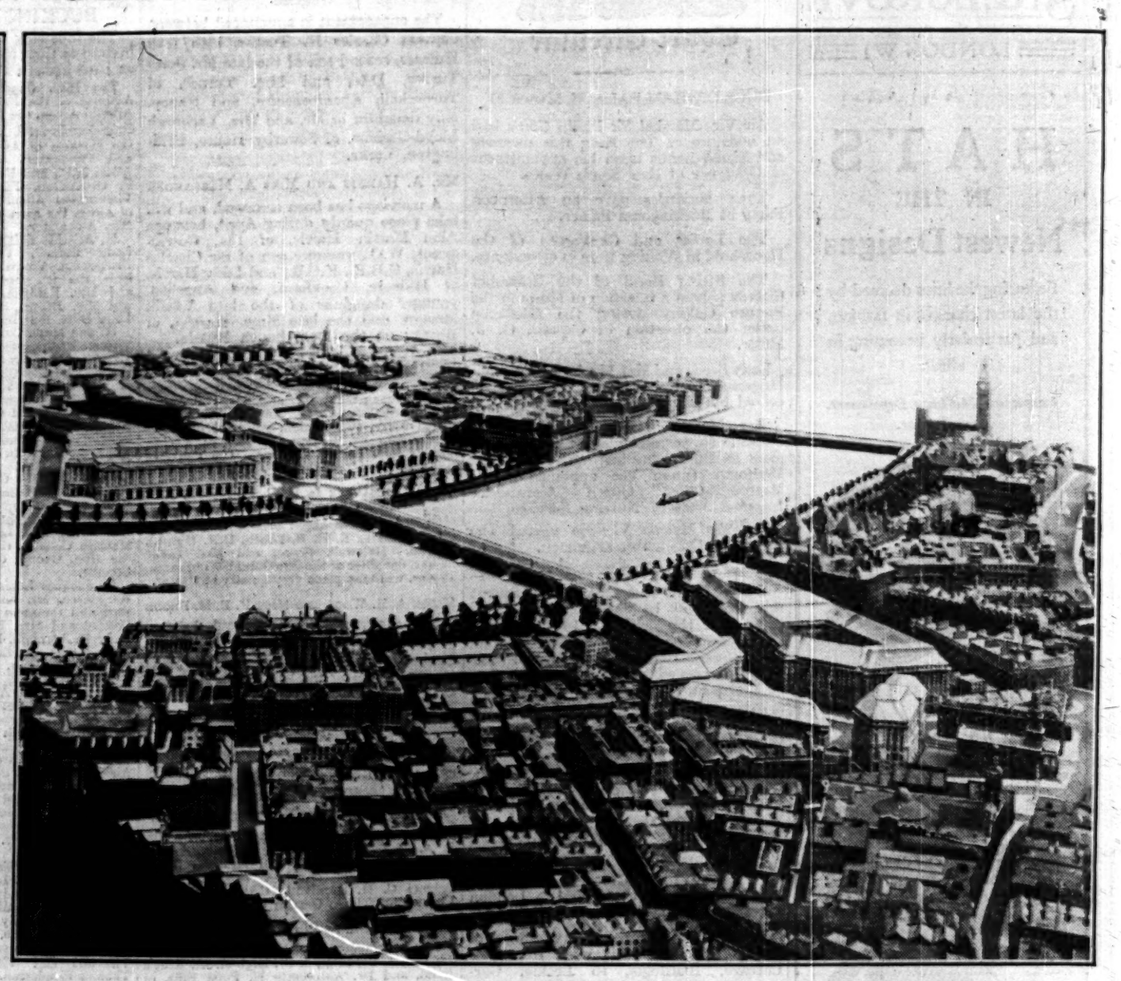
Rural Industries Bureau: Exhibition of quilted work, 5, St. James's-square, 11.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, Victoria Park: Sir A. Kaye Butterworth presides at annual meeting, 3.30.

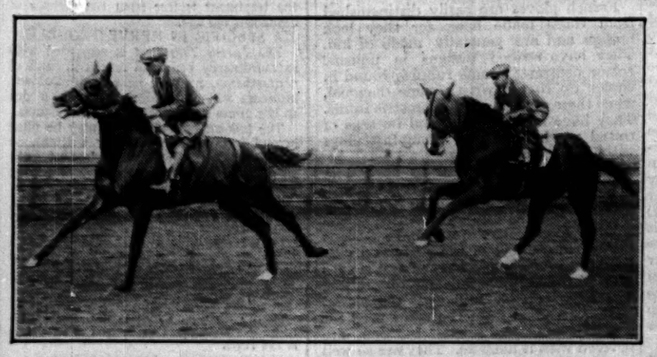
Billingsgate Christian Mission and Disp

THE NEW CHARING CROSS BRIDGE: OFFICIAL MODEL OF THE SCHEME

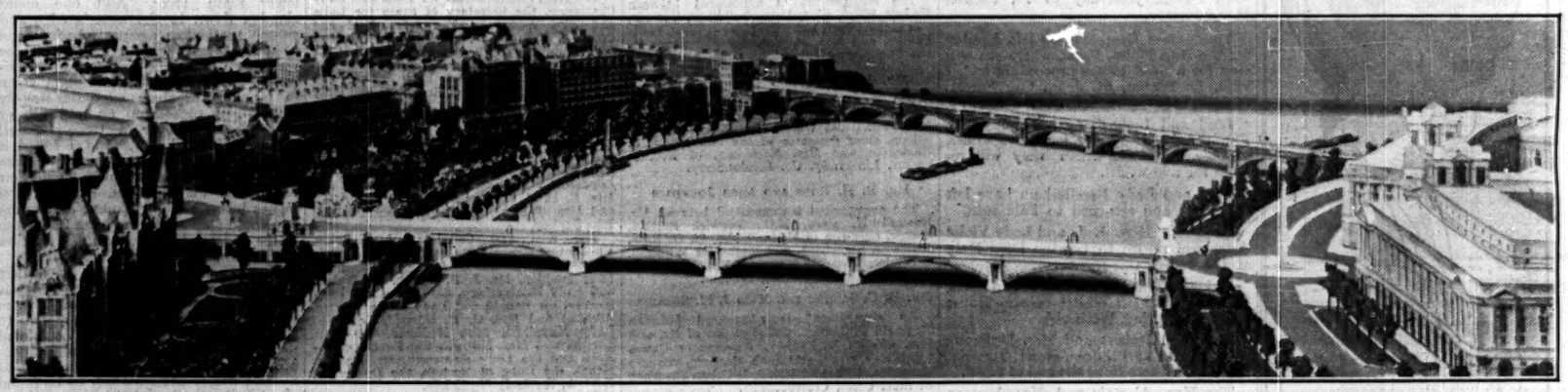




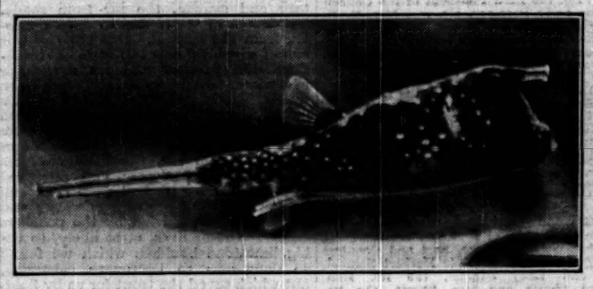
FROM THE MIDDLESEX SIDE.—The London County Council's Bill for a new Charing Cross Bridge, the second reading of which was carried in February by a majority of 168, came before a Select Committee of the House of Commons yesterday, when a large model of the proposed scheme was exhibited. Above are two photographs of the model, issued by the Ministry of Transport, looking across from the Middlesex to the Surrey side. The buildings shown are not intended to represent an accepted scheme of architecture. There are 18 petitioners against the Bill.

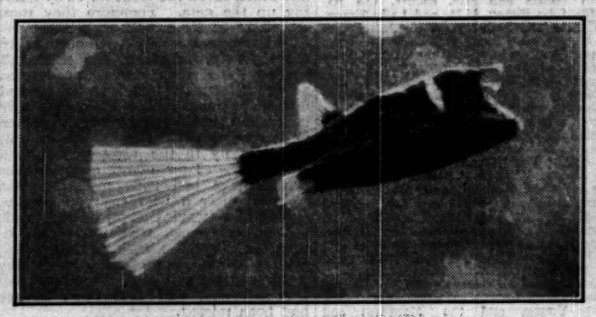


THE LINCOLN FAVOURITE.—Slipper, the French horse, which is the favourite for the Lincolnshire Handicap (right), galloping over the Lincolnshire course on the Carholme yesterday with his stable companion, St. Gildas.

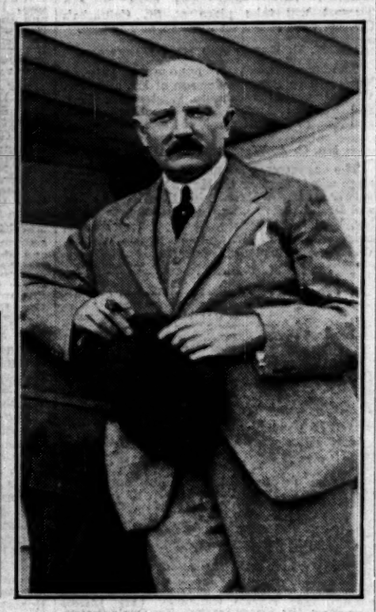


THE BRIDGE AND ITS APPROACHES are shown in this third Ministry of Transport photograph of the model of the proposed Charing Cross Bridge scheme. The Middlesex side of the river is on the left of the photograph.





THE HORNED COFFER FISH which has arrived at the Zoo from the East. It is sea-green in colour, and the angular box-shaped body is enclosed in a complete cuirass of hexagonal bony plates. The tail is kept closed, as in the upper picture, until the fish turns round, as shown below.



AMBASSADOR TO CHILE.—Mr. H. G. Chilton, who has been appointed to be the first British Ambassador to Chile. He has been Minister to the Vatican since 1928.

ARMY POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASES.—The field at the road jump in the Earl Beatty's Cup Race at the Army Point-to-Point Steeplechases at Great Brington yesterday. This difficult jump attracted many spectators. The winner was Captain J. C. Campbell's Tally Ho! which has hunted with the Pytchley.

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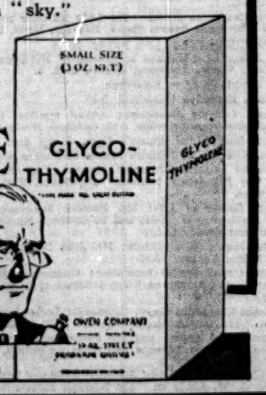

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THE WEATHERALL BURBERRY

A lightweight coat for racing or everyday use that is a reliable

WEATHERPROOF on wet days and WARM OVERCOAT on chilly.

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GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POST BEDS, Tall-boy and Shaped-front Chests, Corner Washstands, Wig Stands, Toilet Mirrors, Sofa Tables, Bow-front Wardrobes and Dressing Tables, 5,000 CARPETS and RUGS, including Wilton, Axminster, Turkey, Persian, Chinese, Aubusson, &c. A quantity of pile carpets offered at 2s. 9d. per yard, a large number of square carpets in various designs from 30s. each.

750 SETTEES and LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS, covered morocco leather, heavy woven art tapestries, rich silk, and a large quantity covered plain art linen, all being of excellent quality and in most cases equal to new. SEVERAL SMALL LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS offered at 35s. each. Small size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS in REAL HIDE, 3gns. Larger size LOUNGE EASY CHAIRS from £4 17s. 6d. to 12gns.; well-made SOFTLY SPRUNG CHESTERFIELD SETTEES, 5gns.; LARGE SIZE CHESTERFIELD AND OTHER SETTEES, many with loose down pillow seats and backs, from £7 15s. to 25gns.

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This Statement is inserted in addition to the information published on Tuesday, the 24th December, 1929, and in compliance with the regulations of the Stock Exchange, London. It is not an invitation to the public to subscribe. The President and Directors of the Company collectively and individually are responsible for the information contained in the Statement.

BRITISH RADIOSTAT CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada with limited liability.)

At a Special General Meeting of Shareholders held in Montreal on the 28th February, 1930, the following alterations were made to the Capital and By-laws of the Company for the purpose of ensuring that the Company does not pass under foreign control.

(a) The capital of the Company was increased by the creation of 100 shares of 5% Non-Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of $10 each to be issued for cash at par to the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1.

(b) The Preferred Shares confer upon the holders in priority to any payment or distribution to the holders of the shares of Common Stock the right to receive a Non-Cumulative dividend of 5% per annum, and in a winding-up to be repaid the amount paid up thereon plus a proportionate part of the Non-Cumulative dividend from the last due date.

(c) The Preferred Shares confer upon the holders one vote for each share held with the proviso that on the election of Directors or upon any proposal for the repeal or amendment of any By-law no candidate shall be elected as a Director nor shall any proposal for the repeal of or amendment to a By-law be adopted if the holders of all the Preferred Shares represented at the Meeting at which the Resolution for the election of Directors or the repeal of or amendment to the By-law is proposed shall vote against the Resolution.

(d) No vacancy occurring amongst the Directors is to be filled except by the election of a Director at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or at a Special General Meeting called for the purpose.

(e) The Preferred Shares when fully paid are convertible at any time at the option of the holders into an equal number of Shares of Common Stock of the Company of no par value.

(f) The Preferred Shares are not transferable except with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Amongst other contracts in the ordinary course of business, a Contract has been entered into between the Company and Associated Newspapers, Limited.

A certified copy of the Supplementary Letters Patent relating to the creation and issue of the Preferred Shares and a copy of the By-laws as amended can be inspected at the offices of Slaughter & May, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.2, at any time during business hours for a period of seven days from the date of this Advertisement.

BROKERS.
QUILTER & CO., 50, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

AUDITORS.
SPICER & PEGLER, Chartered Accountants, 19, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.
WILLIAM DAVID DEANS, 215, St. James' Street West, Montreal, Canada.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICE.
29, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

26th March, 1930.

BANKING SERVICE IN CANADA

The Bank of Montreal offers unsurpassed banking facilities in connection with commercial and financial transactions in Canada.

Enquiries will be welcomed at the London Offices

BANK of MONTREAL

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London Offices
47, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2,
9, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued	£12,000,000
Paid-up Capital £4,000,000 } together	£8,850,000
Reserve Fund £4,850,000 }	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

Head Office:—
4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, Ltd.

Established 1834. Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.
With which is amalgamated
THE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.

Capital Paid-up	£4,739,012 10 0
Reserve Fund	4,260,000 0 0
Reserve Capital	4,739,012 10 0

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY—343, George-street.
Drafts payable on demand and Letters of Credit are issued by the London Branch on the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies of the Bank. Bills on Australasia negotiated or collected. Remittances cabled. London Office 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

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Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

FEATURES OF REVENUE RETURN

COMPANY ACCOUNTS AND PUBLICITY

With seven working days still remaining to complete the financial year, the total ordinary revenue falls short of the Budget estimate by £41,230,000, and is £27,168,000 less than the total for the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand, the total ordinary expenditure is £13,823,000 more than it was at the corresponding date last year, but is £21,394,000 less than the Budget estimate, including supplementary grants. The total ordinary revenue (£705,070,000) exceeds the ordinary expenditure by £22,568,000. A year ago the ordinary revenue showed a surplus over the ordinary expenditure of £63,559,000. On these figures the Exchequer is about £40,000,000 worse off than it was at this time last year. While the Customs and Excise Estimates seem likely to be realized, and profits from the Post Office are £1,000,000, and the receipts from sundry loans £2,000,000 in excess of the Budget estimates, it is reasonably certain that one or two items will fall substantially short of Mr. Churchill's calculations—namely, supertax and stamp duties. At the rate of last week's receipts the income-tax will barely reach the estimate, while the death duties will also be less than the Budget expectation. The yield from stamps, which at this time last year amounted to £29,120,000, has produced only £22,910,000, against a Budget estimate of £31,000,000. Interest on the National Debt has already cost nearly £2,500,000 more than the Budget estimate, though less by over £2,500,000 than at the same date last year. The amount placed to the sinking fund for debt redemption so far is £46,591,000, which compares with £54,078,000 last year. The surplus of revenue over expenditure last week was £14,306,000, and the floating debt was reduced by £15,705,000, as shown below:—

Floating Debt (000's omitted)	March 22, 1930	March 15, 1930	March 23, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances:—			
By Public Departments ..	48,080	47,380	23,900
Treasury Bills outstanding	598,880	615,285	700,350
Total	646,960	662,665	724,250

The total of the debt is £77,290,000 less than it was a year ago, and £90,385,000 less than on April 1 last. Sales of National Savings Certificates during the year have amounted to £40,000,000, which is £3,350,000 less than the encashments; last year the sales exceeded the encashments by £50,000.

The Rise in the New York Exchange

The further advance in the sterling value of the American dollar yesterday, which raised the rate to $4.87, the highest point it has reached since early in January, was due mainly to American buying. When equities—i.e., common shares—were "booming" the flow of capital was towards New York, and the exchange moved in favour of that centre. Possibly New York provides the biggest and most attractive equity market, but now that equities are out of favour and attention has been turned to fixed interest-bearing securities, for which London provides perhaps the best market, money is flowing from New York to London. This may be the explanation of the steady movement of the New York exchange in favour of this country.

Companies and Delayed Accounts

The President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question asked by Sir Bertram Falle, M.P., states that since attention was called to the subject last month the number of companies which had failed to file with the Registrar an annual return, including a balance-sheet, in respect of 1929, has fallen from 2,600 to less than 1,500. This experience is an illuminating example of the advantages of publicity in bringing defaulting companies to book.

An Electric Supply Debenture

On behalf of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company, £150,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Consolidated Debenture stock was placed in the market yesterday at the price of 96½. This stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing stock. The progress of this company, as of most electric supply companies, is like the progress of an insurance company in that it appears to be unhindered whatever conditions prevail. Its gross revenue has risen without interruption from £238,763 in 1920 to £839,156 in 1929, and the net profit has increased from £85,638 to £341,974.

Stewarts and Lloyds Results

In their newly-issued report for 1929 the directors of Stewarts and Lloyds state that during the past year a valuation was made of the properties and plants of the company, and that this valuation has been adopted and given effect to in the accounts. The new valuation of the directly-owned fixed assets amounts to £4,168,653 (after deducting a depreciation allowance from current profits of £200,953), and it bears a close approximation to the figure standing in the previous balance-sheet—namely, £3,938,150. Reference has already been made to the substantial increase in the company's earnings and to the raising of the dividend on the Deferred shares. The new report reflects the greater volume of business done, increases being shown in the creditor and debtor items, loans from bankers having risen from £224,103 to £655,313. Including the latest appropriation the company now possesses a reserve of £1,765,000, which compares with an issued capital of £5,513,000. There are no debentures. In addition to the £4,168,000 of directly-owned properties Stewarts and Lloyds possess interests in allied and subsidiary companies of a book value of £2,520,000, which compares with £2,222,000 a year ago. It is stated that no credit has been taken in the profit and loss account for profits of subsidiary companies except in so far as dividends have been declared. On the other hand, provision has been made, in arriving at the profits of the holding company, for all losses of subsidiary companies.

Australian Bank's Expansion

The report of the Bank of Australasia, one of the larger Australian institutions, contains several notable features. In spite of difficult conditions in the Commonwealth the net profits for the 12 months ended October 14 were slightly greater, namely, £677,183, against £675,192, and the directors have not followed the example of some of the other Australian banks which have reduced their dividends, the dividend being again 14 per cent., free of tax. The dividend requires a larger sum, for capital issued in 1928 ranks for the first time for a full year's distribution, and its maintenance may be regarded as an encouraging indication of confidence on the part of the board in the future course of Australian trade. The higher earnings are attributable to the employment of the additional capital. Following is a three-year comparison of balance-sheet figures:—

—	Mid-October 1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Deposits, &c. ..	34,414,798	33,876,329	31,478,756
Bills payable, &c. ..	4,560,795	3,909,217	4,418,994
Cash	7,182,967	7,385,811	6,645,234
Investments ..	3,681,894	5,082,683	3,664,449
Bills receivable	3,362,670	3,307,544	4,355,725
Advances, &c. ..	34,314,960	31,564,314	29,669,660

Advances show a further substantial increase, and on the date of the balance-sheet were virtually equal to the deposit liabilities. This accords with the banking tendencies apparent in Australia last year and it will probably be found that advances reached a "peak" figure in the later months of 1929.

Eastern Banker on Trade Outlook

The speech of Mr. J. M. Ryrie, chairman of the Mercantile Bank of India, at the general meeting of the bank, contained a review of the outlook which, while admitting the many unfavourable facts of the situation, was not devoid of encouragement. He pointed out that as regards home industries it was more particularly the fear of additions to the already heavy burden of taxation that was creating a want of confidence, while the further fall in prices since the end of the year made considerable adjustment necessary before a revival of trade could be expected. At present there seemed to be over-production everywhere, and owing to the disparity between wholesale and retail prices manufacturers were in a difficult position, as while the high cost of living was maintained wages could not be reduced. As Mr. Ryrie pointed out, cheap money alone will not bring about an improvement in trade, as so many people have predicted. In India, Mr. Ryrie stated, trade would also require to adjust itself to the low level of prices, but given another good monsoon, no labour troubles, and some improvement in the political situation he did not look for any falling off in trade; on the contrary, he expressed the view that the decline in prices would bring about confidence in the position, as the present prices of cotton, jute, and tea would seem to form a safe basis for operations.

Newcastle Electric and Lower Prices

Mr. R. P. Sloan, who presided at yesterday's meeting of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Electric Supply Company, had an encouraging story to tell. Concessions in tariffs were made during the year representing a total sum of about £50,000 per annum. While the company's immediate profits had, of course, been materially affected by these revisions, they had good reason, said Mr. Sloan, to believe that the concessions would encourage the further use of electricity, and that in due course the company would benefit thereby. In a world that seems bent upon maintaining prices by restricting production, it is refreshing to find an industrialist who advocates lower prices and increased output. Mr. Sloan said that the actual connexions to the company's system during the last 10 years had averaged over 30,800 h.p. per annum. As he said, to add some 308,000 h.p. to their connected load during that period, which included many years of acute trade depression, was no small achievement.

Hire-Purchase Company's Progress

Presiding yesterday at the meeting of Smart Brothers, the chairman (Mr. S. J. Goldberg) was able to announce that the substantial increase in the profits of this firm of multiple-shop house furnishers had taken place in spite of the fact that the company had received little benefit from the new branches in Leeds, Glasgow, and Coventry, each of which had been open for only a portion of the year. He stated that the turnover for the present year to date showed a satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of 1929 and that he could with confidence foreshadow an increase in profit for the year. The chairman referred to a rather remarkable fact connected with the character of the company's book debts in respect of hire purchase contracts. When the company was formed the whole of the book debts outstanding, less a small percentage agreed to be borne by the furnishing company, were guaranteed for a nominal premium by the Prudential Assurance Company. With the exception of a trifling sum not yet collected the whole amount that was guaranteed was received by the company, and it had not been necessary to make a claim on the insurance company.

Oil Wharves and Ballast Land

The London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves, Limited, has had a distinctly successful existence, and yesterday Lord Kylsant, the chairman, outlined among the developments a scheme for working the sand and ballast properties belonging to the company which represent "an asset of considerable value." A small separate company has been formed for the purpose, and began operations last month, and the co-operation of William Cory and Sons, Limited, has been secured. The Oil Wharves Company own certain properties in the London area, and is interested in a French company working on somewhat similar lines at Havre. The latter enterprise is progressing, and has recently undertaken business which means that, within six or seven years of its inception, it will be dealing with almost the same quantity of oil as the Thames Haven Company is handling after 32 years of development.

Fire and Life Insurance Experience

Sir George Morse presided yesterday at the meetings of both the Norwich Union Fire and Life Insurance Societies, and in his speech as chairman of the former pointed out that while the results of fire underwriting last year were not so favourable the accident department fared better. The fact that the fire losses were only 8½ per cent. higher on the year was treated as a tribute to the character of the business written, since the fire waste in the British Isles was quite unprecedented and, "on the best estimate available," reached a total of 36 per cent. above the previous year, which was itself over the average in this respect. Presumably the chairman referred to the estimates made in these columns, according to which the total fire loss in Great Britain and Ireland last year amounted to £11,784,000, as compared with £8,671,000 in 1928. In the United States the income was considerably diminished owing, partly, to trade conditions, but more especially to increased competition from old and new American companies. At the meeting of the Norwich Union Life comment was made on the careful selection of lives, which had involved declining a considerable volume of business, and also on a new table in which an endeavour has been made to combine the special attractions of whole life and endowment assurances. At the meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company Mr. E. M. Beilby discussed the depreciation which occurred in Stock Exchange values last year and mentioned some of the principal points in favour of investments in life assurance policies. A new scheme under which rates of premium charged are little more than the average non-profit rates and yet carry the right to participation in the surplus was described as having proved a great success.

STOCK EXCHANGE

TESTED BY PROFIT-TAKING

A STEADY TONE

Markets yesterday were subjected to a considerable amount of profit-taking. This served for the most part to check a further rise in prices, but it failed to cause any marked fall. The tone generally remained confident, and business showed signs of broadening. The continued demand for the new Five per Cent. Conversion loan was again the feature of the gilt-edged market. Long-dated India stocks suffered a reaction, but the short-dated stocks improved. The Argentine Railway group, after Monday's violent rise, experienced a partial setback, even Buenos Ayres and Pacific declining slightly in spite of the maintenance of the interim dividend at 3 per cent. Rises took place in Bank, Insurance, Oil, and International shares, as well as in a number of Motor shares. The Mining Market was dull, partly owing to the indifferent nature of advices from the Paris Bourse.

A further rise of ¼ took place in the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, the "A" being quoted at 105¾ and the "B" at 105¾. The new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan closed unchanged on the day at 4¼ premium, having fluctuated between 3¾ and 4¼ premium. Consol "Fours" went back ¼ to 89¾. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan, after being down to 78⅞, rose to 79⅛, closing at the previous day's price of 78¾. Funding "Fours" rose ¼ to 93⅝, but closing prices of the Five per Cent. War Loan, Victory Bonds, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, and Local Loans were ¼ lower. India Three-and-a-Half and Three per Cent. Loans opened weak, and closed without recovery, the former being 1¼ and the latter ¾ lower on the day. A further rise of ½ to ¾ took place in all the recently issued corporation stocks. The Home Railway market was quiet, with an easier tendency, prices falling ¼ to ½.

The Foreign market was subdued. Brazilian bonds were heavy, and showed a general fall of about 1 per cent., the 1914 Funding being 83, the Rescission 61, the 1908 97, and the 1910 54. Austrian, Belgian, Bulgarian, and Chinese bonds were easier, but some of the older Chilean loans were firmer, together with Peruvian Six per Cents., Greek Six per Cents., the German Potash issue, and Czechoslovak Eight per Cents. Mortgage Bank of Bogota Seven per Cents. were supported. Following the sharp advance of the previous day, Argentine Railway stocks reacted, the leaders being a point lower in some cases. Buenos Ayres and Pacific shared in the movement, though the maintenance of the interim dividend gave satisfaction. Antofagasta and Bolivia, Central Uruguay, and United of Havana stocks were all higher, the last-named rising to above 20.

The Oil market was firm under the lead of Royal Dutch and Shell, which hardened to 32½ and 4 27-32 respectively. V.O.C. advanced to above 3. London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves were better at 3 15-16.

Inquiry for high-class Tea shares was in evidence, such as Amalgamated, Finlay, Budla Beta, Brahmapootra, Jokai, Travancore, and Pabbojan being in favour, while Rubber shares were firm in sympathy with the commodity, which was quoted at about 7¼d. per lb. The Anglo-Java and Laras Seven per Cent. Convertible Debenture issues rose to 100 in each case.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES IRREGULAR

There was less general movement in the Industrial market, but, while further profit-taking and a reduction in support tended to produce easier conditions, prices again showed a fair number of rises. The tone of the market was firm at the close. Courtaulds closed unchanged at 2½, having been below that level, while Imperial Chemical were slightly higher at 28s. 4½d. Cotton textile shares were easier in most cases, and lower prices prevailed for electrical engineering and electricity shares, and for Imperial Tobacco, Dunlop Rubber, Wallpaper Deferred, and one or two brewery shares. Cables and Wireless stocks also declined—the "A" and "B" by 1½ to 63½ and 32½ respectively, and the Preference ½ to 18⅜. There was renewed support for British Aluminium, which rose sharply to 48s. 9d., while Imperial Continental Gas and Lautaro Preferred were others to advance. Margarine shares were firmer, Dollar shares opened better, and the rises were maintained and in most cases increased. International Nickel closed at $43½, having touched $44 bid, while Hydro-Electric Securities were $49 and Brazilian Traction $45½. Columbia Graphophone and Gramophone were lower. The Bank group again received support, and prices hardened generally. Anglo-South American rose 3-16 to 6½, Union of Australia 5-16 to 10 13-16, and English, Scottish, and Australian ¼ to 6½. Insurance shares, on the other hand, were rather easier in tendency.

Easier conditions prevailed in the South African market, where East Rand dropped back to 10s. 9d., and T. C. Ls. to 1 5-16. Union Corporation, Johannesburg Consolidated, and other well-known shares showed slight declines, while De Beers fell 5-16 to 9. Rhodesian shares were a little firmer in some cases, Congo Border being 14. Tanganyika Concessions, Zambesia Exploring, and Rhodesia-Katanga hardened. Tin shares were well maintained, and in some cases showed further small rises. Rio Tinto were easier at 44¼.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHAIRMAN RE-ELECTED

At the first meeting of the Committee for General Purposes of the Stock Exchange elected for the year 1930-31, Mr. Archibald Henry Campbell was elected chairman, Mr. Herbert Francis Chanen deputy-chairman, and Mr. Arthur Louis Francis Green secretary. These gentlemen held the same positions for the year 1929-30.

STOCK EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIPS

Messrs. Banks Brothers have taken into partnership Mr. Laurence Charles Henry Cave.

Messrs. Greenwood and Co. have taken Mr. Frank Follett Holt into partnership as from March 25.

Messrs. Laurie, Milbank and Co. have taken into partnership Mr. R. N. Halfhead as from March 31.

Messrs. Moy, Davies, Smith, Vandervell and Co. have taken into partnership Mr. John Dennis Turner as from March 25.

Mr. Francis Hugh Bevan and Mr. Malcolm Glassford Begg have been admitted as partners in the firm of Messrs. Pember and Boyle.

Messrs. Schwab and Snelling have admitted to partnership Mr. F. A. L. Wood.

DIAMOND DIVIDEND PASSED

A cablegram received from the head office of the New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company at Kimberley, South Africa, states that owing to the depressed condition of the diamond market it has been decided that no dividend will be declared for the half-year ending March 31, 1930. The dividend for the whole of the financial year ending on that date is therefore limited to the interim payment of 10 per cent. already distributed.

For the year ended March 31, 1929, the total dividend was 20 per cent., a payment of 10 per cent. being made in respect of each half of the year.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—Wheat closed easy at 5c. decline. Maize closed steady, 5c. to 10c. higher. Oats closed easy at 15c. decline. Linseed closed steady at 5c. to 10c. advance.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires—		
Wheat, May delivery	9.80	9.85
,, June delivery	9.90	9.95
Maize, May delivery	6.30	6.25
,, June delivery	6.95	6.15
Oats, May delivery	4.75	4.90
Linseed, May delivery	19.90	19.85
,, June delivery	20.05	19.95
,, July delivery	20.20	20.10
Rosario—		
Wheat, No. 2, May delivery ..	9.80	9.90
Maize, May delivery	6.25	6.20
Linseed, May delivery	19.85	19.75

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso=about 1s. 6½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER ACTIVITY

SELLING AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Stock Exchange had another active session with a turnover of 4,517,000 shares, but in contrast with yesterday reacted after early strength, and closed on the easy side.

Active firmness characterized the opening. It was evident that yesterday's advances had stimulated confidence by the good volume of buying orders accumulated overnight. Sentiment was also encouraged by reports of improving trade conditions, including statements that the increase in building contracts placed last week was the largest so far this year and that instalment sales throughout the country were practically equal to those in the same period of 1929. Steel Common and oil stocks were the leaders in the early advance, the former deriving strength from reports that mills of the Corporation were maintaining production while the demand for oils was stimulated by the report of a decrease in the daily production of crude oil of 43,600 barrels. Trading subsequently broadened throughout the list, the activity being indicated by the fact that the "tape" fell 44 minutes behind the market. Call money was renewed at 4 per cent., and afterwards declined to 3½ per cent. The upward movement was checked towards noon by an outbreak of realizing.

A renewal of "bear" covering caused a rally in the early afternoon, when copper stocks were prominently firm on reports of an improving demand for the metal and predictions that the Anaconda $7 annual dividend rate will be maintained at the directors' meeting next Thursday. Later the list gave way again under a renewal of realizing and professional selling drives, and the close was barely steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 25	Mar. 24
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87	4.86¼
New York on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86⅜
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 15/16	4.86 15/16
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.84 11/16	4.84½
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.86 11/16	4.86½
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.85 11/16	4.85½
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅞	3.91⅞
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.12	40.08⅜
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.80	26.78½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.91	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81½	26.80
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96½	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88¾	23.87¼
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.96½	13.95
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.37¼	19.37
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	12.52	12.55
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.10	14.10
Budapest, cables ..	100pen	17.49	17.47¾	17.47¾
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	37.67	38.26
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.80	11.78

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 25	Mar. 24		Closing Prices Mar. 25	Mar. 24
Atchison ..	256	256½	Int.C.Amer	28¼	28¼
Atl. Coast ..	175	175	KansasCity	80¾	80½
B. & O. ..	119½	119¼	Louisville ..	134¼	131¼
Do. Pref. ..	81¼	82½	Minn. St. P.	30¼	30⅜
Brooklyn M. T'alt	74¼	75	Miss. Pac.	94	93¾
Can. Pac.	208	206	Do., Pref.	139½	139½
Cent. N.J.	280	280	N.Mex.I.Pf.	2½	2½
Ches. & O.	252¼	253	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G.W. ..	13¾	13⅞	N.Y. Cent.	187	187½
Do., Pref.	38½	38	Nflk. & W.	257	259
Ch. N.W. ..	86	86	N. Pacific	93½	93
Ch. Mil.St.P.	25½	25½	Pennsylv'a	83¾	83¾
Ch.Rock Is.	120¾	121	Reading ..	125	125
Del.& Hud.	174	175	S.L. & S.W.	66½	66
Del., Lack.	144	144	S. Pacific ..	124	124
Erie	58⅛	59½	Southern ..	130	130
Do. 1st Pf.	66¼	66¼	Do., Pref.	99¼	98¾
6.N. Pref.	102½	102½	Tl. Pacific	237½	236½
Ill. Cent. ..	129½	129	Do., Pref.	84⅜	84⅜
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	33⅛	36¼	Wabash ..	59½	59
			Do., Pf. A	87	87

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	144⅛	139½	Int. Nickel	41¼	42⅛
Allied Chem	285	280½	Int. Paper	29	29¾
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	31	31½	Int. Tele.	62⅜	63¼
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	87⅞	88¼	Kennecott	58⅜	58¼
Am. Can.	147¾	147¼	Kresge S. S.	31⅞	31⅞
Am. Loco.	82	82½	K'gor. 5%	30⅜	30⅜
Am. Rolling Mills ..	91½	92½	Liggett&M.	109	109½
Am. Smelt.	74¼	74⅝	Loose-Wile	64¼	65
Am. Sug. R.	68½	66½	Mack. Treks	85	85
Am. Tel.	246½	246⅝	Montg'y W.	39½	39¾
Am. Tob.	235	235	Nash M'trs.	46½	47⅜
Am. Woof'n	15	14⅝	Nat. Bisct.	220	224
Anaconda ..	75	74	Nat. Cash R.	64¼	64
Armour D.	75	74¼	Nat. Dairy	51	51⅛
As.DryGds.	42	42⅜	N. Amer. ..	120½	120⅝
Atl'tic Ref.	49¼	49⅛	Packard ..	22⅝	22⅝
Baldwin ..	34¼	34¼	Pan A. Pet.	55	55
BarnsdallA	28⅞	28¼	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	101¼	102
Beth. Steel	107¼	104½	Pullman ..	82	82½
Cde Pascoe	65½	62	RadioCorp.	49¾	50½
Chile Copp.	55	55	R'm'g'n Rd	58⅞	58¾
Chrysler ..	38⅞	39⅞	Roy. Dtch.	52¾	51½
Col. Fuel ..	67	62¾	Sears R'b'k	87⅞	87¾
Colum. Gas	95⅜	94	Shell Trans.	46⅛	45
Col. Graph.	27½	27¼	Shell Un.	23⅞	23⅝
Cons. Gas	120	120¾	Simm S. Rl.	53½	53
Cont. Can.	68½	68	Std.Brands	35¾	34¼
Cont. Oil ..	26¼	26⅜	Std. Gas ..	111	114¼
Corn Prod.	95¾	96	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	65⅞	64¼
Crucible ..	99¾	99⅛	Do., N.J.	72⅞	70¼
DavisonCh.	42⅝	41⅝	Std. Oil N.Y.	35½	35
Drug, Inc.	84	84	Studebaker	41¼	41¾
Du Pont.	137	136¾	Texas Corp.	57¾	57½
Eastman K.	239½	241	Tex. G.Sul.	65½	66¼
Elec. P. & L.	79	79⅞	Tidewater ..	15⅛	14⅞
Electric Storage	75¼	75½	Un. Carbide	96	96
Fox Films ..	29	29½	Un. Fruit ..	90	90½
Gen. Elec. ..	77¾	76⅞	United Gas	38	39
Gen. Foods ..	48	49¼	U.S. I'ther	8⅞	8¾
Gen. Motors ..	47⅝	48	U.S. Rubber	30¾	30¼
Gillette	87¼	87¼	U.S. Steel	190	190¼
Goodrich ..	56¾	54¾	Do., Pref.	145½	145½
Goodyear ..	94	95½	W. Un. Tel.	177	189
Hou.Oil'T'x	99	99	Whse. Mtc.	182⅝	183½
Hud. Mtrs.	56	57	Woolworth	62½	62¼
Ind. Rayon	106	105	Worth'n Pump	128⅜	128½
Int. Harv'r	93	94	Youngst'n Sheet	146¼	144⅜
Int. Match	82¼*	81½			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	13	14	Mid. West Utilities	37	37¼
Assoc. Gas	42⅜	42½	Pennroad	15⅜	15⅝
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	28½	28⅜	Silica Gel.	33	32
Celanese ..	23⅜	23½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	56⅞	56⅝
Elec. Bond	100⅝	101¼	Swift Int.	32¼	31½
Gulf Oil ..	150¼	149	Tri-Cont.Cp	18¼	17⅝
Hydro-Elec.	47¼	46½	Vacuum Oil	93	92
Int. Pet. ..	22¼	22¼			

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 3½% ..	100 16/32	100 14/32	Finl., 6% 1945 ..	96½	96
Do. 4½% (4th) ..	101 12/32	101 12/32	Pwrs. 7½% 1941 ..	123	123
4½% ..	102 1/32	102 1/32	Do., 7% '49	118	118
U.K. 5½% 1937 ..	104¼	104½	Gen. 7% 1964 ..	99⅞	99⅞
Do., 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Hamb'g, 6% 1946 ..	97½	97½
Arg., 6% 1959 ..	99½	99½	Hungary, 7½% '44	104¼	103¼
Aust., 5% 1957 ..	92⅜	91½	Ital., 7% 1951 ..	100½	100⅛
A'stria, 7% 1943 ..	106	106	Jap. 6½% 1954 ..	104	104
Belg., 6% 1955 ..	103	103	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	104⅝	104⅜
Do., 7% 1955 ..	112½	112¼	Norway 6% 1952 ..	102½	102⅛
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103¼	103¼	P.L.M. 6% 1958 ..	102¼	102¼
Brazil, 7½% 1952 ..	103	105⅛	Do., 7% 1958 ..	105	105
Bulg. 7 '67	85	85	Poland, 7% 1947 ..	88	86¼
Canada, 5% 1931 ..	101	101	Do., 8% 1950 ..	97¾	97⅜
Chile, 7 '42	103	102⅛	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	102	102
Do., 6 '60	93¼	93¼	San F., 6% 1950 ..	100⅜	100½
Czech., 8% 1951 ..	110¼	110¼	Scine, 7% 1942 ..	108⅛	108¼
Denm'k 5% 1945 ..	105¼	105	Swed. 5½% 1954 ..	104¼	104½
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Tokio City 5½% '61	93⅛	93
Est. Rly., 7% '54	105¾	106			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Mar. 25	Mar. 24
Atchison, Pref.	105

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER RISE IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

MARKET GOLD FOR THE BANK

An outstanding event in the Money market yesterday was the fresh advance to $4.87 in the New York exchange as a result of vigorous bidding for sterling by large New York houses in the afternoon. Some of the Continental exchanges were inclined to move in sympathy with the dollar rate, but there were several exceptions, notably the German exchange, which declined to 20.38½m. Money and discount rates showed little change. There was a fair demand for money in spite of the fact that the member of the "Big Five" which usually calls from the market on Tuesday did not do so yesterday. Old loans were continued at 2½ per cent. Discount houses continued to report an increase in the volume of remitted bills coming forward as a result of the low level to which discount rates have fallen, and even French bills were stated to be reaching this market. This circumstance and the prospect that the three months bill will soon cease to be a much-desired end-of-June maturity cause expectations of some recovery in market rates in the near future. The market sold three months fine bank bills at 2 3/32 per cent., and the general buying rate was 2 3/16 per cent. Market gold was again secured by the Bank of England at its statutory minimum buying price—namely, 77s. 9d. per ounce standard, or 84s. 9.81d. per ounce fine.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is 1½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to For short day.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2⅛-3	2⅛-2⅜	2⅛-2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼

Discount (Treasury Bills)					(Fine Trade Bills)
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2 3/16-2¼	2⅛-2 3/16	2⅛-¼	3¼-¼	4-4⅛	

REICHSBANK

(000's omitted)

	Mar. 22	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,491,789	11,331
Of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	450,626	+ 38,702
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,504,718	— 134,708
Silver and other coin	165,983	+ 11,817
Notes of other German banks	21,074	+ 1,971
Advances	55,627	+ 12,718
Investments	99,245	1
Other assets	563,841	+ 61,332
Liabilities		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,109,157	+ 56,356
Other daily maturing obligations	598,104	+ 134,590
Other liabilities	150,415	— 6

—*Reuter.*

SWISS NATIONAL BANK

	March 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Francs	Francs
Gold and silver holdings	580,382,516	— 975,891
Gold exchanges	352,681,778	+ 2,713,916
Demand for bills	74,532,744	+ 4,802,157
Advances against securities	41,253,584	— 2,710,767
Security holdings	6074,172	+ 370,541
Due from banks	32,168,596	+ 12,943,535
Other assets	14,523,419	+ 5,309,722
Liabilities		
Capital reserve	34,500,000	+ 500,000
Bank notes in circulation	843,262,575	+ 21,646,575
Other sight liabilities	103,222,809	+ 35,344,438
Other liabilities	28,617,337	— 5,729,611

BANK OF ITALY

(000's omitted)

	March 10	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Lire	Lire
Gold in hand	5,189,900	unchanged
Foreign Treasury Bills	2,836,700	unchanged + 79,300
Total reserve	10,121,100	+ 79,300
Gold deposited abroad due by the State	1,813,100	unchanged
Cash in hand	220,200	— 1,700
Italian bills	3,063,400	— 150,300
Advances	1,345,100	— 22,700
Government securities	1,051,400	— 800
Credit with Instituto di Liquidazioni	776,600	unchanged
Liabilities		
Notes in circulation	15,924,800	— 167,000
Public deposits	300,000	unchanged
Other deposits	1,230,100	+ 800
Demand drafts	389,500	— 76,800

Ratio of reserve to notes and other sight liabilities combined, 56·82 per cent. (previous week, 55·61 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF POLAND

	March 10	Inc. or Dec.
Assets:	Zloty	Zloty
Gold, including amount held abroad	701,110,209	+ 54,232
Foreign currencies and balances abroad	449,330,888	— 11,550,943
Silver and other coin	774,505	+ 151,991
Bills discounted	636,497,578	— 31,949,114
Advances	76,357,352	— 1,072,762
Bank reserve bills	83,531,478	Unchanged
Advances to the State	25,000,000	Unchanged
Buildings and furnishings	20,000,000	Unchanged
Other assets	120,801,570	+ 2,457,662
Liabilities:		
Share capital	150,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	110,000,000	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	1,244,123,800	— 37,636,120
Current accounts	451,780,626	+ 4,674,798
Government accounts	75,000,000	Unchanged
Other liabilities	83,057,793	+ 401,984

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF HUNGARY

	March 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Pengö	Pengö
Metal reserve	185,296,429	— 3,879,588
Inland bills, warrants and securities	207,765,883	— 4,559,327
Advances on movable securities	55,100	— 700
Advances to the Treasury	82,900,150	unchanged
Premises and equipment	6,138,520	unchanged
Other assets	83,600,787	— 8,615,563
Liabilities		
Share capital	34,756,095	unchanged
Reserve fund	8,119,288	unchanged
Notes in circulation	388,597,219	— 16,951,577
Current accounts, &c.	88,030,964	— 97,852
Other liabilities	46,253,303	+ 5,748

—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

	March 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets	Crowns	Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,887	+ 54
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,927,203	— 36,357
Other cash	28,123	+ 442
Bills discounted	248,600	— 27,615
Securities discounted	31,505	—
Advances on collaterals	14,484	— 607
State notes debt balance and assets of the banking office of the Ministry of Finance	4,057,774	— 1,051
Other assets	218,400	— 84,303
Liabilities:		
Capital and capital reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,271,800	— 283,353
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	789,363	+ 139,788
Other maturities: Short term cash vouchers	258	— 15
Other liabilities	216,257	+ 14,163

BANK OF SPAIN

	March 15	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,467,704,352	+ 716,715
Silver in hand	708,838,114	+ 844,458
Foreign bills	34,583,053	— 150,216,106
Discount and short bills	1,982,075,854	— 47,368,084
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan, and redeemable debt	691,085,473	+ 1,208,869
Notes in circulation	4,428,824,475	— 45,245,150
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	862,554,064	+ 2,565,772
Dividends, interest and other obligations	63,197,538	— 8,297,892
Government securities	202,197,776	— 160,934,853

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange rose to $4.87 1-16, the closing rate being $4.87, compared with Monday's quotation of $4.86 13-16. The Paris rate also moved in favour of sterling in the afternoon, and after declining to 124.22f. in the morning the rate closed at 124.26f. At 25.13¼f. the Swiss rate was also more favourable to the pound sterling, and the Milan rate rose to 92.9½. On the other hand belgas continued in demand, and the Brussels rate again showed a movement adverse to sterling, closing at 34.88¾b., and other rates to show declines included the German (20.38[m.), and Dutch (12.12 7-16f.). The Spanish exchange was quieter, and pesetas showed slight appreciation. Far Eastern rates were lower, Shanghai being quoted at 1s. 11¼d. and Hong-kong at 1s. 10 17-32d. There was a further decline in the Argentine exchange, which was finally quoted at 42 3-16d. The Rio exchange, however, was higher at 5 25-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	March 25	March 24
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅝-87 1/16	4.86⅝-86⅞
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅝-87 1/16	4.86⅛-4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.22-124.27	124.22-124.27
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88-34.88⅞	34.88¼-89⅛
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.93-92.98	92.92-92.97
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.13-25.14	25.12-25.13
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅛-375¼	374¼-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.25-193.45	193.15-193.35
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.80-39.05	38.85-39.00
Lisbon	Escu. to £		108⅛-108¼	108⅛-108⅜
Amst'd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅛-12.13	12.12⅝-13¼
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38⅛-39½	20.38⅛-39½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50-34.56	34.51-34.55
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.83-27.88	27.82-27.86
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164-164⅓	164-164⅓
Warsaw	Zloty (cot)	43.38	43.40-43.44	43.37-43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.26	25.19-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813·6	817-820	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0301	1.0301
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275½-275⅝	275⅝-275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	485-487⅛	485-487⅛
Oslo	Kr. to £	673.650	669-674	669-674
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾-17¼	18.16¾-17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¾-10¼	18.10-10½
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16½	18.16-16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/32-1/5 7/8	1/5 15/16-1/6 1/8
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/32-1/5 7/8	1/5 15/16-1/6 1/8
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 7/32-1/5 7/8	1/5 15/16-1/6 1/8
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6¼-1/6 5/16	1/6¼-1/6⅜
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0⅝-2/0 7/16	2/0⅝-2/0 7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/11⅝-1/11¾	1/11⅝-1/11¾
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/32 15-15 16	2/32 15-15 16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅜-13⅛	12.12⅜-13⅛
Manila	Per dol.	24.0564	2/0 9 16	2/0 9 16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/4 5-5/5 1/2	5/3 31-32-5/5 1/2
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42 3-16-42 5-16	42 3-16-42 9-16
Valpar'so	$ to £	40	39.91	39.90
Monte'deo	Per dol.	51d.	43 7-16-44 1-2	44-44 1-2
Lima†	£r to £r	Par	25% prem.	28 4-5% prem.
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.30	10.10-10.30

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	95 10 0	94 18 9	94 7 6	93 16 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 19 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	97 3 9	96 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £151,300 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,677,982, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
March 20—		March 20 ..	Nil
Bar gold	25,500		
Foreign gold coin	8		
March 21—		March 21—	
Bar gold	2,952	Sovs. set aside	500,000
Foreign gold coin	16	Sovs. exported	2,000
March 22—	Nil	March 22	Nil
Sovs.	2,000,000		
Bar gold	206		
March 24	Nil	March 24	Nil
March 25—		March 25	Nil
Bar gold	151,500		
		Net influx	1,677,982
Total	£2,179,982	Total	£2,179,982

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,793,053; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £212,000 of South African bar gold was available. There was no demand apart from the weekly requirements for India and the trade, and the bulk of the amount, £151,000, was sent in to the Bank of England. The balance was disposed of at 84s. 10d. per oz., compared with 84s. 10½d. on March 18. India taking £35,000, the home trade £13,000, and the Continental trade £10,000.

Bar silver declined further, the cash price being ¼d. lower at 19¼d. per oz., while the forward quotation fell 3/16d. to 19 7/16d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from mid-day on March 20 to mid-day on March 24, amounted to £1,036,740, including £1,000,000 from Australia, while exports amounted to £283,583, of which £250,086 went to Italy. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £329,840, and exports amounted to £100,897.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3½	3 5/16	2½-3
New York	3½	2¾-2¾	3½
Paris	3†	2½	2½
Berlin	5	4½	3-5
Swiss Bank places	3½	2¾	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2 5/16	2¾
Brussels	3½	3¼	3

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

Revenue	Week to March 22	April 1 to March 22	April 1 to March 22 Inc. or Dec.
Ordinary Revenue	£	£	£
Inland Revenue			
Property, and Income-tax	9,613,000	225,535,000	— 923,000
Super-tax	4,040,000	50,620,000	— 1,610,000
Estate, &c., Duties	2,070,000	77,470,000	— 1,910,000
Stamps	380,000	22,910,000	— 6,210,000
E.P.D., &c., and Corp. Profits tax	800,000	810,000	no change
Land Tax, House Duty, &c.	60,000	820,000	+ 40,000
Total Inland Revenue	16,963,000	378,165,000	— 9,713,000
Customs and Excise:—			
Customs	3,585,000	117,254,000	— 85,000
Excise	5,420,000	126,600,000	— 6,491,000
Total Customs and Excise	9,015,000	243,854,000	— 6,576,000
Post Office (net receipts)	11,000,000	9,900,000	+ 700,000
Receipts from Sundry Ins.	2,490	32,560,791	+ 4,528,809
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	18,451	10,175,716	— 2,615,833
Do., Special Receipts	9,498	24,565,414	— 14,045,625
Total Ordinary Revenue	25,008,439	705,070,389	— 27,168,158
Self-balancing Revenue.			
Post Office	2,000,000	56,800,000	+ 1,900,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund	—	21,881,532	+ 750,599
Total Self-Balancing Revenue	2,000,000	78,681,532	+ 2,650,599
Other Receipts.			
Money Raised by Creation of Debt:—			
For Cap. Expend. Issues:—			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	230,000	6,550,000	— 5,140,000
For other Issues:			
By Treasury Bills	36,902,000	2,925,313,000	+ 248,478,000
By 4½% Conv. Loan, 1940-44	1,790,144	7,920,144	+ 7,920,144
By Nat. Savs. Certs.	900,000	40,000,000	No change
Ways and Means Advances	12,820,000	698,925,000	+ 117,361,000
	‡ Deficit.		
Expenditure			
Ordinary Expenditure.			
Nat. Debt Services:—			
Interest, &c.	216,644	307,017,570	— 2,661,982
Pay'ts. to Local Tax Accts.	2,722,815	12,060,487	— 1,484,887
Other Cons. Fund Services	53,749	2,897,303	+ 178,914
Supply Services (exclusive of Ad. P.O.)	6,200,000	355,636,399	+ 17,386,251
Total Ordinary Expenditure	9,193,208	682,502,609	+ 13,822,866
Sinking Fund	1,500,000	46,501,233	— 7,486,376
Self-balancing Expenditure.			
Post Office	2,000,000	56,800,000	+ 1,900,000
Road Fund	—	21,881,532	+ 750,599
Total Self-balancing Expenditure	2,000,000	78,681,532	+ 2,650,599
Other Issues			
Int. on Nat. Sav. Certs.:—			
Paid in excess of prov. in the Permanent Debt Charge	650,000	2,150,000	+ 2,150,000
Temporary Advances:—			
Und. Unemp. Insce. Acts, 1920 to 1928	230,000	6,550,000	— 5,140,000
Redemption of Debt:—			
Treasury Bills	53,310,000	3,026,575,000	+ 523,245,000
Principal of Nat. Savs. Certs.	800,000	43,350,000	+ 3,400,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	12,120,000	687,895,000	— 31,419,000

The total Income for the week was £79,650,583, while Outgoings accounted to £79,812,208. Thus the Exchequer balances were reduced by £161,625 to £2,706,304.

COMPANY RESULTS

STEWART'S AND LLOYDS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresp'dg. div.	Date payable	Total for yr.	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Arz. Gt. W. Rly.	Int. 2½	2½	May 3	—	—
B.A. and Pacific Rly.	Int. 3	3	Apl. 30	—	—
Internat. Lino-type	Final 4½	4½	May 1	7½	7
Petroleum Corp. of America	Qtrly.	37½ cents per sh.	Mar. 31	—	—
Sthn. St'kholders. Investment	Int. 2	—	Apl. 2	—	—
Sth. Met. Elec. Light	Final 6	5½	—	9	8½
Spratt's Patent (America)	Final 7½	7½	Apl. 17	12½	12½†
Taltal Rly.	Int. 2*	2*	Apl. 16	—	—
World Auxiliary Ins.	6¼*	6¼*	Apl. 15	6¼*	6¼*

* Free of tax. † A capital bonus equal to 33 1-3 per cent. was also distributed.

San Paulo (Brazilian) Railway.—The directors propose, after placing £100,000 to reserve fund (the same) and £120,000 to provision for income-tax (against £100,000), to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent., free of tax, for the year (the same), together with a bonus of 2 per cent., free of tax (the same).

HUNGARIAN GENERAL CREDIT BANK

The Hungarian General Credit Bank reports net revenues for 1929 of 7,496,453 pengös (against 7,446,929 pengös for 1928). The savings deposits show an increase of 8 per cent., and the deposits on current and cheque accounts of 16 per cent., while the total of other creditors has decreased by 13 per cent.

MC DONALDS

The net profit of McDonalds, Limited, drapers, &c., for the year ended January 19, amounted to £17,377 (against £14,440 for the preceding year), to which is added £2,905 brought forward. The rate of dividend on the Ordinary shares is unchanged at 5 per cent., after allowing for which, together with the Preference dividend, the balance to go forward is £4,982, subject to income-tax and directors' fees.

GASKELL AND CHAMBERS

Net profits of Gaskell and Chambers, bar fitters, beer engine manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £17,578 (against £16,460 for 1928), to which is added £12,791 brought forward. A final dividend of 7 per cent. is proposed, making 10 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares, together with a bonus of 1s. per share or 5 per cent. The sum of £10,000 (against £5,000) is placed to reserve, making that fund £50,000, and £11,220 is carried forward. In 1928 the distribution on the Ordinary shares was the same, and £1,372 was placed to depreciation reserve.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

The net profit of the Bank of Australasia for the year ended October 14 amounted to £677,183 (against £675,192 for the preceding year). No change is made in the rate of the dividend for the year at 14 per cent., free of tax, but the amount absorbed is larger (£630,000, against £595,000), the new capital issued in 1928 ranking for the whole of the past year. A sum of £25,000 (against nil) is placed to the reserve fund. No allocation is this time made in reduction of bank premises account (against £80,000). The carry-forward is increased from £139,760 to £161,943. Meeting, April 3.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

Net profits of the Central Bank of India for the year 1929 amounted to Rs.13,48,461 (against Rs.15,52,924 for 1928), to which is added Rs.4,55,995 brought forward. The dividend for the year, is unchanged at 6 per cent., free of tax, transfers are made of Rs.1,00,000 to bank's investments in Government paper, gilt-edged and other securities and Rs.75,000 is provided for income-tax and super-tax. The balance forward is Rs.3,70,664. The balance-sheet shows contraction, the total being Rs. 18,92,43,752, as against Rs.22,58,28,411.

APOLLINARIS AND JOHANNIS

Profits of Apollinaris and Johannis, Limited, importers of natural mineral waters, for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1929, amounted to £744,077 (against £65,225 for the preceding accounting period of nine months). After deducting interest on Debentures and certificates, £45,900, sinking funds, £5,780, and income-tax, £2,500, the directors recommend a dividend of 1½ per cent. for ordinary shares, absorbing £14,280, and carry forward from £90,681 to £96,829. The report and full accounts will be posted on March 29. The dividend for the preceding period of nine months was 1 per cent. Meeting, April 7.

JOHN SUMMERS AND SONS

The report of John Summers and Sons, steel manufacturers, for 1929 states that the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account and carried forward at December 31, 1928, was £183,210. The profit for the year, after charging repairs and depreciation, has been added (but the amount is not stated), and provision has been made for income-tax, bad and doubtful debts, Debenture stock and the usual dividend on the Preference shares. The directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10 per cent. for the year (the same), leaving a balance of £167,267 to carry forward. The Ordinary shares are privately held.

TYNESIDE INVESTMENT TRUST

The balance at credit of revenue account of the Tyneside Investment Trust for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 was £11,439 (against £7,422), and with £1,244 brought in there is a total of £12,683 available. Preference dividend requires £5,992, a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares absorbs £4,394, and £1,000 is transferred to general reserve, leaving £1,297 to be carried forward. A valuation of the investments at Jan. 31 (of which over 93 per cent. had official quotations) showed an aggregate amount which was 4.3 per cent. below this figure at which they stood in the balance-sheet, the difference being more than covered by the capital reserve account. Meeting, March 31.

CHEVIOT RUBBER

The output of Cheviot Rubber, Limited, for 1929 amounted to 1,604,248lb., compared with 1,141,000lb. for 1928. The accounts show that the net profit amounted to £32,467 (against £31,024 for 1928), in addition to which a net transfer of £5,319 was made from reserves. Allocations are made of £3,000 (the same) to reserve for estate amortization and £4,810 (against £5,000) to general reserve, and the directors propose to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. (the same), leaving £10,771 to be carried forward subject to staff commission and directors' special remuneration. For delivery over the year 1930, 349,440lb. has been sold forward at an average price of 12.45d. per lb., landed London. Meeting, April 2.

BUENA TIERRA MINING

The directors of the Buen Tierra Mining Company report a net profit for 1929 of £1,720 (against a loss of £4,634 for 1928), reducing the debit to profit and loss account to £77,080. No dividend has been paid by this company since that for the year 1915. The output from the mine was 10,198 short tons of ore (against 10,205 short tons), averaging 10.35 per cent. (against 11.89 per cent.) lead, with 14.2oz. (against 8.631oz.) of silver, and 16 grains of gold per ton. Prices of lead and silver have fallen during the year to low levels. Development work has proved the existence of large bodies of ore in the lower levels, and the cost for the current year is expected to show a considerable increase. Meeting, April 3.

LABU (F.M.S.) RUBBER

The net profit of the Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to £34,865 (against £35,737 for 1928), and a net balance of £4,149 was brought forward. The directors have placed £4,000 to reserve for estate amortization (the same), and £3,628 to general reserve (against £5,000), and recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. (the same), which will absorb £32,456, leaving £7,929 to be carried forward, subject to staff commission and directors' special remuneration. The output of rubber amounted to 1,784,000lb. (against 1,350,000lb.). Sales amount to 1,800,000lb., but this was made before the company assented to the proposal for the cessation of tapping during the month of May. Meeting, April 2.

P. AND W. MACLENNAN

Profits of P. and W. Maclennan, Limited, engineers, &c., for 1929, after adjustment of provision for contingencies, but before providing for depreciation, amounted to £3,748. For 1928 profits amounting to £14,512 were reported, including profits on investments and after adjustment of taxation. After crediting the balance of £5,747 brought forward and meeting Debenture interest, amounting to £6,750, there remains a credit balance of £2,745 to be carried forward. The Preference dividend is in arrear as from January 1, 1927. A sum of £7,000 has been transferred from the reserve fund to the depreciation and renewal fund, and £35,466 has been allocated from the latter fund against buildings, fixed plant, and machinery, leaving a balance unallocated of £4,323. Meeting, March 28.

NATAL LAND AND COLONIZATION

The accounts of the Natal Land and Colonization Company for 1929 show a net profit of £34,799 (against £35,648 for 1928), which is arrived at after charging £4,789 for repairs due to the severe hailstorm in June, 1929. The directors have placed £5,000 (the same) to reserve fund, raising that account to £85,000, and the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares is unchanged at 8 per cent. The carry-forward is reduced from £25,374 to £23,984, of which £13,402 is unrealized. The report states that investments in Durban have been increased by the purchase of another property, and the development of two of the company's sites. A contract has also been entered into for the erection of a block of flats facing the Bay. Sales of 2,468 acres of land (against 888 acres) were effected, leaving an area at the end of 1929 of 7,322 acres. Meeting, to-morrow.

THIRD GUARDIAN TRUST

The first accounts of the Third Guardian Trust covering the period from the date of incorporation (October 10, 1928) to March 31 last show a net revenue of £44,243. The directors have applied £7,146 in writing off the balance of preliminary expenses, and £5,000 in reduction of the book cost of investments. The 5 per cent. Preference dividend absorbs £14,000, and the dividend on the Ordinary stock (also 5 per cent.) takes a similar sum, leaving £4,007 to be carried forward. The net capital appreciation realized upon the sale and redemption of investments has been applied in writing off the preliminary expenses, the balance of that item, as stated above, being met out of revenue. Investments are shown in the balance-sheet at £789,805. It is stated that a valuation shows a depreciation on the book cost. Meeting, March 31.

BATU CAVES RUBBER

Profits of the Batu Caves Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to £12,137 (against £12,821), and £8,419 was brought in, making a total credit of £20,556. The sum of £1,520 (against £1,370) is written off for depreciation, and the proposed dividend of 4 per cent. (against 5 per cent.) absorbs £8,640, leaving £10,397 to be carried forward. During the year 653,900lb. of rubber were secured, "the board, though still insisting on conservative tapping, having authorized the raising of the original estimate, which was 500,000lb." No forward sales of rubber have been made. The directors have assented on the company's behalf to the recommendation of the Rubber Growers' Association to cease tapping during May, and the report states that the quantity of crop that will be collected within the year is dependent upon whether that scheme becomes operative. Meeting, April 1.

N.V. ENGELSCH-HOLLANDSCHE BELEGGINGS TRUST

The first report of the N.V. Engelsch-Hollandsche Beleggings Trust (English and Dutch Investment Trust) covering the financial period to December 31 last states that dividends, interest, and other income amounted, less income-tax deducted at source, to 366,020f. The revenue account, after providing for working expenses, shows a credit balance of 327,597f. After providing for the dividend on both classes of Preference shares and dividend tax there remains a balance of 40,768f., which is carried forward. Differences on changes of investments have been carried to depreciation and contingency account and applied in reduction of the book cost of investments. Investments are shown in the balance-sheet at 7,228,15-8f. A valuation shows that there existed at December 31 last a depreciation of 562,311f.; this depreciation is more than covered by the reserve fund (600,000f.). A list of investments accompanies the report. Meeting, to-day.

JOHN DICKINSON AND CO.

The net profit of John Dickinson and Co., paper makers and manufacturing stationers, for 1929 amounted to £215,94[illegible] (against £235,232 for 1928). The Preference dividends absorb £17,500. As previously announced, the total distribution for the year on the Ordinary shares is again 12½ per cent., while £8,475 is applied to the redemption of Debenture stock, in accordance with the terms of the Debenture trust deed, and £40,000 is added to special reserves. The carry-forward is increased from £64,685 to £70,508. A year ago £50,000 was set aside for obsolescence of buildings, plant, and machinery, and £15,000 was added to special reserves. The directors have resolved to issue 200,000 of the 300,000 Ordinary shares authorized at the last annual meeting. These shares will be offered to Ordinary shareholders at the price of 30s. per share in the proportion of one new share for each five existing shares, fractions being disregarded. Meeting, April 8.

STEWARTS AND LLOYDS

The preliminary statement of Stewarts and Lloyds, iron and steel tube manufacturers, for 1929 was published earlier in the current month. The figures then announced are now confirmed by the full report. The profits amount to £1,594,771 (against £1,594,771 for 1928), which included a surplus on liquidation of Stewarts and Lloyds (South Africa) amounting to £132,929). After setting aside £200,954 for debrecistion (against £175,000) and meeting the Preference and Preferred Ordinary share dividends for the year, which absorb £94,405, the directors propose to place £150,000 (against £140,000) to reserve fund and to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent. (against 5 per cent.) on the Deferred shares. The carry-forward is increased from £125,905 to £125,496. During the year a valuation of the properties and plants was made, and this has been adopted by the directors and given effect to in the accounts. The balance-sheet shows properties, plant, &c., at £1,168,653 (against £3,938,150 at December 31, 1928). Shares in subsidiary companies are entered at £1,047,896, debts due from subsidiaries at £1,268,102, and shares and Debentures in allied and other companies at £204,580. These three items, which total £2,520,578, are shown in the last balance-sheet under one heading, standing at £2,221,982. Stocks-in-trade and work in progress shows an increase on the year from £1,204,437 to £1,211,520. Meeting, April 1.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN DUTCH EAST INDIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MARCH 25

The Aneta agency states that at to-day's conference at Batavia of all the Governors of the outer possessions in the Dutch East Indies it was unanimously agreed that, apart from the question of desirability, no results could be expected from eventual efforts to induce the native rubber producers of the Dutch East Indies to restrict their production. On the other hand, the export of native rubber in the past five months has largely decreased, owing to the low prices.

THE GUEST KEEN AND BALDWINS FUSION

Included in Messrs. Jordan's register of new companies yesterday was the "British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron and Steel Co., Limited," formed to amalgamate those branches of the undertakings of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Limited, and Baldwins, Limited, which relate to the heavy iron and steel trades, &c. The nominal capital is £100 in £1 shares (50 Five per Cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference and 50 Ordinary), and in the event of the capital being increased the company may issue not more than 2,499,950 additional shares as redeemable cumulative preference shares.

The holders of not less than three-quarters of the Ordinary shares numbered 1 to 2,100,000 may nominate one-half of the directors, and they have appointed Sir John J. Beale (chairman), Mr. William Simons (both of whom are directors of Guest, Keen), and Mr. Ian F. L. Elliott; the other half of the directors may be nominated by the holders of the ordinary shares numbered 2,100,001 to 3,675,000, who have appointed Sir William C. Wright (deputy-chairman), Colonel John B. Neilson (both of whom are directors of Baldwins), and Mr. John S. Hollings.

This fusion was first definitely announced in our issue of January 7.

PAPER MAKERS' SHARE ISSUE

The directors of John Dickinson and Co., paper makers and manufacturing stationers, have decided to issue 200,000 of the 300,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each created at the last annual meeting in April, 1929. These shares will be offered to the holders of the existing 1,000,000 Ordinary shares, at the price of 30s. a share, in the proportion of one new share for each five existing shares, fractions being disregarded. The existing shares were dealt in on Monday last at 41s.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies are published in to-day's issue:—

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COMPANY MEETINGS

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA

FEATURES OF A DIFFICULT YEAR

INCREASED NET PROFIT

TRADE CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

SITUATION IN INDIA

MR. J. M. RYRIE ON THE OUTLOOK

The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. M. RYRIE, the chairman, presided.

The CHIEF MANAGER (Mr. J. Steuart) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report and the accounts have been duly circulated, and I ask you to allow me to take these as read. (Agreed.)

I am sure you will all join me in expressing regret that Mr. Hambro is not with us to-day, and when I tell you his absence is due to a recent and, I am pleased to say, successful operation I am satisfied you are with me in hoping that he will make a good recovery.

You will see that, pursuing our policy of expansion in Malaya, we have opened agencies at Kuala Lipis and Kuala Krai. As events have proved, I was too sanguine at this time last year when I ventured to refer to the outlook for the past year. The effects of the American Stock Exchange "boom" have been widespread, bringing about high rates for money, a large efflux of gold and fluctuations in rates of exchange, all of which have been to the disadvantage of trade, while above all the serious fall in the price of almost every commodity created a want of confidence. Then to all this may be added the so-called irregularities upon our own Stock Exchange and indiscriminate expansion on the part of certain companies, resulting in heavy losses. The result of the General Election also brought with it a feeling of uncertainty and the fear of even higher taxation as the result of an increase in the already heavy expenditure upon social services.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

In our staple industries generally there was no real improvement except in the case of coal: conditions in cotton deteriorated further, and shipping, which is always a good barometer of trade, had a bad year. As compared with both 1927 and 1928 the value of our imports of merchandise increased, while unfortunately the value of our total exports of merchandise was lower than in 1928 though higher than in 1927, but of course the fall in prices accounts to some extent for this decrease in exports. The excess of imports of merchandise over total exports of merchandise at £382,000,000 is higher by £29,000,000 than in 1928, but lower to the extent of £4,000,000 when compared with 1927. But from the Board of Trade figures recently published, which include bullion on both sides of the account and also "invisible" exports, the balance of payments in favour of this country last year was £151,000,000, as compared with £152,000,000 in 1928 and £114,000,000 in 1927. Then the total of new issues of capital last year amounted to only £285,000,000 against £369,000,000 in the previous year, the reduction being due to high money rates in this market, and which in turn were the result of the speculative fever on Wall Street. I can only, therefore, describe 1929 as a disappointing year for this country.

INDIA

Then I regret being unable to give an encouraging report upon conditions in India. On the whole, and apart from floods, the monsoon was satisfactory, but, like other producing countries, India suffered from the fall in prices of cotton, jute, tea, and other produce, the result of this naturally bringing about a decrease in the purchasing power of the people. At the same time the value of the imports of merchandise at £186,000,000 shows no decline when compared with 1928, but the imports of gold at £13,000,000 and of silver at £5,500,000 both declined appreciably. The value of the exports of merchandise, however, declined from, say, £253,000,000 in 1928 to £241,000,000 last year, and in spite of the reduced imports of gold and silver the balance of trade in favour of India declined from about £40,000,000 in 1928 to £36,000,000 in 1929, according to the figures at my disposal. A feature of the trade was the large imports of wheat as compared with previous years, while the imports of American cotton declined to a negligible quantity. In spite of the continued agitation in favour of 1s. 4d., the rupee has been maintained at or about 1s. 6d., and the Finance Member has recently stated that the Government will not consider a return to the former ratio. The highest rate for the year was 1s. 6 7/16d. and the lowest 1s. 5 31/32d., the average rate being 1s. 5 11/16d., which reflects the conditions of trade and explains why the Government were unable to fill their requirements in the shape of purchases of sterling in India.

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

The set-back in trade was partly due to labour troubles and, as I have said, to falling prices, but I need hardly say that confidence was shaken by political uncertainty, while Indian credit was affected not only by the foolish attitude adopted by the Independence Party at the recent so-called All-India Congress meeting, but by mischievous articles in a certain section of the Press in this country. It is not remarkable therefore that, under these circumstances, the Stock Exchange prices of Indian Government securities declined, and that the Government have found it necessary to borrow at high rates of interest, but the Secretary of State dealt very promptly with the suggestion that India might repudiate her debts, and a study of her financial position indicates that she can present a balance-sheet which defies unfavourable criticism. But perhaps the less I say about the political situation the better, particularly as we shall have the report of the Statutory Commission before us at an early date, though I cannot but feel that, as independence is so entirely impracticable for India, the extremists have cleared the air for those who are responsible for the preservation of law and order in a country where such irreconcilable communal differences exist.

In the early part of the year the Imperial Bank rate touched 8 per cent., but later declined to 5 per cent. and closed at 7 per cent., the average for the year being 6.41 per cent., against 6.20 per cent. in 1928. The Bombay cotton mill industry continued in the depths of a depression which has lasted since 1923, and from a statement recently published it appears that the losses of 73 mills during the six years ended 1928 amounted to a sum of £8,625,000. Then even the Calcutta jute mills, which have enjoyed a long period of prosperity, have fallen upon lean times lately, the increased working hours and reduced crops in other countries resulting in over-production and a decrease in the value of jute goods exported. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that, with so many depressing factors, the value of shipments of cotton piece-goods and yarns to India from the United Kingdom declined from £52,800,000 in 1928 to £28,300,000 last year, and unfortunately this decline is not explained by lower prices only.

BRITISH MALAYA

I gave you a gloomy account of conditions in British Malaya at our last meeting, and I regret to say there was no improvement, if not a further set-back, last year. At the beginning of the year the prospects seemed brighter, but with the later fall in the prices of rubber and tin the position deteriorated, and there were innumerable failures among the bazaar dealers. It is true that the total value of both exports and imports increased to some extent in spite of lower prices, but this is probably explained by larger imports of rubber from the Dutch East Indies and increased exports of rubber and tin. The exports increased from £98,000,000 in 1928 to £107,000,000, and the imports from £100,000,000 to £102,000,000. The gross shipments of rubber, which include rubber produced in the Dutch East Indies, amounted to 579,000 tons, valued at £50,000,000, which compares with 409,000 tons and £36,000,000 in 1928, the average price last year being slightly higher than in the previous year, while it may not be out of place if I add here that the shipments of rubber from Ceylon at 80,300 tons, valued at £7,500,000, compare with shipments of 57,000 tons, valued at £5,300,000, in 1928.

The shipments of tin from Malaya increased from 97,800 tons in 1928 to 102,000 tons last year but as the average price declined from £227 to £204 per ton there was a fall in the value of the shipments from about £22,000,000 to £20,000,000. There was an increase in the value of shipments of cotton piece-goods and yarns from the United Kingdom to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States from £1,900,000 in 1928 to £2,600,000, but this was the result of the optimistic feeling which prevailed early in the year, and I am afraid losses were incurred on these imports. As elsewhere in the East, the Lancashire mills continue to suffer from competition on the part of Japan, and in the interests of all concerned it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made in Lancashire to meet this competition will succeed.

BURMA AND SIAM

The shipments of rice from Burma, at about 2,900,000 tons, were practically the same as in 1928, but Siam had a poor crop and exports from that country declined from 1,500,000 tons in 1928 to 1,150,000 tons last year. There was a downward movement in the price of rice early in the year, but in June there was an upward turn, which continued until September, when, in sympathy with the world-wide fall in values, the price declined to practically the pre-War level, and at about this level the new crops are being marketed. The demand for Burma rice from China was unusually large, and an even larger business would have been done except for the fall in silver, but Siam did not benefit from this demand, the shipments from that country to China being proportionately less than in previous years.

A feature of the rice milling industry in Siam is that, while some of the mills in Bangkok were closed, the number of mills in the interior is growing rapidly as the result of rail and road development, which in time will no doubt bring about an increase in the acreage under rice. Of the import side of the trade in Burma and Siam I have nothing encouraging to say. The value of the exports from Siam are put down at £17,270,000, which compares with £20,075,000 in 1928, while the figures relating to imports, at £16,400,000, show an increase of £900,000 on those of the previous year. You may have noticed that, as bearing upon the competition between Burma and Siam in the rice trade, the only reduction in duties proposed in the recent Indian Budget relates to rice, the export duty on which is reduced from 3 to 2¼ annas per maund (about 1½d. per cwt.) to correspond with the duty in Siam.

JAVA AND MAURITIUS

In view of the further fall in the price of sugar last year as the result of over-production and the fact that, so far at any rate as Mauritius is concerned, the cost of production now exceeds the selling price, you will not, I am sure, expect me to report favourably upon the position in either Java or Mauritius, and particularly of that in our Colony, where the planters are finding it impossible to make both ends meet. As compared with 1928 the exports of sugar from Java decreased from about 3,000,000 to 2,350,000 tons, the value falling from £31,300,000 to £24,600,000. The shipments from Mauritius, however, owing to a good crop, increased from 219,000 to 277,000 tons, practically all of which came to the United Kingdom in view of the present preferential duty on sugar coming from our Colonies, but at £3,700,000 the increase in value was comparatively small.

The position of the sugar industry is such that, naturally, the planters in Mauritius, like those in the West Indies, are anxious to know what the present Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to do in the matter of the sugar duty. In the meantime the Colonial Office have announced that the Government is prepared to give financial aid to the planters under certain circumstances, but so far as I can understand the announcement the offer of assistance does not go very far to meet the situation. The proposed increase of 2s. 3d. per cwt. on sugar imported into India does not, for the time being at any rate, affect Mauritius, but it will not be welcomed in Java, from whence large shipments go to India. The total shipments of rubber from the Dutch East Indies last year are given to me as 254,000 tons dry basis, valued at £23,700,000, the corresponding figures for 1928 being 227,000 tons and £21,000,000, but I confess to finding it difficult to reconcile some of the published figures relating to rubber.

CHINA AND HONG-KONG

If, in referring to China, I say it is very difficult to understand or follow the constantly changing political situation, I know you will not express surprise. But from the information at my disposal it seems clear that, in spite of civil war, indifferent transport facilities, increased taxation and predations by bandits, there was a further improvement in trade last year, the very large increase in the receipts of the Maritime Customs giving evidence of this, though of course much of this increase is due to higher tariffs and probably to anticipation of these coming into force. At the same time I find that the shipments of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China and Hong-kong last year decreased in both quantity and value when compared with 1928, the value falling from £6,450,000 to £6,170,000, this no doubt being due to Japanese competition. The fall in silver, however, from 26½d., the average price in 1928, to 24 7/32d., the average price last year, with the consequent decline of the Shanghai tael from an average rate of 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 4½d., and the decline in the average rate of the Hong-kong dollar from 2s. 0½d. to 1s. 10 11/32d., was not helpful to Manchester shippers, while the further fall in silver this year to a record low level must be making business with China and Hong-kong very difficult.

Arising from the decline in the value of silver the notes issued by the banks in Hong-kong rose to such a premium on silver dollars that the export trade of that Colony was handicapped in competition with Shanghai, and to remedy this position the banks were asked to cooperate with the Government in bringing Hong-kong dollar notes more on a parity with the silver dollar—that is, to re-establish exchange on a silver basis, and this has now been accomplished, one of the results being the coinage of a large number of silver dollars for shipment to Hong-kong, which I regard with apprehension. It will be interesting to see what action China takes to protect herself against this serious depreciation in the value of silver, particularly as she is now the most important market for the metal. At present there are various rumours as to this, one going so far as to say that the importation will be prohibited, and another that, following the example of India, she will impose a duty upon imports of silver. In the meantime and from February 1 last import duties have been levied on a gold basis.

THE ACCOUNTS

After what has been a depressing review of the past year it is a relief to turn to the accounts, which, as you will see, show a net profit for the year of £257,458, or £7,258 more than in 1928, and this I may say is after providing a substantial sum out of profits to cover the depreciation in our Indian Government securities, which have been written down to market values on December 31 last. This result, which I attribute largely to close supervision and the exercise of caution on the part of the executive in London, is the more satisfactory because, owing to lower prices and by avoiding operations in which there was no reasonable margin of profit, such as inter-bank transactions, our turnover was less than in 1928, while in such a difficult year we could not expect to escape bad debts. The fact that the amount of profit and loss account carried to the balance-sheet shows an increase of only £4,459 is due to only £162,046 having been brought in from 1928 against £164,846 at the end of 1927, but you will notice that upon this occasion we propose to carry forward £166,505. Out of the profit we have made the same allocation as in the previous year, that is, £15,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, £30,000 to reserve fund, and written £40,000 off freehold banking premises, while we recommend a final dividend of 8 per cent., less tax, on each class of shares. To comply with the new Companies Act, you will see that the amount of the fees paid to your directors is mentioned in the profit and loss account for the first time.

BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

The balance-sheet being in the usual form requires little comment. The total figures when compared with the previous year show a reduction, and, speaking generally, I may say the different items contributing to these lower figures reflect the conditions of business in the past year. The decline of £815,000 in our current fixed deposit and other accounts is not large, and due to higher rates for money all round. The reduction in loans payable, £250,000, is offset by the reduced holding of Government and other stocks, this being explained by the redemption of a Straits Settlements Government Loan. The lower figures relating to bills receivable and loans receivable and advances, together £955,000, are clearly due to the poor state of trade. There is a small increase in cash and bullion, while the increase in the figures under the head of freehold banking premises represents principally additional expenditure upon our new building at Singapore, which is now occupied by the bank and other tenants, less the amount written off.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

I cannot conclude my remarks in reference to the past year without referring to the staff and the good work they have done for us throughout a difficult year, and on behalf of the board I tender my thanks to all. You all know Mr. Steuart and Mr. Crichton and what close attention they give to your interests, but it is not to them only that we are indebted, but to Mr. Linton, the sub-manager, and all the other members of the staff in London, while I need not say the managers of our many branches in the East and their staffs also deserve our thanks for the efficient and loyal service they have rendered. (Hear, hear.)

OUTLOOK FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

I have now only to refer to the outlook for the current year, and as this is more than usually obscure I will require to exercise extreme caution. In regard to industry in this country, it is more particularly the fear of additions to the already heavy burden of taxation that is creating a want of confidence, while the further fall in prices since the end of last year makes considerable adjustment necessary before we can expect a revival of trade. At present there would seem to be overproduction everywhere, and, owing to the disparity between wholesale and retail prices, manufacturers are in a difficult position as, while the high cost of living is maintained, wages cannot be reduced. Then as taxation in this country is now at the rate of £15 per head as compared with less than half that amount in countries with which we are in competition it is not difficult to account for the growing increase in the number of our unemployed. It is true we have cheap money at present, but as this is largely due to depression in trade, while a high Bank rate and industrial activity usually go together, I find it difficult to believe that cheap money alone is going to bring about an improvement in trade, as so many people have predicted. The trade of India will also require to adjust itself to the present comparatively low level of prices, but given another good monsoon, no labour troubles, and some improvement in the political situation, of which I do not despair, provided the Government do not allow the Independence Party to go too far, I would not expect to see any falling off in trade, and, indeed, I think the decline in prices will bring about confidence in the position as the present prices of cotton, jute, and tea would seem to form a safe basis for operations.

THE COTTON POSITION

In regard to imports, the proposed increase in the duty on all British cotton piece goods from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., with a minimum of 3½ annas a lb., which may mean 30 per cent. on grey goods, is of course a blow to Lancashire, but this, with the additional duty of 5 per cent. on all goods of non-British manufacture, gives the Bombay mills the opportunity of putting their house in order. Then as the result of the progress being made by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation and others in the direction of rationalization, for the purpose, more particularly, of competing with Japan in India and other Eastern markets, I would hope to see not only a revival of trade in Lancashire, but larger imports of East India cotton into this country. The recent improvement in prices of tea will not only benefit India, but Ceylon also, though that island, with British Malaya, would welcome some recovery in the price of rubber and which I am afraid can only be brought about by an increase in consumption.

RUBBER AND TIN

In the meantime a tapping holiday for rubber is proposed, while an effort is being made to restrict the production of tin, in which British Malaya is so largely interested, but I cannot bring myself to believe that any lasting benefit will result from these proposals, even if observed by all concerned. A recovery in the industries in America, using rubber and tin, from the effects of the recent collapse in that country is what is wanted. In Java also the price of rubber is an important factor, but, as in Mauritius, it is the price of sugar that counts most, and at about 10s. a cwt. cost and freight India for Java sugar and 11s. 6d. cost, freight and insurance London for Mauritius sugar it is not possible to expect prosperity in either island.

The trade of China will no doubt go on as in the past in spite of the many obstacles, but the heavy drop in the value of silver, which I cannot but think is at least partly due to speculation, must add to the disorganization in that country and necessitate an adjustment of prices generally. Both Burma and Siam have good crops of rice, and at present low prices these should be marketed without difficulty. On the whole, therefore, I am not without hope that, as the year goes on, we may see some improvement in trade, and in any case you may depend that it will not be the fault of our chief manager and the staff if at this time next year we do not present you with satisfactory accounts. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTIONS

I have now to propose:—"That the report of the directors, with the audited statement of accounts and balance-sheet at December 31, 1929, presented to this meeting, be and the same are hereby received, approved, and adopted, and that a final dividend on the 'A,' 'B,' and 'C' shares of this bank of 8 per cent. be paid, making 16 per cent. for the year, less income-tax, as recommended in the report, and the same is hereby confirmed." I will ask the deputy chairman, Sir Thomas Catto, to second this resolution, but before I put it to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions which any shareholder may wish to ask.

Sir THOMAS S. CATTO, Bt. (deputy chairman), seconded the resolution, and, no questions being asked, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—I have now to propose:—"That Mr. J. O. Robinson and Mr. W. H. Shelford, the directors retiring from the board in rotation, be and are hereby re-elected directors of this bank." You all know both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Shelford very well, and I need only say what very valuable directors they are and that they do all they possibly can for the bank.

Mr. P. R. CHALMERS seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. W. B. DE STE. CROIX, seconded by Mr. R. G. BAMFORD, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co. were reappointed auditors of the bank.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. R. L. GODDON.—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—On behalf of the shareholders I should like to tender my thanks and their thanks for the extremely able manner in which the bank's affairs have been conducted and the good showing which has been placed before us. Considering the difficulties of the past year it seems to me an amazing piece of work, and, in spite of the gloom which has shrouded our chairman's remarks, I cannot help feeling that we shall come out of it in the long run and that the various optimistic touches he gave to us in his speech are enough to enhearten us in the future. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. GARDINER.—I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. LYALL.—As an old shareholder I should like to add a few words in support of the motion before us. The board have had a very difficult and anxious time—and the staff too—during the past year, and I hope that, in spite of the threatening appearance of things, you will be able next year to put before us an equally satisfactory state of affairs. I am quite sure that if it depended upon the board and the staff that satisfactory state of things would be repeated, but so far as it depends upon wise and firm government—to put it mildly—I do not feel so confident. (Laughter.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN.—I should like to thank Mr. Goddon, Mr. Gardiner, and Mr. Lyall for the very kind words they have said, and to thank you all for the manner in which you have supported the proposal. It is the staff, of course, as I always say, to whom thanks are more particularly due; but, still, your directors also not only take a very keen interest in the bank's affairs, but I think I may say that we all do our share of the work.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Registered in London, under the Companies Acts of 1862 to 1890, on 2nd December, 1892.)

Authorised Capital	- -	**£3,000,000**
Subscribed do.	- -	**1,800,000**
Paid-up do.	- -	**1,050,000**
Reserve Fund	- -	**1,480,000**

Head Office: 15, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. M. RYRIE, Esq., Chairman.
SIR THOMAS S. CATTO, Bt. Deputy Chairman.
P. R. CHALMERS, Esq.
C. J. HAMBRO, Esq.
J. O. ROBINSON, Esq.
W. H. SHELFORD, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
J. STEUART.

LONDON MANAGER.
J. R. CRICHTON.

SUB-MANAGER.
A. R. LINTON.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. Midland Bank Limited

AGENTS IN NEW YORK.
Bank of Montreal, 64, Wall-street.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, HOWRAH, KARACHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, SIMLA, COLOMBO, GALLE, KANDY

MALAYA:—
SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KUANTAN, KUALA LIPIS, PENANG, KOTA BHARU, IPOH, KUALA KRAI

CHINA:—
HONG KONG, SHANGHAI
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA
SIAM:—
BANGKOK

MAURITIUS:—
PORT LOUIS

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the Board of Directors to the Shareholders.

The Directors submit to the Shareholders of the Bank the General Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1929.

The Net Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £162,046 17s. 8d. brought forward from last Account, amount to £419,505 11s. 4d. From this sum has to be deducted £84,000, being the Interim Dividend of 8 per cent., less Income Tax, on the "A," "B," and "C" Shares paid in September last.

The Directors have added £30,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £1,480,000), £15,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £40,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a Final Dividend on the "A," "B," and "C" Shares of 8 per cent., less Income Tax (making 16 per cent. for the year), leaving a balance of £166,505 11s. 4d. to be carried forward.

Agencies of the Bank have been opened at Kuala Lipis, Pahang, and Kuala Krai, Kelantan.

The following Directors retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:—Mr. J. O. Robinson, Mr. W. H. Shelford.

It will be necessary to appoint Auditors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board,
J. STEUART, Chief Manager.

London, 11th March, 1930.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

Dr.				Cr.			
To Capital Authorised:—				By Cash in hand and at Bankers	£2,039,863 1 1		
30,000 "A" Shares of £25 each	£750,000			" Bullion	112,616 0 11		
30,000 "B" Shares of £25 each	750,000					£2,152,479	2 0
200,000 "C" Shares of £5 each	1,500,000			" Securities and coin deposited against Note Issue		290,500	0 0
	£3,000,000			" Government and other Stocks Treasury Bonds, War Loan, Indian Government Rupee Paper and other Securities		4,753,377	18 2
" Capital Issued:—				" Shares in Subsidiary Agency and Nominee Companies		175	0 0
50,000 "A" Shares, £12 10s. paid	£375,000	0 0		" Bills Receivable		2,927,589	19 4
50,000 "B" Shares, £12 10s. paid	375,000	0 0		" Bills Discounted		92,376	1 1
60,000 "C" Shares, £5 paid	300,000	0 0		" Loans Receivable and Advances		6,720,420	8 9
	£1,050,000	0 0		" Freehold Banking Premises at cost less amounts written off		844,923	13 7
" Reserve Fund	1,480,000	0 0		" Liabilities of Customers for acceptances per contra		247,024	3 6
" Notes in Circulation	246,565	13 4		" Sundry Accounts, including amounts due by Agents		320,149	14 0
" Current, Fixed Deposit and other Accounts, including Rebates and Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	12,677,951	7 9					
" Balances due to Subsidiary Companies	175	0 0					
" Bills Payable:—							
Drafts on London Bankers against Cash and Security per contra	£17,344 16 10						
Drafts on Head Office and Branches	488,749 14 11						
Drafts on Confidential Bankers and other Agents	49,108 12 9						
	555,194	4 6					
" Loans Payable against Security per contra	1,350,000	0 0					
" Acceptances on Account of Customers, per contra	247,024	3 6					
" Profit and Loss Account	256,505	11 4					
	£17,857,416	0 5				£17,857,416	0 5

Continental Liability on Bills Receivable re-discounted £2,364,709 18s. 4d., of which up to 10th March, 1930, £1,564,603 2s. 10d. have run off.

Forward Exchange Contracts outstanding for Purchase and Sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers, £10,068,981 3s. 6d.

NOTE.—The Rupee Assets and Liabilities included in the above are converted at 1s. 6d. per Rupee.

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December, 1929.

To Ad Interim Dividend of 8 per cent. on 30,000 "A" Shares, 30,000 "B" Shares and 60,000 "C" Shares	£84,000	0 0		By Balance from 31st December, 1928		£246,046 17 8
" Amount transferred to Reserve Fund	30,000	0 0		Less Final Dividend for year 1928 of 8 per cent., making 16 per cent. for the year on the "A," "B," and "C" Shares		84,000 0 0
" Amount transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	15,000	0 0				162,046 17 8
" Amount written off Freehold Banking Premises	40,000	0 0				
" Balance	256,505	11 4		" Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1929, after providing for Directors' Fees and Tax thereon, £4,501 5s., and bad and doubtful Debts		257,458 13 6
	£419,505	11 4				£419,505 11 4

J. STEUART, Chief Manager.
WM. M. SHELDRAKE, WM. A. THOMS, Accountants.

J. M. RYRIE, P. R. CHALMERS, J. O. ROBINSON, Directors.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS.

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion such Balance Sheet is full and fair and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

COOPER BROTHERS and Co., W. A. BROWNE and Co., Chartered Accountants. Auditors.

London, 11th March, 1930.

LONDON AND THAMES HAVEN OIL WHARVES

FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

EFFICIENCY OF SERVICE

MAGNITUDE OF COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH SUBSIDIARY

LORD KYLSANT'S REVIEW

The THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

LORD KYLSANT, G.C.M.G. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. C. Conoley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report of the directors and the accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, have been in your hands for some days, and I assume that, as usual, you will take them as read. (Agreed.)

This is the thirty-second annual meeting of the company, and the thirtieth over which I have had the pleasure to preside.

The accounts before you to-day represent still another high-water mark in the steady and continuous progress which this company has made since its formation. The accounts are presented to you in the form prescribed by the Companies Act, 1929, but very little alteration has been necessary in order to conform with the requirements of the new Act.

THE ACCOUNTS

The authorized and issued capital remains the same as last year, but the issued capital is now all fully paid, and therefore the paid-up capital, including both Preference and Ordinary shares, stands at £995,000. You will recall that we did not get the benefit of the whole of the additional capital issued in the latter part of 1928 until after March 1, 1929.

The entire premium received on that issue of shares—namely, £375,000—was added to the reserve, bringing that account up to £1,120,000; but the board subsequently decided to utilize £125,000 of this amount in order to write down the book value of our investments, thus leaving the reserve at £995,000, which figure, being equal to the whole of the issued capital of the company, may be considered ample. (Hear, hear.)

Creditors and other credit balances amount to £133,860, against last year's figure of £204,875. These credit balances are all liquid and have since been met.

The Employees' Benevolent and Superannuation Fund remains at the same figure as for the last four years—namely, £25,000. It is our hope that before long we may be able to deal with this matter separately from the company's accounts and to place it on a somewhat different footing. The bank overdraft stands at £174,589, as compared with £317,818 at December 31, 1928.

INCREASED PROFIT

The balance of the profit and loss account for the year 1929 amounted to £236,555, as against £200,375 for the previous year.

On the other side of the balance-sheet our freehold wharf properties, &c., after providing for depreciation, stand at nearly £1,500,000, or about £300,000 more than last year. The Central Wharf and Abbey Mills leasehold properties each stand in our books at £1, but these two properties, although leasehold and standing in our books at a nominal figure, represent important assets.

Movable plant and machinery stand at £179,396, or about £6,000 more than last year, after providing amply for depreciation. Debtors, other debit balances, and sundry stores stand at £60,378, or about £6,600 less than last year. The investments in and loans to subsidiary companies stand at £350,082, after writing off the sum of £125,000, which, as I have already mentioned, was transferred from the reserve for this purpose.

CONSERVATIVE FINANCIAL POLICY

Some comment has been made as to the advisability of writing off so large a sum. As a matter of fact, considerably more than this has been written off the book value, not because we are dissatisfied with these investments, but as an act of precaution and in continuance of the conservative financial policy we have followed since the inception of the company of providing as amply as possible for depreciation. (Hear, hear.)

For the sixth year in succession your directors are glad to be able to recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total dividend and bonus for the year of 15 per cent., free of income-tax.

As a matter of interest I may mention that, if we include the dividend proposed to you to-day, the company, since its registration in 1898, will have distributed over 300 per cent. in dividends and bonuses, more than half of which has been paid free of income-tax. (Hear, hear.)

The nature of this company's operations is generally well known, but, in view of the prominence given from time to time in the daily Press to the possibility of a coming oil war, it may be well to remind you that your company does not deal in any way with the products it handles.

SERVICES TO TRADERS

The company does not, as a trader, buy or sell a single gallon of oil or other product, but devotes its efforts solely to carrying out the orders of its clients and doing for any oil merchant or importer, great or small, what such merchant could desire or hope to do for himself.

The company's clients comprise all the biggest and most of the smaller oil traders in this country. By virtue of the magnitude of our business and the efficiency of our facilities we claim to be able to give merchants not only better service than they can obtain elsewhere, but to do it for less cost than it could otherwise be done.

The company owns in the Thames Haven district 1,763 acres of freehold land, having a frontage to the river of over three miles and a frontage to public roads of over eight miles.

Practically the whole of this land, apart from that actually covered by our works, is admirably suitable for industrial development or building purposes, and, as London extends, it must become increasingly valuable.

FURTHER PROPERTY ACQUIRED

An opportunity presented itself recently of acquiring an adjacent property which carries the company's freehold estate continuously up to and within the River Hope, and includes the ownership of the old-established Stanford Wharf on Mucking Creek, through which a large business in sand and ballast passes.

We have now decided to develop the sand and ballast properties belonging to the company, which represent an asset of considerable value, as it is generally reckoned that good ballast lands represent a value on development, on a conservative basis, of over £2,000 per acre.

We are unable to say at the moment how many acres of ballast land the company possesses, but it must amount to a considerable figure. Careful investigation is in progress, and we propose, as deemed expedient, to go on developing this side of our assets. In order to secure the fullest advantage of this particular branch of our activities, a small separate company has been formed, and commenced operations on February 26 last.

All the shares are held by our own company, and, by arrangement with our good friends Messrs. Wm. Cory and Son, Limited, we have obtained their cooperation in the management of the concern. The great advantage of this is obvious, as it is a class of business in which Messrs. Wm. Cory and Son, Limited, are already largely interested, and their expert knowledge, active organization, and high standing should ensure the success of the undertaking.

THE LONDON WHARVES

We also own, under our own name or in the name of our subsidiary, the London Oil Storage Company, four valuable freehold wharves in the London area, besides two leasehold wharves—namely, the Central Wharf and the Abbey Mills Depôt.

At the present time the operation of London wharves is not a very lucrative proposition, but these wharves of ours form a very necessary adjunct to our great Thames Haven business, affording our clients every facility not only for landing their goods, but for distributing them in a remunerative area.

I have no doubt that when a general improvement in trade takes place business at London wharves will become more brisk, and, in this respect at any rate, we are keeping fully abreast of the requirements of the trade.

Our four freehold properties in the London area comprise over 12 acres of land, occupied by buildings and up-to-date plant and machinery, with over 31,000 tons of oil-tank storage and a water frontage of 1,310ft., of which 730ft. are on the River Thames and 580ft. on the Regent's Canal. The two leasehold properties referred to have a tank storage capacity of 10,000 tons, with 815ft. of water frontage to the River Lea.

WORKS AT THAMES HAVEN

The area actually covered by our works at Thames Haven is about 300 acres, on which we have tankage accommodation for considerably over 1,000,000 tons of oil, refineries capable of dealing with thousands of tons of crude oil per day, nearly five miles of private railway sidings, 42 large steam raising boilers, 240 pumps, a complete electric lighting and power station, fire stations, railway engines, and the innumerable items of modern gear and plant necessary for carrying on a complete oil refining, storing, blending, and distributing business.

Our plant for loading road cars is capable of dealing with 40 road tank wagons every 20 minutes, and first-class roads intersect the whole of our works, the main roads, covering a distance of two miles, being of reinforced concrete designed for heavy traffic. These roads join up with the main roads of the county, and bring the centre of our immense works within one hour's motor run of the City of London.

We now have five deep-water jetties at Thames Haven, each capable at any state of the tide of providing a safe berth for any of the largest tank steamers afloat, or likely to be built, and there are smaller jetties for dealing with smaller vessels and with barges.

The outline given in the few details I have mentioned will convey to you some idea of the company's material assets in this country and the magnitude of our works and property at Thames Haven.

GROWTH OF THE OIL TRADE

There was little variation between the quantity of oil handled by us during the year under review and the previous year, but in 1929 the total was the largest of any year in the company's landing and storing operations. (Hear, hear.)

Whilst trade in general has undoubtedly been passing through a very difficult time, the oil trade, with its immense variety of uses and many advantages, has been steadily increasing and developing.

Though a comparatively new industry, the oil trade has grown so rapidly that to-day it is one of the staple industries in the British Isles, and this company has undoubtedly played a great and important part in the rapid progress made by the oil trade in this country.

THE FRENCH SUBSIDIARY

Turning to our investment in our subsidiary in France, I am pleased to be able to inform you that your board is satisfied with the position of the oil trade there and with the company's connexion with that trade.

Although as yet approximately only one-third of the capital invested in the French company is employed on a remunerative basis, the company shows a reasonable and, in our opinion, satisfactory profit at the present time, while prospects for the future are very encouraging. The larger part of the capital is sunk in works now in process of construction, which cannot be completed and put on a profit-earning basis for at least another 12 to 18 months.

We are satisfied that in the French business we have an excellent investment, and it would appear that the time is not far distant when we shall reap a proper reward for the confidence that we have placed in that proposition. (Hear, hear.) The total quantity of oil landed in the tanks at Havre during 1929 was 135,000 tons, and landings for this year to the present date have been at the rate of over 180,000 tons per annum.

IMPORTANT FRENCH CONTRACTS

The French company has recently entered into contracts which will involve putting through our works at Havre a guaranteed minimum of 1,500,000 tons of oil products per annum, over and above our present throughput. These important contracts call for the building of additional storage tanks and of docks to accommodate four to six more vessels at a time. The extra tonnage referred to will not remain in the Havre storage tanks, but will be pumped from our tanks through connecting pipelines direct to inland refineries, to be erected by the French trade. It is, however, anticipated that much of the products of the refineries will come back to us for storage and distribution.

The French company also controls the largest petrol depôt in Paris, which is doing business to its utmost capacity and is continually increasing its storage facilities. Its present tankage capacity is 16,650 tons and a further 6,120 tons is in the course of erection.

As shareholders in Thames Haven who know what your company's fine record has been, it will be a source of gratification to you to know that our subsidiary in France has already attained a position enabling it to undertake business of the magnitude I have indicated, and that, within the short space

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

ASSETS INCREASED TO £6,289,000

RESULTS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

A TRYING YEAR FOR FIRE UNDERWRITERS

SIR GEORGE MORSE'S REVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

The ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, was held on Monday at the head office, Surrey-street, Norwich.

SIR GEORGE H. MORSE, the chairman, presided.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read by the SECRETARY, Mr. F. C. Botting,

The CHAIRMAN said: — Gentlemen, — The directors' report and annual accounts are before you, and it will be your wish, I think, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

I must first refer to the mention in our report of the resignation of my predecessor, Mr. Haynes S. Robinson, who, although recovered from the illness which prevented his presiding at the annual meeting last year, felt that he could not resume the responsibilities of the chairmanship of the Norwich Union Fire and Life Societies. He was greatly beloved by us all and will always be remembered as the chairman under whom the union of these two organizations was effected. My colleagues did me the honour of appointing me to succeed him, and, as you have seen, elected Mr. B. B. Rivière, F.R.C.S., to fill the vacancy on the board, an action which you will shortly be asked to confirm. The position of vice-chairman has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Michael Falcon.

The operations of the society for the year that I am about to review in some detail may, in the first instance, be looked at as a whole, and I think that you will agree with me that in the circumstances I shall mention it is by no means unsatisfactory that we are able to show results very much the same as those of the previous year, although our sources of profit differ considerably in their proportion of contribution to the total earnings. We have been accustomed to regard the fire department as the chief source of profit, but on this occasion it has fallen away somewhat, while on the other hand the accident business has done better, and so has the marine. Thus with some diminution of our outgoings for taxes and pensions, the profit and loss account, which summarizes the results, shows them to be a little better than the previous year, an achievement which I hope will be regarded as favourable, when you have heard my comments on each account.

FIRE ACCOUNT

The year 1929 has been a trying one for fire underwriters, and we believe that we are in company with nearly all other British offices in finding our results adversely affected from what past experience justifies me in calling an unexpected quarter. The fire waste in the British Isles was quite unprecedented, and on the best estimate available reached a total 36 per cent. above the previous year, which was itself over the average in this respect. We were bound to participate in such an unfortunate experience, but I trust you will feel some measure of satisfaction when I say that the Norwich Union home losses were only 8½ per cent. higher than in 1928, which speaks well for the good character and selection of the risks on our books. There is still some margin of profit in home fire business, but the losses have been steadily growing for some time past, and competition and rate reduction have not yet been stayed. We, however, hope that we may find the current year more favourable.

Looking farther afield, there is little for me to comment upon in our Dominion, Colonial, and oversea business. In the United States we have done rather better in profits, but our income is considerably diminished, due partly to trade conditions, but more especially to increased competition from old and new American companies. Fire business in Canada was not good in 1929, and we have only a small profit from this field.

Summarizing the fire account, you will find that the premium income, at £2,179,075, is £76,441 less, and the profit £100,332, or 4.6 per cent., as compared with 6.4 per cent. in 1928.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT

Contrasted with the fire account with which I have just been dealing, our accident business shows both a larger premium income and better profits than in the preceding year. The business in the British Isles has shown some expansion, and the profits earned have been satisfactory. We are particularly pleased that the motor account, which is the largest and most progressive section, did better; this, in view of the ever-increasing number of cars on the road, and the incidence of serious accidents, is a cause for congratulation.

Abroad we have made a gratifying advance in almost all areas, and have been enabled to get a number of our agents, who previously only acted for the fire department, to open an accident account with us. The Canadian accident business, which was referred to last year as being unsatisfactory, made a substantial improvement, but this must go farther before we can feel that the situation there is on a sound profit-earning basis. The Norwich Union Indemnity Company, which transacts our casualty business in the United States, is, on conservative lines, making progress, and its manager reports favourably on its present position.

The employers' liability account, which refers only to business in Great Britain and Ireland, has shown good results this year; the premiums are slightly down, reflecting the unemployment which unfortunately persists, but the profit we are enabled to transfer is £17,681, as against £3,283 in 1928.

In the personal accident account the transfer of £2,287 represents a very small percentage on the premium income of £130,215. It is known, I think, that personal accident policies frequently contain sickness benefits, and the very severe influenza epidemic in the early part of last year necessarily caused a large number of claims, which adversely affected the account.

The general account takes in the remainder of our accident business at home and abroad, and shows a premium income of £1,530,213, which is greater by £195,378 than last year, and the profit of £61,372 is rather more, in spite of the fact that we have very materially strengthened the outstanding claims reserve, which should be helpful in enabling this account to show further improvement in future years.

Putting the figures of our accident business together, you will find that our total income is £1,912,504, being an increase of £100,488; the loss ratio is 55.72 per cent., and the profit £81,341, being 4.25 per cent., as against 3.48 per cent. in the 1928 account.

MARINE BUSINESS

I now turn to the marine account, where the premium income is £169,914, reflecting, in its diminution of £24,265, the policy of the board in a very careful selection of business, which has been loyally carried out by our underwriter. The 1928 underwriting account has been closed by transferring the sum of £5,280 from profit and loss, and the total of the marine insurance fund is now £171,021, which, as you will see, is slightly larger than the premium income, and substantially greater than what is required in the judgment of our expert adviser to run off all liabilities. We do not feel that marine business has yet definitely emerged from the difficulties which have beset it for a number of years, but we do believe that there has been a steady, if slow, improvement in conditions, which give some hope that, with the continuance of the most careful underwriting policy, this account may no longer be a drain on the profits of other departments which it exists to serve by enabling the society to offer the full range of lines of a composite company. We have no intention of aggressively seeking marine business, but you may rest assured that we shall not be content until we see the department not only self-supporting but making a contribution to our profits.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The trading department transfers have already been mentioned, and the other credit item is the interest and dividends that we receive on our investments, and these, after deduction of income-tax, come to £204,349, which is an increase of £8,235. On the other side of the account we are fortunate this year in requiring £18,001 less to bring our provision for income-tax fully up to the requirements for all liability of this character to the end of the year of account. The commutation of pensions also costs less by £3,787, so that, although our trading profits are somewhat less, the additional interest and lowered outgoings place us in the position that after paying the same dividend as last year, and Debenture interest only reduced by a few pounds, there is available £102,500 to place in the uncalled capital reduction fund, and £412,925 to carry forward, which is £6,451 more than was brought in.

The £102,500 just referred to, added to the balance of £7,500 remaining from last year in the reserve for uncalled capital, gives us £110,000 available, and we propose to pay up a further £2 10s. per share, which will make each £25 share £24 paid.

Our assets now total £6,289,903, an increase of £193,472.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the past year we have had the pleasure of welcoming at head office a number of our friends and representatives from overseas, and these visits are opportunities for obtaining first-hand knowledge of local conditions and prospects which we always welcome. We have also thought it desirable to seek closer contact with our important distant connexions by arranging for a member of the board to make an extensive foreign tour, and our colleague Mr. C. R. Bignold, accompanied by Mr. Walton Clarkson, recently appointed an additional assistant manager at head office, is now in New Zealand. They will visit all our branches and principal agencies in Australasia, where we have several problems of organization and administration which we hope their report and recommendations will enable us to deal with advantageously to the society's interests.

I have already referred to the importance of the motor business in our accident department, and naturally the Road Transport Bill now before Parliament, introducing the obligation on motorists to provide the means of indemnifying those who suffer personal injuries, has been the subject of much consideration by insurance offices. It might be thought that such an enactment would be welcomed as likely to bring us more business, but our experience is that very few owners of cars who need insurance neglect to obtain it. Our concern is as to the effect such an enactment may have on the claims cost. In theory it should not be detrimental, as, so far as we are aware, there is no suggestion that the legal position with regard to liability should be altered, but our doubt is as to the psychological effect of the statute. It is useless to speculate on this, and we can only await the decision of Parliament with the feeling that the rates at present charged allow no margin for any material increase in loss ratio.

Our business in France has been reorganized on a branch footing, which has enabled us to connect up with the Norwich Union Life Office by appointing Mr. G. C. Roberts, the secretary for France of that society, as our manager. We have great hopes of a progressive and successful future under the new arrangements.

THE FUTURE

I have now given you a brief review of the work and progress of 1929, and perhaps it is unwise of me to say anything of the future. It is so easy to prophesy, so difficult to foresee with any certainty. If we could be sure of a steady improvement in trade, I am certain that we are equipped with all the necessary organization and *personnel* to be assured of an increase in our fire insurance business, and in the other departments which are directly bound up with material wealth, wages, and property. Such conditions surely will come, and we are ready for them, and in the meantime there are other and less known departments not so directly related to trade prosperity which we are fostering and from which we derive an increasing income. The shareholders can be assured that we are always seeking new openings in which the Norwich Union can establish itself, new connexions that can be profitably developed, and new ideas to keep the society alive and in the forefront, and so we look back over 133 years of progress and take courage to be confident in our future.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I now beg to move: "That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1929, be adopted, and that a dividend be declared in respect of the year 1929 of £6 per share, less income-tax, payable by equal half-yearly instalments on May 1 and November 1 next to members on the register on April 30 and October 31, 1930, respectively."

This was seconded by Mr. MICHAEL FALCON, the vice-chairman, and carried.

The retiring directors, Sir George H. Morse, Col. Granville Duff, D.L., and Mr. Charles H. Finch, were re-elected directors of the society, and Mr. B. B. Rivière, F.R.C.S., was elected a director.

Mr. Herbert Philip Gowen, F.S.A.A., and Mr. Frederic William Morris, F.C.A., were re-appointed auditors.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the head office board of directors, the London board, and the directors of local boards; also to the general manager, Mr. M. Mackenzie Lees, the manager, Mr. E. F. Williamson, and other officials at head office, and to the branch managers and agents at home and abroad.

It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, that the sum of £110,000 be applied out of the uncalled capital reduction fund in paying up a further £2 10s. per share, making £24 paid up on each share of £25.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding terminated the proceedings.

MANILA RAILWAY COMPANY (1906), LIMITED

MR. GLASS HOOPER ON THE YEAR'S WORKING

The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of the Manila Railway Company (1906), Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.

Mr. G. GLASS HOOPER, the chairman of the company, presided and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts pointed out that the revenue account showed interest received and accrued on investments for the year ended December 31 last amounted to £207,007. This included a profit on exchange for the year of £28.

There was a reduction in working expenses of a further £311. This succeeded a reduction of this item for the previous year of £1,477. The actual cost of working and distributing dividends on the various classes of Debentures as well as the Preference shares, directors' fees, office expenses, and management generally represented 12s. 6d. per £1,000 of capital. After these were met there was left £193,116, out of which was appropriated £12,403 for the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. "B" Debenture Sinking Fund and £171,154 for interest paid and accrued on the three classes of Debentures, leaving a net balance of revenue for the year of £9,558.

Interest in suspense, or the cover account, now stood at £11,924. The net balance of revenue brought forward from last year was £3,601, to which was added the balance for 1929 (£9,558), making a total of £13,160, out of which the directors recommended a dividend of 1 per cent., less income-tax, upon the Preference shares, leaving a balance of £3,563 to be carried forward.

The resolution was passed unanimously, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY

HIGH STANDARD OF THE ACCEPTED BUSINESS

CAREFUL SELECTION OF LIVES

THE BENEFITS OFFERED TO PROSPECTIVE ASSURERS

THE NEXT VALUATION

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society was held at Norwich yesterday, when the report and accounts for 1929 were submitted by the President, SIR GEORGE H. MORSE.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—I have the privilege of addressing you this year as president of this great society, over which Mr. Haynes S. Robinson presided for 23 years. During that period he saw the funds of the society grow from £6,760,000 to nearly £32,000,000. Shortly after our last annual meeting he found that, although his health had improved, he could no longer give the close attention which a great business of this kind demands, and he therefore resolved to retire. In doing so he takes with him the good wishes of his associates and of members of the entire organization, by whom he was regarded as an able and upright administrator of all that pertained to the well-being of the society. The board elected Dr. Sam Barton to be a vice-president, and Mr. Rivière, whose medical experience had already been brought to bear on the new business side of our work, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused on the directorate. We are fortunate also in being able to say that Mr. Alderman and Sheriff W. Phené Neal has accepted a seat on our London board, and that, with his long experience of City life, he will be of material assistance to his colleagues at our City office.

DECLINED PROPOSALS AND NEW BUSINESS FIGURES

The report which has been submitted to you shows that the results of the year's transactions are up to the high standard which has been a feature of the society over the long period of its existence, during which time it has protected its policyholders by its conservative outlook, not only in regard to finance but in its careful selection of lives, a duty undertaken by our medical directors, who bring their experience and skill to bear on every life proposal made to the society. This process of selection exercises a very marked influence on the new business figures, which would be much larger were it not for the necessity of turning down a great number of proposals found on medical grounds to be unacceptable. This points to the fact that the time to insure is when one is young and healthy, and the old adage "Delays are dangerous" is strikingly true as regards insurance habits. Our figures show that we declined proposals amounting to £662,500 this year on account of medical unsuitability, which I think fully bears out the statement I have just made.

The careful handling of this side of the business has an increasing interest for the policyholders, as a considerable volume of the business written consists of long-term contracts under which a low rate of mortality is a factor which contributes largely in producing profits for the survivors.

CLAIMS AND EXPENSE RATIO

In the year under review the claims by death were 65 per cent. of the expected, which compares with the previous three years at 56 per cent., 59 per cent., and 69 per cent. respectively, a striking testimony of what the society can offer to the prospective assurer, who should not hesitate to join such an institution conducted on the principle of mutual assurance where the profits belong to the members.

It has been shown that the directors are careful in the selection of lives suitable for insurance, but anyone contemplating insurance should also have regard to the cost at which an office conducts its business, whether the expense ratio tends upwards or downwards, and also the cost of obtaining new business. It is a pleasure to be able to say that during the past four years the tendency of the society's expense ratio has been downward. In 1926, the beginning of the quinquennial period, it was 16.23 per cent., whereas it is now 14.16 per cent. Looking at the actual figures, while commission is down by £6,700, due in a measure to the smaller volume of new business written in 1929, compared with the previous year, the expenses have gone up by £6,900, but against this there is an increase in the premium income of £119,000, which has had the effect of reducing the level expense ratio by ½ per cent. on the previous year's working. On the other hand, the cost of new business in 1926 was 68.5 per cent., as compared with 61.8 per cent. last year.

SOCIETY'S NEW TABLE

The society has reached a stage in its existence when its outgo in respect of claims by death and by maturity is assuming large figures, especially in regard to claims by maturity, which amount to £1,005,000 and considerably exceed the claims by death at £783,000. This again emphasizes the superiority of our insured lives, whom we congratulate on surviving to draw the sums payable under their own policies. On the other hand, it is regrettable that if they are only possessors of endowment assurance policies they cease to be members of the society, and in order that we may provide against this a new table has been published giving premiums of our "Norwich" policy under which a member may take half the sum assured after an agreed upon number of years and continue the other half, free from all further payment, for the benefit of those who come after him.

A healthy feature of this year's report is that, even in these times of stress, the surrenders by the United Kingdom policyholders are down by £31,500. This, you will agree, is encouraging, as showing that there is no need to consider the outlook in regard to thrift in a too pessimistic spirit.

VALUATION AT THE END OF 1930

At the end of this year the valuation of the society's assets and liabilities will take place and the result should, under ordinary circumstances, give every satisfaction to all concerned. This has already been foreshadowed by the steps taken by the directors in increasing the interim bonuses twice in the past four years. In 1925 whole life full profit bonuses ranged from £2 6s. per annum at young ages to £4 10s. at old ages for each £100 assured, and these have now been increased so as to range from £2 11s. per cent. to £4 12s. per cent. per annum. This has been rendered possible by the steadily increasing improvement in earnings which has taken place during the past four years. The net rate of interest during that period on the funds, productive and unproductive, has been slightly over 5 per cent., that for last year being £5 0s. 5d. per cent.

Although our funds are rapidly mounting up, and last year added £2,151,440 to the total, our liabilities to our policyholders are also vast, and in times of such financial stress as are now being experienced it is reassuring to be able to say that our investments are so widespread as to counterbalance, as far as is humanly possible, any chance of serious loss. Out of total assets of £32,000,000 we have invested £9,900,000 in Stock Exchange securities, of which £2,250,000 is in British Government stocks and the remainder in widely diversified classifications which, from a security point of view, are, in the opinion of the directors, likely to cause, in the aggregate, the minimum amount of fluctuation in value. This is evidenced by the scrutiny made of the society's holdings at the end of the year, which showed on the account under review a depreciation in Stock Exchange securities of 3.4 per cent., which, having regard to the conditions overshadowing all markets last year, is very satisfactory. These securities still stand in the balance-sheet at a figure well below the market value at December 31, 1929. We have also £9,940,000 invested in mortgages, and the interest charged

(Continued at foot of next column)

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO.

CONTINUED PROGRESS

SUCCESS OF EXPANSION AT HOME AND ABROAD

MR. EDWARD ROBSON'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Pinchin, Johnson and Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole, London.

Mr. EDWARD ROBSON (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. P. Thompson) read the notice convening the meeting, and after Mr. H. J. GULLY (Messrs. Gully, Stephens, Ross and Gregory) had read the report and certificate of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My lords, ladies, and gentlemen,—"I now move that the report of the directors, dated March 10, 1930, and the balance-sheet of December 31, 1929, now submitted, be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 1929, of 20 per cent., less income-tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 30 per cent., less tax, for the year, be declared and paid to holders of Ordinary shares on the register at March 11, 1930."

In submitting the report and accounts for 1929, my task, in one sense, becomes a particularly easy one, or at any rate extremely agreeable, as the figures shown in the accounts represent another landmark in the successful history of the Pinchin, Johnson organization.

I will deal very shortly with the principal items in the balance-sheet, and would first call your attention to the fact that whilst the total assets amount to some £3,520,000, no less than £2,700,000 is represented by what is known as liquid, or easily realizable, assets. (Hear, hear.)

Against the total assets shown, the total liabilities consist of one item to sundry creditors, which by the way are purely trade creditors, amounting to £304,517, and I suggest that such a set of figures is almost approaching the ideal of what might be desired in finance of joint stock companies.

RECORD PROFITS

The net profit again constitutes a further record in the history of the business. Your directors have, during the year, transferred to general reserve a sum of £48,310, being a balance of surplus capital assets acquired, and in addition we propose to allocate a further £20,000 to reserve from the profit and loss account of the past year. These allocations will then enable us to increase the carry-forward to January, 1930, to £84,446, as compared with a balance of £30,102 brought in.

The other two essential items of the balance-sheet are the fact that the total of our reserves and carry-forward at January 1 amounts to no less than £1,002,859, which result follows the capital bonus distribution of 33⅓ per cent. made to shareholders a year ago. The balance of cash and British Government securities as at December 31, 1929, amounts to £816,281. The items of properties, plant, and machinery remain at cost, less depreciation, while goodwill of the entire organization is shown as nil. (Hear, hear.)

I submit that these results reflect a condition of robust health, strength, and progress throughout the undertaking.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS

Our programme during the past year has been directed particularly to two features—the first being to effect a substantial step forward in the direction of consolidating, organizing, and developing various interests and extensions previously acquired, and I can assure you that your management has made really wonderful progress in the intelligent exploitation and adaptation of these various extensions, the effect of which is evident not merely in the present accounts, but should be cumulative as time goes on.

Secondly, we have made two or three important extensions to our organization. I refer, first, to the acquisition of a majority interest in an additional important Australian undertaking, which should, with the scientific, technical, and trade facilities with which we can supplement the business, be a valuable addition to the strength of our already large and important developments in the Commonwealth.

Then, again, we have made another step forward in the direction of consolidating our interests on the Continent of Europe. We had previously possessed various branches and units on the Continent, as well as a substantial holding in a progressive and growing Italian manufacturing unit. The arrangements concluded by your directors early last year have since been consolidated, and to-day we are not only firmly established with interests in important manufacturing units on the Continent, but are in a position to go further with similar developments as the opportunity arises.

FURTHER ACQUISITIONS

Since the close of the year we have also extended our holding in an important North of England organization, which again we are satisfied is a desirable adjunct to our other British interests.

You will realize that the acquisition of these various undertakings, and the work of dealing with the many problems that go with it, has necessitated a constant effort on the part of your executive and management in adapting the growing facilities of the business with a view to their ultimate part in our main programme, and I can assure you that the vast amount of work carried out in this direction has been most efficient and effective, and I feel sure the result of same will in due course be cumulative.

Whilst these developments have been so actively proceeded with, we have at the same time effected further satisfactory progress with the undertakings previously within our control, with the result that our sales for 1929 again establish a further record. (Hear, hear.)

Our production is on an even higher standard, and, as you will note from the balance-sheet, the net result represents a further substantial advance in profits.

These results have been attained during a year of unexampled international trade depression and difficulties. The depression of trade that has been a feature so pronounced in our own country, has been equally in evidence in many parts of the world. The disturbances in the Far East, the economic conditions of some of the South American States, and the contraction of trade in general have produced a set of conditions preventing the fullest benefit being obtained from our own domestic efforts.

RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

That such satisfactory results should have been attained in conditions of extreme difficulty, merely serves to indicate the possibilities of progress and growth when conditions in general become a little more normal.

Inside our organization, and from the domestic point of view, I would emphasize the fact that we have given an enormous amount of attention to, and engaged in further substantial expenditure in, developing our research and technical features, in improving the type of buildings and mechanical plant employed, and in perfecting our administration and sales organization generally.

Further, one must not lose sight of the fact that during the latter part of the past year there was a substantial increase in the value of raw material commodities, in spite of which fact our selling values in the main are, if anything, on a slightly lower level. This carries with it a natural reduction in the rate of gross profit earned, but by larger production, more efficient handling of our business, and a reduction in costs and charges generally, it has been possible to produce this satisfactory result.

This improvement continues, and it is a feature that has the constant care and attention of our management and executive.

If I had to sum up in a few words the real reason for our success, I would say, apart from efficient production and organization generally, it is the fact that we are in a position to cater for every type of product dealt with in our industry, and to give value that can be beaten by no other organization, and equalled by few.

CONTINUED EXPANSION CONTEMPLATED

Now, as to the prospects for the future, I have usually avoided a very positive attitude on the future of our undertaking, as obviously in the month of March of any year, it is a very difficult matter to anticipate the course of events over a period of eight or nine months ahead. Added to this is the fact that conditions generally throughout the world are a little obscure, and our own national and political situation is somewhat uncertain, but I take confidence as to the future from the fact that, first, the sales of our organization to date this year show a further satisfactory advance over the corresponding period of 1929, also we have in mind the possibilities of substantial further expansion, in view of which contingency we are making, at the extraordinary meeting which follows this gathering, provision for an increase in our capital.

Further, I gather confidence for the future from the fact that during the past year of unexampled general trade depression, we have established a record in every department of our business, which fact, I think, fully justifies what I consider is the logical optimism of your board for the future. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. E. POWELL, in seconding the resolution, said:—I always enjoy coming to the meeting of Pinchin, Johnson; in the first place, we meet here so many shareholders who are sufficiently interested to come, and secondly when we get here we find our chairman has always something extraordinarily pleasant to tell us.

Our chairman has touched on the progress of the company and upon its ramifications, and we should take heart from his observations in regard to the consolidation of the various interests engaged. Sometimes we feel that with extension comes confusion, but in this case I happen to know that extension is a drawing together of units into a consolidated whole, which gives great strength. (Hear, hear.)

There is another feature to which our chairman has referred. I allude to the development and research department. The company is giving more time and attention and greater expense to those sides of the business than ever before.

Further, it is encouraging to see that the younger men of the associated organization are coming to the front rank in the administration of this company, so that it no longer devolves upon a few at the head, and we have now groups of young men each of whom are experts in their particular department, who are all working together for the common good. I think this company offers as fine a future for young business men as any which I know in this country, and it is on these younger men we depend to a very large extent for our success in the future.

I do not think I have anything more to say except that, taking things as they are to-day, with any reasonable measure of prosperity in the future it seems there is no doubt whatever that the progress of this company will be upward and onward. (Cheers.)

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

ANOTHER HANDSOME BONUS

The CHAIRMAN then said:—Arising out of your directors' report, I submit to this meeting the following resolution as special business for the approval of shareholders:—

"That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of £143,953, part of the sum standing to reserve, and accordingly that such sum be appropriated and applied by the directors in paying up in full 287,906 Ordinary shares of the unissued capital of the company, and that such shares as and when so paid up, be allotted and issued by the directors credited as fully paid up to and amongst the holders of the Ordinary shares in the company's capital on the register of members on March 11, 1930, in proportion to the number of such shares held by them respectively."

Mr. C. G. HEYWOOD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

All retiring directors (on the motion of Mr. W. C. HOWARD, Birmingham) and the auditors were unanimously re-elected for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN then expressed his warmest thanks to his co-directors and the staff for their loyal assistance and energy displayed during the past year.

Mr. R. PALTRIDGE (managing director) in replying said:—This is the tenth successive year I have had the privilege of replying to a very cordial expression of thanks, and if I suggest that it is becoming pleasantly monotonous, I know you will not think that in any way diminishes the appreciation of this public recognition of our humble efforts.

The past year has been one of unusual difficulty, because, apart from the general depression of trade, we have had a great deal of internal special work in consolidating the various interests which have grown up and around this organization. Therefore I think the fact that these results have been obtained under these difficult conditions merely emphasizes the strenuous effort and intelligent work which the staff generally have put in.

Our chairman has singled me out, but I wish to disclaim any special credit for these results. We are an organization of some 4,000 people, and you can take it that these results could not have been obtained unless every man and woman had been pulling their utmost to bring about this creditable achievement. Our chairman has touched on the immediate outlook for the business, and I do not propose to take any greater risk than he has done. I would merely point out that so far as our own efforts are concerned the outlook is bright and very encouraging.

We have experienced bad conditions during the whole of last year, but I think in 1930 they will not be any worse and may be conceivably better. Taking that view, I say that if we are left to pursue the normal development and progress of our business I see no reason why we should not improve on the last results. So far as the staff and my colleagues are concerned everything practicable will be attempted and everything possible will be done. (Cheers.)

The meeting terminated after a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. R. H. Ingham Clark.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL

An Extraordinary General Meeting followed immediately.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—My Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to propose the following resolution:—"That the capital of the company be increased to £2,500,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 additional Ordinary shares at 10s. each, ranking in all respects *pari passu* with the existing 3,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10s. each in the company."

In moving this resolution, I would explain that, except for the purpose of partially giving effect to the bonus distribution announced at the ordinary general meeting, there is no immediate intention of issuing this additional share capital.

Your directors have in mind, however, the possibilities of further substantial expansion in due course. From time to time opportunities are before your board for developments in various directions and in order that your board shall be in a position to take advantage of, and develop, such opportunities as and when they arise, it is essential that the necessary capital facilities shall be at their disposal.

There is no intention of issuing these shares to the general public at the present moment, and if at any time they are issued to shareholders, you may take it the terms of such issue would be attractive.

On the other hand, should your board consider it desirable to utilize such capital facilities for the natural extension or growth of the business, you may rely upon it that such extensions would, of necessity, be a distinct advantage to the existing shareholders in our undertaking.

From past experience I think our shareholders may be satisfied that your board will exercise their powers in regard to the use of those additional capital facilities to the greatest possible advantage to the shareholders generally.

Mr. C. G. HEYWOOD (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. G. A. ROBERTS.

and standing in the books at the end of the year has all since been paid.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INVESTMENT

We have not altered our Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society investment, although that society has been able to pay a further sum of £2 10s. per share out of earned profits towards the extinguishing of the unpaid capital, leaving only £44,000, or £1 per share, still outstanding. All sources of earnings are functioning well; the investments are most satisfactory and each of them will come under the scrutiny of an investigation committee of the directors during the intervening months between now and the next annual meeting, when the results of the current quinquennium will be announced.

I now move that the report and accounts be adopted.

The resolution was carried.

THE SAVOY HOTEL

MANY IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS

DIVIDEND OF 10%

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SAVOY THEATRE

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Savoy Hotel, Limited, was held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, London, W.C.

Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE, the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Walter Hore) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place I have to report with very much regret the loss during the past year of two directors, Mr. R. S. L. Boulter and Colonel F. H. Browning, as well as of the late secretary, Mr. A. G. Ward. Mr. Boulter and Colonel Browning both joined the board in 1917, and had therefore been directors for 12 years; both had always taken the keenest interest in the company's progress and success. Colonel Browning, with his wide circle of friends, did much to foster that agreeable club-like feeling which is such a noticeable feature of the Savoy Restaurant. Mr. Boulter, though unfortunately in failing health of recent years, could always be relied upon for sound advice and good judgment. Mr. Ward came to us from Belfast in 1904, and it would be difficult to speak too highly of his enthusiasm and loyalty to the company, or of the excellence of his work here during the 20 years he was secretary. His death at a comparatively early age was a great loss to us.

THE TRADING PROFIT

The trading profit for the year ended December 31, 1929, amounted to £230,000, as against £236,000 in 1928, and £229,000 in 1927. Adding the interest received on investments and the amount brought forward from 1928, there is a total of £292,000 to deal with. This is sufficient to meet the interest and sinking funds, interim dividends, &c., to allow of the usual sums being placed to reserves, for the necessary provision for alterations, to complete the Preference dividend, and to make up the dividend of 10 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary shares. A balance of £45,000 will then be carried forward, thus bringing the amount carried forward back to approximately the figure at which it stood three years ago.

The year 1929 was a disappointing one. Receipts were very good until June and showed an increase on 1928 up till then; in the second half of the year, however, receipts fell away, and we not only lost this increase, but more besides. There were very obvious and widespread causes, however, for this change of conditions: the universal financial depression and poor trade during the autumn no doubt fully accounted for it, and this company's properties probably did as well as, or better than, any other in the same trade.

UP-TO-DATE PROPERTIES

A more than usually large amount of work has been carried out during 1929 in the direction of improvements and bringing the properties up to date. At the Savoy, the approach from the Strand has been modernized by the erection of modern shelters from the Strand to the courtyard, with a very striking lighting treatment. This scheme was designed by Mr. Howard Robertson, of the firm of Easton and Robertson. The new roadway thus formed, which is unique of its kind, was formally opened by the Mayor of Westminster in November last. In the Savoy Restaurant our managing director succeeded in surmounting the very great difficulties presented in the construction of a rising floor for the better presentation of the cabaret shows. To carry this through without interference with the business required a great amount of skill and organization—as you will easily understand, seeing that the rising floor weighs 15 tons and had to be put in position without disturbing either the restaurant or the large ballroom below—but it was accomplished and has turned out a most valuable feature.

At Simpson's a means has been found of enlarging one of the dining rooms, creating a modern lounge, which was badly needed, and generally improving the accommodation; this work has only just been completed, and Simpson's should benefit from the improvement this year.

The new entrance hall at Claridge's referred to last year was completed in time for the season and has proved a great improvement. The reconstruction of the restaurant and removal of the centre columns, which greatly interfered with this room, was successfully dealt with in about six weeks' time during August and September last. This was a difficult and tricky job involving very careful handling of heavy steel construction and requiring a great deal of preparatory work and organization. The architect in charge of the scheme was Mr. Oswald Milne, the engineering work being supervised by Mr. Crutwell, of the firm of Sir John Wolfe Barry, while the decoration was designed by Mr. Basil Ionides.

The improved facilities resulting from the alteration will be very useful in the future. The cost of these alterations at the Savoy, Simpson's, and Claridge's, together with various smaller improvements, has been provided for out of profits or reserves or the provision made for the purpose in the report.

BALANCE-SHEET CHANGES

There are some points and changes on the balance-sheet to which I will draw your attention. Interest accrued on Debenture stocks and mortgages—£19,348—appears for the first time as a separate item, having been previously included under creditors and credit balances. The mortgage on the West Block continues to be reduced at the rate of £2,000 each year. The staff fund is gradually building up, the allowances paid out being less each year than the sum transferred from profits. The general reserve will amount to £430,000.

The investments, subsidiary companies' debtors, current accounts, and stocks are shown in more detail. In the case of the Berkeley Hotel, the mortgage charge which has been shown in previous years disappears; this mortgage, the balance outstanding of which amounted to £110,000, having been repaid early in 1929.

The investment in the Savoy Theatre, Limited, is set out for the first time. This company, whose directors are also directors of the hotel, owns the freehold and buildings of the theatre, subject to Mortgage Debentures of £80,000 at 4 per cent. Recently an opportunity arose of taking over a sub-lease and of reconstructing the theatre on modern lines with double the capacity of stalls and dress circle. The hotel company found the capital for this operation, receiving as security Second Debentures at 5 per cent. interest. The reconstructed theatre is let on lease to Messrs. Killick and Payne-Jennings. By way of giving it a good send-off, I took the theatre from them for my season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, which finished on Saturday last.

During that season, that is from October till last week, the number of persons coming from the theatre to the Savoy Hotel for dinner and supper has averaged nearly 100 a day, which gives some indication of the value of having an up-to-date theatre immediately adjacent and with access to the hotel under cover. The theatre reopens with a new musical play to-morrow.

Continuing with the balance-sheet figures, current accounts, debtors, and stocks appeared in the previous accounts as one item; they are now shown separately. The stocks and debtors stand at practically the same figures as in the previous year. Investments and cash total £358,000, as against £533,000; the difference being due, principally, to the repayment of the mortgage on the Berkeley Hotel and the investment in the theatre Debentures.

NEW DIRECTORS

The vacancies on the board have been filled by the election of Major Frank Goldsmith and Mr. Richmond Temple. Major Goldsmith, who is so well known to many of our clients, is associated with a number of important hotels on the Continent. Mr. Temple has been doing valuable work for the company for some years, particularly in connexion with the United States, and we consider ourselves fortunate to have secured the assistance of these two gentlemen on the board; they should prove most valuable directors.

It cannot be said that there is as yet any improvement in conditions for the hotel and restaurant trade in London. Receipts in the current year are lower than in 1929, though they are holding their own with 1928. However, conditions in the City are improving. How this year will turn out depends on how soon trade goes ahead and on how quickly things improve in the United States. The general view, however, seems to be that the type of visitor from the States that comes to our hotels will probably come over in more or less normal numbers.

I will ask Mr. Reeves-Smith to give you some further information and particulars about the affairs of the company. Before doing so I will move the first resolution:—"That the report of the directors and the accounts to December 31, 1929, presented to the shareholders, be and are hereby adopted, and that a dividend be declared as recommended."

MR. REEVES-SMITH'S SPEECH

Mr. G. REEVES-SMITH (vice-chairman and managing director).—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before I second the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts I will, with your permission, refer to a few points affecting the company's business which have not been dealt with by the chairman.

I should like, in the first place, to refer to the company's New York office, which was established in October, 1927, in order to do propaganda work for the Savoy Hotel in the United States. We were, fortunately, the first to establish an office of this nature in New York, and, in consequence, our office is at present the only one of its kind which is well known to all the travel bureaux, steamship offices, hotels, and clubs throughout the States, and a good deal of business is obtained by the Savoy owing to the activities of our office which might otherwise go elsewhere.

Since the beginning of the current year 48 of the leading hotels of Europe and Egypt have joined us in the New York office. These hotels participate in the advantages of our propaganda work and share in the expenses of the office. A copy of a booklet, entitled "The Luxury Hotels of Europe and Egypt," issued by the Savoy, has been placed on every chair; it gives a list and a description of the hotels in question. Twenty-five thousand of these booklets are in course of being distributed to the travel bureaux and other suitable places throughout the States. These hotels are now in close relationship with the Savoy and form a chain of hotels in correspondence with each other; our literature is freely distributed in a number of them.

I should explain that the time is past when even the most perfectly equipped and managed hotel can afford to rely on its merits and to wait for business to come to it. In order to be successful one must exploit the whole world and blow one's trumpet hard in order to get business and to attract customers. This condition, I believe, is not conf

SMART BROTHERS, LTD.

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

BONUS ISSUE APPROVED

DEVELOPMENT OF HIRE-PURCHASE TRADING

MR. S. J. GOLDBERG'S SPEECH

The THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in Smart Brothers, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. S. J. GOLDBERG (chairman and joint managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (MR. J. Norton Cooper, F.I.S.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the auditors having been read by MR. ERNEST JAMES (Messrs. Ernest James and Co., C.A.),

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I propose with your permission to take them as read. (Agreed.)

You will notice that there is some variation in the form of our accounts this year. First, the provisions of the Companies Act, 1929, necessitate certain alterations; thus, this year we give a profit and loss account and refer to our subsidiary company in a note appended to the balance-sheet. Secondly, the two items on the assets side of the balance-sheet, namely, "freehold and leasehold premises" and "fixtures, fittings, motor vans, &c.," have been split for clarity. Lastly, we have added the figures of 1928 to the accounts so that you may be able to make a ready comparison with those of the present year.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I will now deal with the main items in the balance-sheet and briefly outline the chief points arising thereon. The first item on the assets side, the value of our freehold premises, has increased by £101,216. This increase is due to the purchase of new premises in Glasgow and a warehouse in Manchester and the building of premises at Coventry.

The next item, our leaseholds, has increased by £17,469, less depreciation, £3,484, making a net increase of £13,985. This is due to the acquisition of new premises in Leeds and Birmingham and the final completion of the Oxford-street premises. Fixtures and fittings at £27,337 shows an increase of £9,280, less depreciation, £3,833, leaving a net increase of £5,447. This increase is due to the opening of new branches, but you will see that depreciation has been allowed on a very liberal scale.

Motor-lorries and cars at £14,449 show an increase of £8,360, less depreciation of £6,235, leaving a net increase of £2,130. The increase in the number of vehicles used has been due to our increased turnover; you will note that in this item also the depreciation has been made on a generous basis.

Stocks on hand at December 31 last amounted to £107,071 18s. 1d. This is some £25,000 higher than last year, but is not a big increase when it is remembered that there was a large expansion in turnover during the year and two additional branches were opened. This figure is arrived at after making ample depreciation.

HIRE-PURCHASE DEBTORS

Hire-purchase debtors amount to £1,182,828 and show an increase over the previous year of £268,876. This addition reflects the largely increased business of the year, and especially during the concluding months of the year, and in this connexion it should be borne in mind that our branch in Leeds was only opened in June and the one in Glasgow in September.

I wish once again to emphasize that these debts are a real asset owing to us by thousands of satisfied customers, and, in my opinion, in every way as good as the book debts of any other business. You can appreciate the force of my remarks when I tell you that the figure I have quoted is after all bad debts have been written off, and that the percentage of these to the total amount owing shows the same extraordinarily small figure as in previous years.

As an indication to you of the real value of our hire-purchase debts and the careful manner with which the company gives credit, I should like to draw your attention to the following facts, which I consider are a great tribute to the integrity and honesty of the customers of your company and the care and selection made before credit is given.

When this company was formed into a public company the book debts then outstanding, less a small percentage agreed to be borne by this company, were guaranteed for a nominal period by the Prudential Assurance Company. With the exception of a trifling sum not yet collected, the whole amount that was guaranteed was received by the company, and it has not been necessary to make a claim on the insurance company. You can, therefore, rest assured that the same careful scrutiny as heretofore is being given by your directors to every order.

Cash in hand amounted to £6,030, while on the other side there is an overdraft of £65,028, which has since been repaid. Under the heading of our subsidiary, J. Cook and Sons, Limited, there is a loan owing to us of £18,994, which has also since been repaid, and incidentally I might mention that this company's results for the year were very satisfactory. We are still leaving the value of our investment at cost price—namely, £74,000—although its value is considerably in excess of this sum.

THE CAPITAL

At our last meeting I referred to expenses in connexion with the increase of capital and foreshadowed that these would eventually be written off against share premium account. It will be seen that this procedure has now been carried out. In the first item on the debit side it is shown that the increased capital previously authorized by the shareholders is given effect to.

The balance of the original Ordinary capital—namely, 149,993 shares—was duly issued, as you were informed last year, and the premium received, £37,498 5s., you will note has been placed to special reserve and is shown lower down on the same side. There still remain unissued 75,000 £1 Preference shares and 200,000 10s. Ordinary shares.

The reserve I will deal with in a moment. The next item is loan account, £100,000. This sum forms part of a loan of £400,000 secured by Debentures, and which has been obtained on most advantageous terms and has been very profitably employed. You will remember that at the last meeting I informed you that we had secured additional finance up to an amount of £500,000, of which £400,000 will be utilized for your company and £100,000 for our subsidiary company.

Sundry creditors at £225,959 include provision for income-tax, the charge for which in the year under review has been very much heavier than in the previous year, when a substantial rebate was obtained. The other items in this figure do not call for any special comment from me, as this reflects the expansion in business.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Will you now refer to the profit and loss account? The balance is £224,339, as compared with £192,025 for the year 1928, an increase of £32,311. In considering this comparison, it has to be borne in mind that we have received but little benefit from our new branches in Leeds and Glasgow, as the former has been open for only six months and the latter for four months. The same remark applies to our new premises at Coventry, which were not completed until well on in the year.

After deducting directors' remuneration, depreciation, income-tax, and interim dividend on the Preference shares, there is, including £31,794 11s. 4d. brought forward from the previous year, an available balance of £181,645 19s. 8d., which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, less tax, on Preference shares for the half-year ended December 31, 1929. This will absorb	17,000	0	0
Dividend on the Ordinary shares at 15 per cent., less tax—an increase of 2 per cent. This will absorb	60,000	0	0
It is also proposed to transfer to reserve	75,000	0	0
Thus leaving a balance of .. to be carried forward to the next year, as against a balance of £31,794 11s. 4d. last year	29,645	19	8

We are still adhering to our policy of building up the reserves so as to put your company in a very secure position, and your directors this year recommend the above-mentioned allocation of £75,000 out of the available balance of the profits to general reserve.

After these allocations have been made, I am pleased to say that we shall have standing to our general reserve account the sum of over £250,000, and in addition we have the share premium reserve of £35,000 after completing the writing off of the preliminary expenses relative to the increase of capital.

CAPITAL PROPOSALS

From the notices you have already received, and upon which you will be asked to vote directly at the meeting which is to follow this meeting, you will have already observed that it is proposed to capitalize a sum of £25,000, being part of the undivided profits of the company, and that the sum be appropriated to the holders of the Ordinary shares to be satisfied by the issue of 50,000 "A" Ordinary shares of 10s. each credited as fully paid. After this capitalization has been accomplished there will still remain a sum of over £225,000 to the credit of our general reserve account, in addition to the premium reserve of £35,000. The "A" Ordinary shares to which I have referred will be in every way identical with the existing Ordinary shares, except that they will have no voting rights. Subject to your passing this resolution, an allotment will be made to all shareholders on the books of the company on March 17. The shares will be allotted in the proportion of one new "A" Ordinary share for every 20 Ordinary shares. In the case of fractions these will be sold, and the persons entitled to such fractions will receive a remittance in cash.

You will find attached to the forms of allotment, which should reach you within the next few days, a form of renunciation in case you wish to renounce these shares in favour of a third party, with full instructions as to how this should be done. You will note that the shares will carry full dividend for the year 1930. It is proposed in due course to apply for a settlement in these shares.

In my earlier speech I have dealt with the position of the company at length, and, therefore, it is not necessary for me to say anything further on this matter, and I have much pleasure in putting the resolutions from the chair, and I will ask a shareholder in the body of the hall kindly to second it.

The resolutions were seconded by MR. BATES and carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS

MR. ALBERT I. BELISHA.—Gentlemen,—Before we part I should like, with your permission, to offer a vote of thanks to the chairman for the way in which he has presided over this meeting, and to him and his colleagues for the way in which they have managed the business during the past year. I am sure it is most satisfactory to feel that we have larger profits this year than last year, and one point in the chairman's speech which appealed to me most was his statement, "I think I can say with confidence that at our next meeting I shall be able to report an increase in our net profit." That foreshadows that next year will be better than the one under review. I am sure that we all feel most satisfied with that prospect, and we feel that it is entirely due to the management and direction of the company. (Cheers.)

The vote was seconded by MR. BATES and carried unanimously, and a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

TILLING-STEVENS MOTORS, LTD.

INCREASED SALES OF CHASSIS

NEW TYPE OF ENGINES

PROPOSED CHANGE OF COMPANY'S NAME

MR. HAROLD CARTER'S STATEMENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Tilling-Stevens Motors, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Victoria Works, Maidstone.

MR. HAROLD E. CARTER (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Andrew Yuill, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been submitted to you, and you will doubtless desire me, as usual, to take them as read.

I will deal first with the position of the company during last year and the present position in regard to the vehicles manufactured by the company. Our total sales of chassis last year exceeded those of the previous year, and we also carried over in our work-in-progress at December 31, 1929, a large number of completed chassis sold and ready for delivery, but kept back by us for our customers' convenience. In spite of the increased number of our vehicles in service, our trade in spare parts, &c., showed an increase of only about 3 per cent. during 1929 over that of 1928, thus reflecting the good wearing qualities of our vehicle.

In common, we believe, with other commercial and passenger-vehicle manufacturers, we experienced a falling off in orders during the latter part of 1929, and the demand has not yet fully revived; this is not sufficiently pronounced to give us cause for serious anxiety, and our order book at the present time is satisfactory, especially if we review the reasons for what I may perhaps term a temporary lull in demand.

EFFECT OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES' ROAD ACTS

Since the passing of the railway companies' Road Acts of 1928 the railway companies have, we believe, been giving consideration to the best means of adding interests in road transport to their interests in rail transport. During 1929, principally during the latter part of that year, they acquired large interests in road transport operating companies, which appears to have had the effect of causing the directors of those operating companies, in conjunction with the representatives of the railway companies, to review at length and with care the programmes of development under new conditions, so that some orders both for replacement and new vehicles have been delayed. We hope that good orders for the trade will result and that we shall obtain our full share of them. You are all aware of the rapid expansion during the past few years of travel by motor-vehicles and the continuous improvements of roads in all parts of the country to meet this development. Now that the railway companies are also interested in co-ordinating road transport with rail transport, we may expect expansion to continue for some years and the demand for passenger transport vehicles to be correspondingly satisfactory. In addition to the new vehicles required by new and increased services, every year makes replacements of old vehicles greater than the previous year.

PETROL-ELECTRIC VEHICLES

You will, I know, desire me to mention the order for petrol-electric vehicles which I told you last year we had every hope of obtaining. In the first place I should like to point out to you that our profits have not depended upon the production of petrol-electric vehicles; this class of vehicle has been a relatively small part of our output over the past three years, but we did anticipate an accession to our regular business in gear-driven vehicles by the order referred to for petrol-electric chassis. Our friends who have operated this type of vehicle for a number of years requested us during 1928 to prepare for trial up-to-date petrol-electric vehicles and we expended a considerable sum of money in designing and building trial vehicles for test purposes. We understand the vehicles gave satisfaction and from time to time we adjusted satisfactorily all of those small difficulties which arose and which are inherent to the testing of a new vehicle. Later on during the period of test, the question of fitting four-wheel brakes was raised and also the additional luxury in upholstery required by passengers. We found ourselves confronted with a great difficulty as the weight of the petrol-electric vehicle is greater than that of a gear-driven vehicle by just a sufficient amount to prevent us from constructing a satisfactory vehicle with the additional weight of four-wheel brakes and the extra weight of luxurious upholstery.

REMOVAL OF WEIGHT QUESTION DIFFICULTY

Finally our friends were compelled to place a trial order for 100 gear-driven vehicles elsewhere, but I am glad to inform you that the Minister of Transport has since informed a delegation of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders that he will increase the weight forthwith by 10cwt. and that this Order may be published at any moment. This is ample to make up the margin required for the items I have referred to.

Now that the difficulty of the weight question has been removed, we shall do our best to try to obtain orders for the balance of the renewal of the fleet. We are glad to say that other old friends who have used petrol-electric vehicles for many years have recently placed other orders with us for the new type.

We have written away from profits as much as we think necessary of the expenditure on these chassis and which was made by us at the request of the proposed purchasers. If we receive an order for the balance, or part of the balance, of vehicles required, no question in regard to the cost of the trial vehicles and the expenditure referred to will arise, but, if we do not get an order, we are quite sure we shall experience fair treatment in a final settlement.

You will readily understand that we must keep ourselves entirely up to date in the production of vehicles for which changing requirements of the trade create a demand.

Our "Express" chassis continues to lead the way in vehicles of that particular type and to give satisfaction to our customers.

NEW 6-CYLINDER ENGINE

We have completed the design and manufacture of a 6-cylinder engine on the lines of the "Express" 4-cylinder engine, which, so far as we can tell from tests to date, should be as outstanding in quality as is the "Express" engine. This 6-cylinder engine will enable us, without materially increasing the number of types we produce, to add to our programme a fast long-distance gear-driven touring coach and a double-deck omnibus of the highest quality.

Our petrol-electric chassis is, as I have already told you, an up-to-date and efficient vehicle. The chassis without the engine used as a trolley 'bus appears to have considerable likelihood of future development; we have under manufacture a special tram vehicle in connexion with this. Among the other uses of this vehicle we are exploring is that of a crane-carrying chassis which runs upon its own electric power and then diverts the power to the operation of the crane itself; a trial vehicle of this kind is so far giving satisfaction.

THE ACCOUNTS

The accounts before you deal with the appropriation of the balance from our report to you of February 22, 1929, and accord with the circular sent to you dated February 27, 1929. Our balance-sheet reflects the increase of capital in connexion with dealing with the arrears of the Preference dividend, bringing the issued capital of the company from £426,214 to £445,561 4s. The item of "sundry creditors and credit balances," including bills payable, shows an increase of about £10,000 over the previous year, reflected on the other side by the increase in "stock-in-trade, work-in-progress," and "debtors," which are together higher by £58,083. Our ordinary stock-in-trade and work-in-progress is not more than normal, but in order to prepare for satisfactory deliveries in execution of the expected petrol-electric order, we manufactured in advance "Express" vehicles required for delivery early this year. About £24,000 of our stock-in-trade at December 31 last represented chassis manufactured and sold but not delivered. Our debtors are higher by over £45,000, but of this figure over 95 per cent. of the purchasers are of undoubted financial strength, and any possibility of loss on the small balance is amply provided for by reserve.

RESERVES

You will see that we have applied our "reserve for contingencies" in writing down our assets on the other side, and no such further reserve appears to us at present to be necessary.

Our "reserve for taxation," amounting to £15,057, leaves a balance after providing for our liability to April 1 of this year, and, with the amount we propose to add to that reserve out of the profits for the past year, should leave as a sufficient reserve to cover our full liability up to April 1, 1931.

We have again allocated £10,000 to "depreciation reserve," making a total of £100,000 which your directors consider to be a full reserve against the value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery, &c., on the other side of the balance-sheet. As we have informed you in our report, our property has been thoroughly maintained out of revenue.

The remaining asset, with the exception of cash, is a small amount of £1,914, representing shares in a subsidiary company, which I will take together with the loan to that company of £823. As I told you last year, this subsidiary is of the greatest use to the management of our company and I am glad to say is working at a satisfactory profit, sufficient gradually to extinguish the amount due to this company, unless expansion of business makes it necessary for them to employ more capital.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME

There is one other point which I desire to take the opportunity of mentioning to you. The board are considering the possibility of changing the name of the company, and it is possible that we may ask you to sanction the resolutions required for that purpose at an early date. The matter has required careful consideration as does also the choice of a new name. You will doubtless desire to know our reasons for considering so important a change. We find ourselves prejudiced in two ways by the name of "Tilling" as part of our own. In the first place certain purchasers of vehicles, rightly or wrongly, in many cases consider the well-known operating companies of Thomas Tilling, Limited, and Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Limited, as their competitors, and they do not fully understand that those companies have no connexion whatever with our company, so that they are loth to buy vehicles from associates of their competitors, as they sometimes put it. On the other hand, Thomas Tilling, Limited, with their multifarious interests, have great objection to any suggestion that they are concerned in manufacturing vehicles, and however much they and we stress the point that they have no connexion with us, there still remains the similarity of name to induce people who do not notice our statements to think the contrary. This objection to the manufacture of vehicles by operators of them has been so prominent in connexion with recent transport legislation and legislation now in progress, that we feel it is in the interests of our business that we should have a name entirely distinct from that of any operating company.

TRIBUTE TO MANAGING DIRECTOR AND STAFF

Once more I can express the high appreciation of my colleagues and myself of the work put in during the past year by the managing director and those working with him. Our secretary and our staff have worked with the interest of the company at heart, and our relations with our employees continue to be excellent.

I now move formally:—

"That the report of the directors and accounts as at December 31, 1929, with profit and loss account for the year to that date as submitted to you be received and adopted, and that the appropriations contained in the report referred to and the payment of dividends proposed therein be confirmed."

I will ask MR. RAMSBOTHAM to second the resolution, after which I will do my best to answer any questions you have to put to me before putting the resolution to the meeting.

MR. H. RAMSBOTHAM, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors and the auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY

IMPROVED RESULTS

LORD ST. DAVIDS ON THE EXCHANGE POSITION

The ONE HUNDRED and FORTY-FOURTH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ottoman Railway from Smyrna to Aidin was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

VISCOUNT ST. DAVIDS (president of the council of administration) presided.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report,

The PRESIDENT moved:—"That the report of the council of administration, together with the statements of accounts to December 31, 1929, now submitted, be received and adopted, and that a dividend of 2 per cent. (8s. per share), less tax at the rate of 4s. in the pound, for the year 1929 be and is hereby declared on the Preference shares of the company, payable on and after April 7, 1930."

MR. F. SINGLE seconded the motion.

DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES

The PRESIDENT said:—Gentlemen,—The results of the past year turned out better than we expected; in fact they were the best we have had since the War. The surplus enables us to pay 2 per cent. on the Preference shares. This is the first Preference dividend paid for 16 years, and there has been no Ordinary dividend since 1913. Nothing has been earned on £1,000,000 of capital. The cause of the better results was due to the saving in expenditure. Some part of this no doubt was caused by the low value of the piastre; but in any case I think we ought very heartily to congratulate our new manager on these results. (Hear, hear.)

As regards the prospects for the current year, a great deal more land has been sown. Up to now there has been sufficient rain. Of course more rain will be needed, but up to the present time the outlook for the new crops is quite a fair one. The trouble we are having is in connexion with exchange, and matters in that respect are undoubtedly serious. I would remind you that the par of exchange is 110; the rate has been up to 1,120, and at the present moment the rate is 1,030, but it is, I understand, a nominal one. The position is an anxious one for all of us. We are not allowed to sell Turkish pounds and buy sterling, and naturally remittances to this country are held up by this restriction. Furthermore, we are not allowed to vary the railway rates in accord with the fluctuations in exchange. You will see, therefore, that the receipts in sterling must naturally suffer.

CAUSE OF ADVERSE EXCHANGE

I think you would like to hear something as to the cause of this adverse exchange. I would say here that undoubtedly the position of the Turkish Government has been and is a very difficult one. They have had a succession of poor harvests and bad harvests and this has crippled for the time the whole economic position of the country. Also there has been, as you know, a world drop in price levels of commodities, and this has caused financial difficulties in Turkey as well as other places. We see the same things in many other countries, notably in Australia. What I would emphasize is that it is a world trouble and not a local trouble. Sooner or later matters will right themselves, and meantime we must help in any way we can. Summing up the position, I would tell that the outlook for the new crops is favourable, but the matter of exchange dominates the whole position of the company.

There were no questions, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. L. E. Smith and Lord Howard of Glossop) were re-elected, and the auditor, Mr. W. C. Smith, F.C.A., was reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the president and other members of the council and managers and staff.

THE GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES

DIVIDEND OF 7½ PER CENT.

POSITION AND FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY

THE MOVEMENT FOR VOLUNTARY RESTRICTION

MR. FREDERICK ANDERSON'S VIEWS

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at the London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

MR. FREDERICK ANDERSON (chairman of the company) presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Messrs. Ilbert, Anderson and Co.) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been circulated in advance of the meeting, we may, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet shows fixed assets at £897,219, against capital and reserve fund of £904,895, including this year's appropriation to reserve. Liquid assets, after providing for the dividend, have a book value of £69,000, the actual value of which is at present about £102,000.

Our total planted area of rubber remains the same at 9,200 acres; of coconuts we have now 4,670 acres planted, which we hope to increase to 4,900 acres during this year. On our issued capital only, the whole area stands to-day in our books at about £55 per acre for rubber, and £35 per acre for coconuts.

COST OF SUNGEI TAWAR

You will notice from the report and balance-sheet that our new estate of Sungei Tawar has already cost us fully £60 per acre, and we calculate that over the next four years it will cost a further £40,000, making a total cost of £70 per acre when the estate is in full bearing and equipped. Of that £70 the amount paid to the Government in cash for jungle was just about £5 per acre, or 7 per cent. of the value of the estate when fully equipped. We have paid in dividends on the new capital of £200,000 raised for Sungei Tawar, a total of £112,500, spread over nine years, out of the profits from the old estates of Gula and Kalumpong, which is the equivalent of fully £25 per acre for this estate, so that if you take £100 per acre as the actual cost of a fully equipped, first-class rubber estate, including interest during development, you will not be very wide of the mark. Owing to unavoidable expenses, the first year of tapping a rubber plantation is more expensive than it is to carry on in after years.

We began tapping on Sungei Tawar on October 1, the average yield per acre over the three months being at the rate of 431lb. per annum, all from bud-grafted trees; this is quite a satisfactory beginning, which augurs well for the future when the trees are in full bearing, but owing to initial expenses already referred to, and to the low market price, the result was on the wrong side of the book, and therefore slightly reduced our trading profits for the year. If Sungei Tawar had been started as a new company, with sufficient capital to finance its own development, and if 7½d. a lb. continued to be the price of rubber, it would probably be at least 10 years after flotation before the shareholders would get any return at all on their investment, and even then a very small one.

UNECONOMIC PRICE OF RUBBER

It is therefore quite definite that the present price of rubber is below the economic level which will encourage new planting, and thus ensure the maintenance of a full supply in the distant future from plantation sources. As regards native sources we hear different opinions expressed from time to time, but the information available either regarding the extent of the areas, or the condition of the older plantations under their methods of working, is somewhat vague. According to published statistics, about half of the total export of 250,000 tons in 1929 from the Dutch East Indies came from native plantations. It would be helpful to the industry if both our Government and the Dutch were to compile reliable statistics of the extent of those native areas.

AN ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENT

Rubber is bearing its full share in the depression of commodities generally. Consumers as well as producers have suffered from the disorganization of the industry in February, 1928. In falling markets the former have to write off losses for depreciation of stocks, and when prices are low the percentages for overhead charges, profits, &c., yield less than when prices are on a higher level; besides this, some of the largest consumers in America as well as in England have rubber estates of their own, so on this side of the book they have suffered from the collapse in common with other producers. Seeing that it takes seven years to bring rubber trees into bearing, and that the alienation by Governments of land for this cultivation has been more or less haphazard all over the East, it is remarkable that the demand has kept pace with supply as well as it has. In 1918 the total crop was about 220,000 tons, in 1921, when the first great fall in prices took place, the crop was 300,000 tons, whereas last year it was close upon 850,000 tons, an astonishing development to be provided for many years in advance. The probability is that, even if there may be temporary checks, the expansion of the industry will continue; apart from new uses for the commodity which are developing, the habit of travelling by road appears to be growing all over the world, and rubber is more and more becoming a necessity of modern life. But although low prices may discourage new planting, it would be in the general interest if some more systematic regulations for alienation of land were adopted by the two Governments chiefly concerned.

LESSONS OF COMPULSORY RESTRICTION

Experience gained during compulsory restriction showed that, while a financial reserve is a necessity in times of stress, the maintenance of bark reserve is also of great importance in prolonging the life of the rubber trees. The lessons learnt during that period, chiefly in regard to improved methods of cultivation, tapping, and resting, have enhanced the value of plantations generally. In common with many other estates, we have for several years been working partly on what is known as the A B C system, and partly on the A B C D system of tapping. Under these systems, tapping on alternate days, our average area tapped on the old estates was 3,814 acres, with 1,041 acres rested throughout the whole year. The average yield per annum from the area in tapping was 572lb. an acre, and of whole mature area 450lb. an acre.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHEME

As regards the movement for voluntary restriction, we are of opinion that if rubber is in over-supply, and if it is therefore desirable to withhold supplies from the market, it is better to hold it as far as possible in the trees than in warehouses in London and other distributing centres, even if the former plan adds to the cost of production of the yield from the restricted area tapped. The chief difficulty is, of course, to find work for the labour force during a stoppage, not only for the men, but also for the women and children, all of whom expect suitable work to be provided for them. If the suspension of tapping were too prolonged, this would be a problem for the managers. There is, however, undoubtedly a very different feeling now about voluntary restriction as compared with that of a few years ago. It is probable that the response to the Anglo-Dutch scheme for stopping production during May will be widespread, and we hope it will prove to be for the benefit of the whole industry, producers and consumers alike, and demonstrate to the former the value of cooperation in the matter of adjusting supply to demand. If this lesson had been learnt earlier, the position of the industry to-day would have been very different. We had no hesitation in joining the movement.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW ESTATE

As regards our new estate of Sungei Tawar, we have had a full report from our general manager, Mr. Kennedy, who has been home on leave this winter. He tells us that general cultivation, and the important work of terracing and bunding the hilly land, has been maintained at a high standard, while the growth and appearance of the earliest bud-grafted area (1922) is in every way satisfactory—he believes that the yields from bud-grafted trees will exceed those from selected seedlings. Of the 4,343 acres planted, 2,200 acres are either bud-grafted or alternate rows of bud-grafts and selected seedlings, while 2,100 acres consist entirely of selected seedlings. The estate has been fully equipped on up-to-date lines with plant, housing accommodation, hospital, and good roads suitable for motor transport. With the 300 acres of coconuts to be planted on Gula Island this year, we have about 1,200 acres of coconuts still to come into bearing, and with the 4,343 acres of rubber on Sungei Tawar, approximately two-fifths of the total planted area on all the estates have not yet contributed to revenue; this is an asset of considerable importance for the future.

ECONOMIC LIFE OF RUBBER ESTATES

It may be interesting to refer for a moment to our oldest area of 60 acres, planted in 1890, now entering its "thirties." Ten acres were replanted in 1924, and the trees are reported to have put on girth last year and to present an excellent appearance. Of the remainder we tapped half and rested half throughout the year. The area in tapping gave an average yield of 656lb. per acre, and the whole area is reported to have a fine healthy appearance and luxuriant overhead growth. From this it would seem that the economic life of a rubber estate is likely to be longer than was thought probable a few years ago.

Our coconut areas have yielded quite satisfactory crops, but the increased crop has been neutralized by the lower price obtained for it, so we are no better off. We hope to plant with coconuts on Gula Island a further 300 acres this year, which will bring the total on this small estate up to 600 acres.

IMPROVED PROFITS

Profits for the year amounted to £70,967, which is an improvement on the results for 1928, due to the larger crop of rubber and the consequently lower cost per unit. We have also had the benefit of forward sales well above the average market price for the year at which, unfortunately, the balance had to be sold.

I am sorry to say that these favourable forward sales are coming to an end, there having been no opportunity of adding to our one contract made in 1925, running through 1930, for 60 tons at 2s. per pound.

The general manager's estimates of production during 1930 are stated in the report, but of our prospects for this year I have to-day little encouragement to offer you.

SUBSTANTIAL FINANCIAL RESERVES A NECESSITY

I have already referred to the importance in these times of having a substantial financial reserve, and your directors recommend an addition this year of £20,000, mainly for development purposes on Sungei Tawar Estate. The times are not propitious for an increase in the rate of dividend, but the position of the company is such that an improvement in the prices for our commodities will be quickly reflected. Financially speaking we have no leeway to make up.

In conclusion I wish to express on behalf of the board, and I hope also on your behalf, our appreciation of the excellent work done by our general manager, divisional managers, and the whole of the staff during the year.

I now move the following resolution:—"That the report and balance-sheet be adopted and that a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., being 1s. 6d. per share, less income-tax at 4s. in the £, be paid on April 9, 1930, to shareholders on the register on March 25, 1930, and to holders of Coupon No. 30 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer."

MR. WILLIAM DUNCAN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of MR. W. DUNCAN, seconded by MAJOR C. B. OLDFIELD, the chairman was re-elected as a director of the company.

The auditors, Messrs. Sewell, Hutchinson and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the staff in the East for their services to the company.

KUALA KANGSAR PLANTATIONS

CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED RESULTS

HIGH YIELDS AND LOW COSTS

The THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Kuala Kangsar Plantations, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, 20, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

MR. CLARENCE F. LEIGHTON (the chairman) presided.

MR. DAVID LEIGHTON, C.A., representing the Secretaries (Messrs. Dickson, Anderson and Co., Limited), read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his address, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to move:—"That the report and accounts as presented by the directors for the year ended October 31, 1929, now submitted, be and are hereby approved and adopted, and that a dividend of 4 per cent., subject to tax, for the year be and is hereby declared."

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

Although the dividend of 4 per cent. which we suggest does not approach what we all anticipated when this company was formed three years ago, these are days when rubber shareholders must be thankful for small mercies, and I hope I shall be able to show you that, having regard to all the circumstances and the depression in the industry, we have not done so badly in converting the loss of £6,000 on trading last year into a profit of over £20,000 this year. If you turn to the profit and loss account you will see that our rubber sold and in hand amounted to £64,438, as against £39,111 last year. That is to say, we have doubled the amount realized. Copra sold and in hand amounted to about £1,000 more than in the previous year. Our crop expenditure was £43,382, as against £37,143, so that, although we realized double the crop, expenditure was only up by about £6,000.

The crop harvested, which we estimated at 1,870,000lb. of rubber—212,000lb. more than the prospectus estimate—amounted to 1,893,341lb. That has been due, no doubt, to some extent to the long rest which the trees had under restriction. But we attribute the increase also to the improved method of cultivation inaugurated by our general manager, Mr. Marsden, and carried out by those under him. The actual "all-in" cost during the past year has fallen from over 10d. to 6.57d. per lb., which, I think you will agree, is a very considerable reduction.

It must be remembered that a large area of our plantings consists of old trees, and the costs of production cannot be reduced to the same extent with old trees that they can with young trees.

The net result, after writing off depreciation of £2,796—which is 10 per cent. in all cases except in certain special cases where it is 25 per cent.—is that we have a profit left of £20,777.

ACQUISITION OF NEW LAND

You will see on the assets side of the balance-sheet that we have spent £6,802 in acquiring new land. The circumstances are these. At Sungei Biong the Perak Hydro-Electric Power Company have taken over compulsorily something like 270 acres of land, of which 100 acres were planted with young rubber, and they have compensated us satisfactorily. That reduced our planted area to an acreage which we did not consider an economic acreage to work. We had the opportunity of acquiring about 100 acres known as the Minataur Estate, adjoining Sungei Biong, and we purchased this area for £6,802 out of the proceeds of the compensation which we received.

I do not think I ought to pass away from that subject without saying that from first to last in my negotiations with the Perak Hydro, and Lord Elibank as chairman, I have been met with the utmost fairness and courtesy from beginning to end. Our suggestion to you is that that shall be dealt with by placing £1,200 to taxation reserve, writing 15 per cent. off preliminary expenses, and paying a dividend of 4 per cent. The dividend will absorb £14,000, and we carry forward £8,358.

MR. C. H. JENKINS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring director (Mr. B. C. Griffin) was re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. P. D. Leake and Co.) were reappointed.

The meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and to the staff and agents in the East.

SHROPSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, AND STAFFORDSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER

FURTHER GROWTH OF BUSINESS

MR. E. GARCKE'S STATEMENT

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Company was held yesterday at Electrical Federation Offices, 88, Kingsway, W.C.

MR. E. GARCKE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. P. Beddow) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—In May last year, soon after the last annual meeting of the company, the majority of the "A" and "B" Ordinary shares were acquired by the Greater London and Counties Trust, a British company representing American industrialists and financiers who understand the position of the company and the potentialities which it is the purpose of the company to develop. This consolidation of the Ordinary shares of the company in strong hands facilitates the development of the business by a well-defined policy of extension; and I shall be able to show you that such policy has been pursued during the past year. The strengthening of the capital base of the company cannot fail to enhance the security, and therefore the value, of the Preference shares and Debenture stock ranking in front of the Ordinary shares. It may be interesting to observe that in the 19th century British capital and labour fertilized the New World to the advantage of all concerned; in the 20th century the compensating economic world relations show that America, by her resources, experience, and organization, is able to reinforce enterprise in the old countries, and again I say, to the advantage of all concerned.

PROJECTED GREATER LONDON TRUST CAPITAL ISSUE

I am authorized by the chairman of the Greater London and Counties Trust to make a further interesting statement in regard to this subject, to the effect that the trust has the intention of making a large issue of its capital to British investors as soon as the arrangements are completed and the time is opportune; that such issue will include the whole of their American electrical interests in this country, and that the British investing public will be afforded an opportunity to participate to the extent to which they may wish to avail themselves.

The tendency of modern industry is in the direction of rational combination of producers with the object of attaining the highest efficiency, the greatest economy, and the largest output, so as to secure the widest market at the lowest selling price, all with a view to rendering the best service to the consumer while maintaining a high standard of living for the workers and a fair return to the investors.

FURTHER ACQUISITIONS

We have acquired the electricity undertaking of the Corporation of the City of Hereford as from March 31 last year. We have also acquired the undertakings supplying electricity in Hook Norton, Bromyard, and Bloxidge situated in our existing statutory area; and also those in Builth Wells, Presteigne, Talgarth, Hay, and Knighton, which extend our activities beyond Herefordshire into the counties of Radnor and Brecknock. We are applying for a special Order to enable us to supply electricity generally throughout those two counties, and also in the rural district of Newent in Gloucestershire. Our area of supply (excluding the further extensions I have mentioned) now contains about 2,400 square miles in seven counties.

Considerable development has taken place in the provision of electricity supply in the more sparsely populated portions of the company's area, and many extensions of our low-tension networks have also been made in the important towns served.

The use of electricity in domestic premises for purposes other than lighting has made marked progress, and the hire service of the company—cookers of standard design, portable electric fires and wash boilers—has met with considerable favour.

The company has established a central service depot, based on most modern lines, at Bromsgrove to ensure that the whole of the hire apparatus shall be kept in the highest state of efficiency.

During the year over 5,000 new services to domestic premises have been connected by the Shropshire and subsidiary companies.

In Smethwick and Banbury new showrooms have been opened, which appear to have been of considerable service to our consumers in those areas. The company now has up-to-date showrooms in 11 centres, and at these regular demonstrations are given in the use of domestic electrical appliances. These demonstrations are popular and continue to be well attended.

This company has 14 lady demonstrators of electric cooking and domestic appliances generally, whose daily duties are those of demonstrating actually in the homes of present and prospective consumers how drudgery may be considerably relieved by the use of electrically operated apparatus, which is available from the company or through contractors on sale, hire-purchase, and, in a number of cases, simple hire.

EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS DURING 1929

The year 1929 has witnessed an even larger expansion of operations than the years immediately preceding it, and over £816,000 has been spent on new capital works and the acquisition of undertak

VINE PRODUCTS, LIMITED

REASONS FOR DECREASED PROFITS

POSITION OF BRITISH WINES

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

SIR REGINALD BRADE'S VIEWS

The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Vine Products, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR REGINALD H. BRADE, G.C.B. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. L. Specketer) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The trading profit, after charging all expenses, is £119,809, as against £165,913 last year. Turning to the balance-sheet, investments show a decrease of about £21,000, owing to our having realized £27,000 Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan. The proceeds of this realization have been put to very good use and are largely accounted for by the increase in our stock. In some businesses an increase in stock is unsatisfactory, but in our particular undertaking this does not apply, for the reason that our wines improve with age and the increase mentioned is due to deliberate policy on the part of the management.

Cash at bank and in hand shows an increase of about £1,900 compared with last year, and while this may seem rather small for a business doing the amount of trade we do, the amount of stock in hand and sundry debtors must be taken into account, and the position is that our liquid assets amount to £427,000, whereas our creditors are about £73,000, thus showing a very substantial balance of £354,000 on the right side.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

These explanations will serve to make you conversant with the balance-sheet position of your company, which, I think you will agree, is very satisfactory, and I will now deal with the question of profits. The profit for the year is £116,538 12s. 1d., to which has to be added the balance brought forward of £13,828 18s. 5d., making a total of £130,367 10s. 6d. From this total there fall to be deducted dividends on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares to March 31, 1929, and September 30, 1929, £16,000, and the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares for the half-year ended June 30, 1929, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, £38,500, making a total of £54,500 and leaving a balance of £75,867 10s. 6d. Out of this balance it is proposed to place to reserve for taxation £12,000; to place to general reserve—bringing total of reserve to £150,000—£11,226 5s. 6d., and to pay a final dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, making a total dividend of 20 per cent. for the year, which will absorb £38,500, and making a total of £61,726 5s. 6d., leaving to be carried forward £14,141 5s.

Reverting to the matter of profits, the decrease in the year under review compared with the previous year is substantial, but I would point out that smaller as these profits are they are in excess of those shown in our prospectus, and it is a comfort to your board to feel that this company has in some years very much exceeded the prospectus profits, and even in an exceptional year like the last one still exceeds them.

EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL DUTY

I should like to say something as to the cause of their diminution. First of all a portion of the decrease is due to the fact that in the Budget of 1928 an additional duty of 6d. per gallon was imposed on British wines. This, for reasons that I explained to you last year, could not be passed on to the consumer, and the profits of the full year's trading for 1929 were affected as against only eight months in 1928. Having regard to our very large output, these extra four months' duty reduced our profits considerably.

Prior to 1927, for perhaps a century, it was recognized that British wines were the beverage of the poorer classes, and were free of Excise duty. In effect they are now taxed equally with Dominion wines—having regard to other duties on materials—in the natural strength wine category, but are debarred by prohibitive spirit duty from competing in the much more important fortified wine class. We do not complain of the latter disability, especially as the Dominions have strongly entered the field against the fortified Continental wines. Indeed, your company's interest in this class of Dominion wines is large and is second to none in this country. We do, however, feel that the Government, especially at times like the present, should encourage and not hinder a British industry which, in production and distribution, employs a large amount of British labour and contributes largely in taxation in addition to the duty upon the article. The effect of the present duties has been to arrest the progress of the British wine industry, which had steadily and consistently advanced for the previous 25 years.

INCREASED COMPETITION

With these considerations in view I repeat what I said last year—namely, that the industry has been adversely affected by the present burden from taxation. I shall now refer to the other cause of the reduction of profits. During 1929 the output of various competitive businesses lured into existence in 1928 by the success of your company came into the market. Having regard to the number of these additional competitors, your board consider that it is a matter of congratulation that the output of your company has been so satisfactory. This is, in our opinion, a tribute to the excellence of our standardized and matured products and to our methods of business, both of which factors are fully appreciated by our customers. During 1929, however, quantities of wine, in many cases inferior and immature compared with our standards, have been thrown indiscriminately on the market at prices that only their quality can justify. This price cutting was only to be expected, but our great output and resultant low production and marketing costs enable us to cope with the situation and put our distributors in a position to meet any such competition. We reduced our prices, and your board feel that that policy must be continued as long as necessary, but your board is confident of the outcome.

I am pleased to add that the output during the present year so far has been quite satisfactory.

You may have noticed recently certain derogatory statements in the Press regarding the quality of British wines. Such statements make their appearance periodically. In some cases they are made thoughtlessly by the misinformed, in others they are spread about as a result of trade jealousy. At any rate, our wines are absolutely pure; they have been analysed and examined scores of times by independent and critical authorities, including public analysts; they are guaranteed by us, and the wines have been awarded certificates for purity and merit.

DOMINION WINES

I must now refer to the Dominion wine side of the business, and I am glad to say that we have to report the continuous expansion of our South African wine trade. We have during 1929 very considerably increased our trade in South African wines, and our progress would have been still greater had it not been that there still exists a large surplus stock of Australian wine due to the indiscriminate dumping in 1927 which still troubles the market. Forced sales have resulted from this dumping, and Australian wines are being sold under cost. In this South African section of our business we are in the stage of working for future rather than present profits.

The export bounty given by the Australian Government changes with the wind or with the change of Government, I am not sure which. In any case, far from being beneficial to the Australian wine industry it has proved detrimental. It has had the effect of lowering the prestige of Australian fortified wines, so that, instead of competing in a profitable field against medium quality ports and other Continental fortified wines, they now rank with those of lower price and strength.

It seems strange that at a time when Australian finances seem in none too flourishing a condition the Commonwealth should contemplate increasing its already considerable expenditure in this unwise direction. The vagaries of this bounty have caused great losses to wine merchants on this side, and the whole cause of inter-Empire trade in wines has received a disservice.

It is, I think, a matter which should receive the attention of our own Government, for the following reason:—Whatever may be our views upon Imperial preferential duties, it is clear, I think, that such duties should benefit the appropriate produce of all parts of the Empire equally. If one Dominion cancels out the British preference of another by the granting of subsidies or bounties, then the preference here should be adjusted against the bounty-paying Dominion until the bounty is removed or equality of treatment otherwise secured. At the present time the wine preferences of South Africa and Cyprus are, at any rate partly, cancelled out by the Australian bounty.

A GOOD AUGURY

That in the face of these circumstances such considerable and satisfactory progress was made in the marketing of the fine heavy wines of South Africa is a good augury for the future. There is no export bounty on South African wines, but their quality and the careful and orderly methods of production will, in my opinion, in the near future secure for them the first place among Dominion wines in this country. The wineries which have been built and extended for the British market by the Co-operative Wine Growers' Association of South Africa, whose whole production we market here, include one of the finest in the world, and wise regulations have been made to secure full maturity before shipment to this country. We anticipate new developments in regard to this important matter in the near future. During the past year we have extended our Colonial wine interests in other directions. It will be seen from my remarks that the wine interests of your company are almost Empire-wide. It is an interesting fact that while your business handles yearly a gallonage of wine equal to one-tenth of the total consumption in the United Kingdom of wine of all kinds and from all sources, we handle no foreign wine at all.

I will now formally move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. JOHN DAVIE, C.A., seconded the resolution.

FINANCIAL POLICY

One or two shareholders criticized the amount appearing for goodwill in the balance-sheet, but Mr. HAROLD G. BROWN pointed out that, in his opinion, the board were adopting the right policy. Their liquid assets now vastly exceeded their current liabilities, and he did not see why further sums should be placed to their already ample reserve, thus depriving the Ordinary shareholders of dividends to which they were justly entitled.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B., and Mr. John Davie, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Mellors, Basden and Co., were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

GALLAHER, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Northern Ireland)

SATISFACTORY NET PROFIT AND SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION

The THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Gallaher, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. EDWARD DE STEIN (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. James R. Gouk) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and I will therefore ask you to take them as read. (Agreed.)

Before dealing with the proposals which are before you I should like to refer briefly to one or two items in the accounts.

As you will see from the balance-sheet, the company is in a sound financial position. Its fixed assets are standing at a low figure, its stocks are unpledged, and there is a surplus of approximately £200,000 of debtors over creditors, while the cash at bankers and in hand amounted at December 31, 1929, to the substantial figure of £240,000.

The strength of the financial position, therefore, should enable us to finance from our own resources the factory which is in course of erection at Dublin and which we hope will be completed in the autumn of this year.

As you may know, your company had a considerable business in the South of Ireland in the past, and we are hoping that by establishing ourselves there once more we shall be able to renew relations which have been satisfactory to the company during bygone years.

There is an alteration in the form of setting out our interest in our American subsidiary which is necessitated by the new Companies Act. This subsidiary is, in fact, an integral part of our business and is entirely concerned with the buying and handling of our leaf tobacco. All loans to this company, therefore, merely represent normal expenditure in connexion with our own business, and consequently there is no profit or loss in connexion with this company to take into account.

As far as the profit and loss account is concerned, you will see that the net profit for the period under review amounted to £200,424 6s. 2d. This I think you will consider satisfactory.

PERIOD OF PREPARATION FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

The period, however, has been largely one of reorganization and preparation for expansion in the future. A new sales department has been organized and the managerial staff has been strengthened by the addition to it of technical and commercial experts of ability and experience. In this connexion I should like to say how gratified we are at the loyal and enthusiastic spirit of cooperation which has been shown by all parties and by the good work which has already been done to place your company in a position to extend its activities. The first results from this work are now gradually making themselves felt, and I think that you can consider our future prospects promising.

I am only sorry that our managing director, Mr. John Michaels, is not present with us to-day to second the resolutions which we will shortly be proposing. Unfortunately he has had a severe attack of pneumonia, aggravated, I feel convinced, by overwork in your company's interests. He has made an excellent recovery, I am glad to say, and we have insisted that he shall take a rest and sincerely hope that he will soon recover his health.

In addition to the resolutions with regard to the accounts and dividends we are asking you to sanction an increase in the Ordinary share capital of the company, principally with the object of enabling us to place shares at the disposal of employees of the company from time to time. I feel sure that you will agree with us as to the desirability of enabling our employees to purchase shares in the business, and I should like to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the enthusiasm and devotion which have been shown by all grades.

As you will see, we are proposing to declare a dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, although they have, in fact, earned over 13 per cent. for the period, a conservative course which, in the present stage of the company's development, we feel sure will meet with your approval.

The Chairman concluded by moving: "That the report and accounts for the period January 19 till December 31, 1929, as submitted, be hereby received and adopted."

SIR CHARLES COUPAR BARRIE, K.B.E., D.L., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN next proposed: "That the half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum (less income-tax) paid on June 30, 1929, and December 31, 1929, on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares be confirmed, and that a dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. (less income-tax) be hereby declared on the Ordinary shares, payable on March 26, 1930, to Ordinary shareholders on the books of the company on March 25, 1930, in respect of the period from January 19 till December 31, 1929."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. ROBERT O. LAW, and unanimously approved.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. ROBERT O. LAW, the retiring director (Sir Charles Coupar Barrie) was re-elected. The auditors (Messrs. Hill, Vellacott and Bailey) were reappointed.

The CHAIRMAN then put the following resolution: "That the share capital of the company be increased to £2,100,000 by the creation of 900,000 new Ordinary shares of £1 each."

SIR CHARLES COUPAR BARRIE seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The meeting then terminated.

THE SALT UNION

WORKS IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER

SATISFACTORY NET PROFITS

DIVIDEND OF 12½ PER CENT. FOR SIXTH YEAR IN SUCCESSION

HOME AND EXPORT TRADE

AGREEMENT WITH "IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES"

MR. G. H. COX'S SPEECH

The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders of the Salt Union, Limited, was held yesterday at Exchange Station Buildings, Liverpool.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY COX, J.P. (chairman of the company), presided over a good attendance of shareholders.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. Wickes) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the regular business it is my duty to express, on behalf of the board and his many friends, our deep regret at the loss sustained by the death of our late colleague, Mr. J. H. Beazley. He was most punctual and assiduous in the performance of his duties up to the last, and he was rarely absent from our numerous meetings.

As you have had ample opportunity to peruse the report and accounts, I assume you will prefer to take them as read.

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

I am sure you will be glad to find that we are again able to recommend a dividend at the handsome rate of 12½ per cent., now to be paid for the sixth year in succession. (Hear, hear.) The net profits, although showing a small falling off as compared with the previous year, are satisfactory, especially having regard to the many difficulties that had to be overcome and to the unfavourable economic conditions generally prevailing throughout the world. Therefore I take this opportunity of heartily thanking the managing directors and the staffs, both technical and clerical, and the large body of our artisans for their loyal and strenuous efforts on behalf of the Union.

Reverting to the accounts, the small increase of £330 in directors' fees is due to the fact that a director was added to our board as part of the bargain for the purchase of Messrs. Garner's works, but the subsequent death of Mr. Beazley has reduced the number of the board again to seven members.

SUBSTANTIAL RESERVES

I do not think I need detain you by going through the figures of the balance-sheet in detail, except perhaps to remind you that the general reserve fund remains intact at the substantial figure of £550,000. I wish, however, to call your attention to certain very important transactions in connexion with our works and estates matters. The contingencies account has been utilized in providing for the purchase of the works at Winsford lately owned by John Garner and Co., as described to you last year, and for the building of much-needed office accommodation at the Stoke Works in Worcestershire.

IRISH SALT TRADE

The item "Shares in subsidiary companies" includes the purchase on favourable terms of all the shares of the Carrickfergus Saltworks Company, Limited. This acquisition gives us complete control of the Irish salt production (both rock and white salt) and will, we anticipate, be of considerable value to us. Further, there are two matters of much interest which were not completed in time to appear in the 1929 accounts, but which have since been successfully carried through.

AGREEMENT WITH "IMPERIAL CHEMICALS"

A satisfactory working agreement with Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, re salt and chemicals has been sealed and an agreement with that company has been reached for the exchange of certain works in Middlesbrough whereby the I.C.I. retire from the manufacture of salt for sale in that area and we absorb their quota. We believe we shall reap valuable benefits from these arrangements and from the friendship thus cemented with Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. (Hear, hear.)

CHESHIRE PROPERTIES

Finally, I am glad to be able to tell you that our holding of properties under lease from Lord Delamere, including the site of the Winsford Vacuum Plant, Purification Plant, Packing Room, Mine and Falls Works, has been converted into freehold on satisfactory terms, thus consolidating the company's position materially. With this purchase practically the whole of the River Weaver banks on either side of the river, from the Winsford Town Bridge up to Newbridge, are included in the company's freehold.

HIGHER QUALITY SALT

All our works are now in first-class order throughout. We are engaged in carrying out a fairly big job which will perfect our pure dried vacuum salt arrangements, and which will give us salt of a better grain and even higher purity than before. We have also decided to rebuild portions of the old Falls factory works and carry out considerable improvements thereto. No opportunity is lost from time to time of perfecting our processes and increasing efficiency. The line of fortifications has been reduced in length by concentration and the elimination of expensive and unremunerative outlying works, manufacture thus being concentrated in the works best fitted to undertake it.

LABOUR

As stated in the report, relations with our workpeople have been harmonious. Such mutual good will is essential to the sound working of an industry and will help us through troubled times when they occur.

DERATING

The new assessments of our salt works under the provisions of the 1925 Rating and Valuation Act are not yet agreed, but our works properties have been recognized as industrial hereditaments for the purpose of the 75 per cent. relief under the derating scheme.

CALCUTTA AND THE EAST

With regard to our Eastern export trade, to Japan we shipped less but to Calcutta rather more than in 1928. I am sorry to say that the competition in solar salt, to which I referred in March last, has brought about a dissolution of the Salt Importers' Association of Bengal. Concerning the Indian Government Tariff Board Inquiry, you will have gathered from Press notices that a movement is on foot to protect the native production of salt in the Indian Empire. The outcome of this inquiry cannot be known for some time.

SALT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Coming to our home trade, after protracted negotiations arrangements were made to carry on the Salt Manufacturers' Association for another year as a minimum period. So far there have been no fresh entrants to the quota scheme. The refusal of the manufacturers still outside it to realize the benefit of the agreement to the whole trade if all were signatories to it is extremely disappointing. We trust they will soon recognize that it is to their interest to join with the principal manufacturers if profits are to be earned. Given complete unity, the problem of dealing with the large importations of foreign salt will be far easier. It is well to remember that the menace from this quarter, even to our home trade, is a constant source of anxiety.

COAL

We have continued our policy of no contracts for fuel, and have purchased daily and weekly our requirements throughout the year. This has enabled us to buy much very cheap coal, although on an average the level of prices has been about 1s. per ton higher than in 1928. The coalowners have formed combinations regulating output and prices, and with a fair amount of success, thus securing better terms for themselves. It is essential

(Continued at foot of next column)

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ANNUAL COMPOUND BONUS MAINTAINED

RESERVES STILL FURTHER STRENGTHENED

LIFE ASSURANCE AS AN INVESTMENT

The ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held yesterday in Edinburgh.

Mr. E. M. BEILBY presided.

The MANAGER and ACTUARY having read the auditor's report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—May I take it to be your wish that the directors' report, which is in your hands, be held as read?

Before reviewing the results of the past year, I should like to refer in a few words to the late General Lord Horne. Although Lord Horne only joined the board in April, 1928, he took a very great interest in the affairs of the Standard, and during the short time he was with us his wide experience was of great value to his colleagues on the board. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the services he rendered his country during the War; he was a great soldier and one whose name will always be remembered with gratitude by the nation. The loss to the company occasioned by the death of Mr. J. H. Millar, who was a director for nearly 22 years, was referred to by the chairman at last annual meeting.

TRADE AND FINANCE CONDITIONS IN 1929.

In reviewing the results of the year it is necessary to consider the general conditions of trade and finance during this period. As regards trade in this country, a number of the most important industries, including coal, iron, steel, textile and shipping, remained under a cloud, and there was no real improvement in the unemployment situation. In South Africa trading conditions became very difficult, and the unrest in India has not been conducive to good business. As to finance, we witnessed the collapse of speculative markets both in this country and in America, and unfortunately there were also serious losses due to irregular and unprecedented operations connected with certain companies in London—in which I may say we had no interests; the cumulative result was that public confidence was shaken, and there was stagnation in the stock markets with a general decline in prices. In the circumstances it was hardly to be expected that we should experience a favourable year for new business, but I am glad we are able to report that the net life assurances effected with the Standard amounted to over £2,800,000, which, excluding single payment policies, is only £80,000 less than in the previous year. I may here mention that the company has discouraged the effecting of single payment policies with loans attaching—the total single payments received during the year, as you will see, amounted to less than £58,000.

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT FIGURES

Turning to the revenue account, the amount of premiums received during the year exceeded £1,100,000, and, after deducting single payments, the annual premium revenue shows a satisfactory increase over the previous year. The Standard has always made a prominent feature of its annuity business, and last year over £500,000 was received from the public as consideration money. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of our interest, dividends, and rents, and you will be glad to know that our net rate of interest is still maintained at over 5 per cent. The life assurance and annuity fund has benefited by the receipt of over £30,000 excess income from the guarantee fund.

Dealing now with payments, the claims last year both by death and maturity were heavier than the preceding year. The heavier death claims are largely accounted for by the severe weather experienced during the first half of the year which took heavy toll of persons of advanced age, but I may add that the amount was well within that expected and provided for. The maturity claims included special policies effected under War Loan schemes, most of which were due to mature in 1929. The item of surrenders includes the sum paid to the Equitativa Company of Madrid in connection with the transfer of our Spanish portfolio. It was explained last year that arrangements were being made to liquidate our Spanish business, and the whole transaction has now been satisfactorily completed. The only other item in the revenue account to which I need refer is the transfer of £100,000 to general reserve bringing the amount of this fund to £700,000 and the total of the guarantee fund to £1,550,000.

VALUATION RESULTS

The valuation of the company's liabilities and assets was made as at November 15 last. The manager and actuary adopted the same basis in valuing the liabilities as that employed previously, the rate of interest assumed for the purposes of his calculations being 2½ per cent. As regards the assets, the bases previously adopted were again employed, the Stock Exchange securities being valued by taking the lowest quotations ruling on November 15, 1929. Notwithstanding the general fall in Stock Exchange securities during the year, which I may say caused but a moderate depreciation in the market value of our holdings, I have pleasure in reporting that the value of our assets was very considerably in excess of the value at which they appear in the balance-sheet. The results of the valuation are very satisfactory; the surplus of assets over liabilities as valued on the stringent basis already mentioned enabled the directors to transfer £100,000 to the general reserve, to provide for the compound reversionary bonus of £2 2s. per cent. per annum declared last November, and to carry forward over £25,000. The policy of your directors has been to make security for the policyholders' contracts (their first consideration, and as a result a position of strength has been built up which we believe to be unexcelled in the world of life assurance; notwithstanding, however, our policy of caution, the high rate of 42s. per cent. bonus compounded annually is paid to our policyholders, and after a careful survey of the position of the company we see no reason to depart from the view expressed last year that we should be able to maintain this rate of bonus for many years to come.

THE FALL IN SECURITY VALUES

I have already referred to the break in prices in the stock markets of America and this country. For some years past a large section of the public had been buying in the hope of securing the capital profit which would accrue to them if prices continued to rise. Prices, however, reached levels which it was difficult to justify and a culminating point was, in fact, reached last summer, followed by a sharp fall in prices. As to the result, it is sufficient to say that many people both in America and this country lost a large part of their savings. The question naturally arises whether there is not a trustworthy means by which the members of the public who have no financial training or are not in a position to obtain expert advice can invest their savings without running the risk of severe capital loss. A very suitable means is afforded by an endowment assurance policy in a first-class life office. The annual payments from the policyholders are invested under expert management, and careful attention is given to such matters as the selection of investments having regard in each case to the time for which the money is placed, the location in which it is placed, and the purposes for which it will be employed. Furthermore, adequate reserves are built up to meet any possible capital fluctuations, and the policyholders obtain, in the case of a mutual life office like the Standard, all the profits of the business by way of bonus additions.

"AN ATTRACTIVE AND SAFE FORM OF INVESTMENT"

It is because the endowment assurance policy forms such an attractive and safe form of investment that I think its great merits as an investment for savings should be brought prominently before the public. The endowment assurance possesses real advantages over an investment in a Stock Exchange security—firstly, because of its security; secondly, because payment for the investment by instalments can be spread over a long period of years; thirdly, because in the event of death the full capital sum is forthcoming even if only one instalment has been paid to the company; and fourthly, because a rebate in income-tax is allowed in most cases by the Government in respect of each instalment. In our view, therefore, it is right that insurance companies should give every facility to the public for investing in this class of policy, although in saying this I do not dissociate myself from the remarks which have fallen of late from the chairmen of several important life offices emphasizing the primary necessity for members of the public to safeguard their dependents adequately before considering the question of investment.

THE NEW CASH BONUS SCHEME

Before concluding I should like to thank our officials, staff and agents at home and abroad for their services on behalf of the company, and our policyholders for their co-operation in bringing the merits of the Standard before their friends. I should also like to tell you that our new cash bonus scheme has proved a great success; the public have evidently realized that it is supplying a need. I may remind you that the principal feature of the scheme is that although the rate of premium charged is little more than the average non-profit rate, the policy has the right to participate in profits. The profits are allotted in the form of increasing cash bonuses; in a few years the cost is reduced below the non-profit rate, and becomes less and less as time goes on. If any of our members have not made a study of the scheme, I suggest that they write to the head office or to the nearest branch office of the company for particulars.

I now move the formal adoption of the report, revenue accounts and balance-sheet submitted to you.

Mr. C. H. P. CAMPBELL-PENNEY seconded this motion, and the report was unanimously adopted.

ALLIANCE ARTIFICIAL SILK

EARLY START OF BULK PRODUCTION

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Alliance Artificial Silk, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, E.C.

Mr. FRANK JAMES FARRELL, M.Sc., J.P. (the chairman), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—When the interim report was issued in November last we anticipated that the first large unit, the capacity of which will be approximately five tons per day, would be in operation early in the New Year. Through unavoidable delays in the delivery of the plant, and in one case the breaking of an important piece of machinery which had to be rectified at the expense of the contractor concerned, we shall be a few weeks later than our forecast, and shall, in fact, commence bulk production in about two weeks from the present date. This production will, of course, commence at a moderate rate, and as labour, of which there is a plentiful supply, is trained the output will rise steadily throughout the year until by the end of 1930 we expect the plant to be producing at full capacity.

The past year has been, as you are all doubtless aware, a very difficult one for all rayon producers. The rayon duties of 1925 imposed an import duty of 2s. per pound against an Excise duty on home production of 1s. per pound, thus giving a margin in favour of the home producer of 1s. per pound. The duties, moreover, gave a big incentive to the home producer of fabrics to employ British yarn, as the rebate on exported fabrics was 1s. 9d. per pound.

Even allowing for wastage during manufacturing, this bounty (if you like to call it so) stimulated the North-country manufacturers to the adaptation of their machinery for the manufacture of rayon and cotton, rayon and silk, and all rayon fabrics, resulting in a large increase in exports of such fabrics from 1925 to the spring of 1929.

Moreover, the number of workers in the silk and rayon industries nearly doubled over the same period. The net effect of the duties has been that imports of foreign rayon yarn have declined 70 per cent., exports of British rayon yarn have increased 52 per cent., and exports of British rayon fabrics have increased 270 per cent., while the production of British rayon yarn has more than doubled.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF SILK DUTIES UNCERTAINTY

This has all changed since the advent of the present Government, which has made the fate of the silk and rayon duties uncertain.

I cannot understand how the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who should be able to look at such problems from a business point of view, and who should be able to take long views in industry, cannot realize the disastrous effect of uncertainty of policy on a huge and important trade.

Moreover, I cannot understand how the Chancellor, in view of the indisputable facts, can state, as he did recently to a deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, that the present bad state of the rayon industry, with its unemployment and, still more, its under-employment, was due more to the duties themselves than to the uncertainty of their fate in the forthcoming Budget. I say that such a conclusion is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary business man.

I am a profound believer in the future of acetate rayon, especially for weaving in warp. For this purpose a very high grade yarn is required, and I may say that the production of yarn of such quality suitable for weaving in warp to give perfect fabrics presents a very large number of technical difficulties.

Our intimate knowledge of the uses to which the yarn is to be put by the manufacturer, of his weaving difficulties, and of the dyeing and finishing problems involved, has been of inestimable value, as we know precisely what the manufacturer requires. I am satisfied that given that stability which will, I am sure, follow upon the retention of the rayon duties, we shall find a ready and profitable market for our output for the production of the highest grade fabrics. These fabrics, made from our acetate yarn, come nearer to real silk in beauty, handle, and draping qualities than any other rayon fabrics, and I am satisfied that they have a very big future.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was unanimously agreed to, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 24.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1/32d. to 5/7d. The COFFEE market closed firm with No. 7 N.Y. standard 150 reis dearer at 158125. Receipts were 9.000 bags, which makes 2.292.000 bags for the season to date, against 2.191.000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 3.000 bags to the U.S.A. The stock shows an increase at 362.000 bags, against 254.000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was again quoted at 218000 Receipts were 18.000 bags, increasing the aggregate for the season to 7.247.000 bags, against 6.572.000 bags a year ago. There were no clearances to the United States, but 12.000 bags were shipped to Europe and 1.000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1.123.000 bags, against 1.241.000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 25.—The opening was steady with Sept. unchanged and other positions 1/4 to 1/2 dearer. During the day values further hardened and the market closed firm with quotations 1/4 to 3/4 higher. Quotations Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—May, 43¾ (previous, 43½); July, 40¾ (40½); Sept., 39¾ (39½); Dec., 39½ (38¾). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

MILTON SALES, LIMITED

PROGRESS IN OVERSEA MARKETS

PROFIT BASIS REACHED IN FIRST YEAR

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Milton Sales, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE MCLAREN BROWN, K.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Gale) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, I propose, with your permission, to follow the customary procedure and take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

There is very little, if anything, to be added to the report of your directors, in which all points of interest are really covered; and the accounts speak for themselves.

EXCELLENT FIRST REPORT

I might, perhaps, emphasize the second paragraph of the report by adding that the results of the first year's operations of Milton Sales, Limited, present, I believe, a record for any proprietary company, which, as the report later on states, usually has to face a period of five years before reaching a profit basis. That your company has reached this point in its first period of operation is really remarkable, and fully justifies your directors in their optimism as to the future.

The product is right, and the demand for it steadily increases wherever it is properly introduced. The extraordinary results attained by Milton Proprietary, Limited, in this the home market amply demonstrate that.

Obviously the oversea markets of the world, now being carefully and safely opened to your company, offer even greater possibilities in the future than the very remarkable success attained by Milton Proprietary, Limited, in this relatively smaller home market.

The report very properly refers to some of the preliminary difficulties to be overcome in the placing and marketing of a proprietary article in countries oversea, and I can assure you that these preliminary difficulties, though quite surmountable, cannot be tackled bull-headedly, but demand the utmost patience and the greatest care in handling.

Each country, as you can well imagine, has its separate and distinct problem; the methods adaptable to one country might well be ruinous in another. The psychology of the different people has to be studied, understood, and appreciated, and the method of presentation very carefully considered.

POLICY OF THE DIRECTORS

All this, as I say, must not be done in a haphazard way, and calls for careful investigation of local conditions and local necessities by trusted representatives on the spot. Your directors fully realize all this, and recognize the wisdom in their policy of making haste slowly; first seeing well to the foundation of the organizations in each and every country before launching out. Your directors believe that this conservative and safe policy will commend itself to you.

We believe that you are to be congratulated on the agencies already established oversea. In every case, I think, without exception, your company's agents and distributors are sound business men of high standing and experience in their respective communities.

In a recent trip I made round the world I found that Milton was already known in many unexpected places. I purchased it in Bombay, in Shanghai and Hong-kong, and in several other Eastern points. Even in Japan I was able to procure a bottle from a friend. Such agents as I met I found very enthusiastic for the product.

Exclusive of Canada, which since October is being dealt with by a Canadian company, the rest of the oversea trade shows a very satisfactory increase of 31 per cent. as compared with the same period last year.

CANADIAN COMPANY'S STEADY IMPROVEMENT

The Canadian company only having been in operation since October, we are not in a position to speak with the same exactness, but for your information I might say that the business of the Canadian company is under the control and management of perhaps the most successful distributor of such wares on the whole of the continent of North America; and, despite the temporary trade depression in the United States of America, which was reflected in Canada and from which Canada is very rapidly recovering, the trading of the new company to date, we are advised, is showing steady and good improvement.

I have taken up too much of your time, gentlemen, and therefore I now beg formally to move: "That the report of your directors and the statement of accounts for the period ended September 30, 1929, as presented, be approved and adopted."

Mr. H. S. CLOUGH, J.P., seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors—Mr. A. E. Alltree and Mr. N. W. Wild—were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed.

The proceedings then terminated.

MILTON PROPRIETARY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

The SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Milton Proprietary, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. S. CLOUGH, J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Gale) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I think you will agree with me that the report is so favourable that it really calls for very little from the chairman. Turning to the accounts you may notice that no debentures appear this year as they have all been retired during the year. You will notice that in the report considerable stress is laid upon the value of the holding in Milton Sales, Limited. The directors are confident that there is a great future indeed for that company.

The directors are continually looking for an increased number of uses for Milton, and in order to further this they have had carried out for them a very large amount of research work by the most competent people who could be found to do it, with the result that the confidence that your directors have in Milton as a product is not only undiminished but is continually growing.

I think that the figures of earnings which we show at a time such as we have been passing through are the very best evidence we could have of the future prosperity of the company. I do not think that under the circumstances there is anything more I need say, and I will now formally move "That the report of the directors and the statement of accounts for the year ended September 30, 1929, as presented, be approved and adopted."

Mr. J. ARTHUR SMITH seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors, Mr. T. May-Smith and Mr. J. Arthur Smith, were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co., were reappointed.

The payment of a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares was unanimously approved.

COLONEL H. W. WOODALL said that with such accounts as the shareholders had placed before them he did not think they should separate without expressing their thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the staff for the efforts which had placed the company in the position it occupied to-day of being one of the most successful concerns in the country. (Hear, hear.) He therefore moved a very hearty vote of thanks.

GENERAL A. MACFIE seconded the motion and it was unanimously accorded.

A brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluded the proceedings.

Receipts from Customs duties for the quarter ended December 31 last applicable to the Czechoslovak Eight per Cent. State loan of 1922 amounted to Kc.357,642,863, and the net revenue from the tobacco monopoly to Kc.366,000,000. The total received from both sources for 1929 is Kc.2,660,265,325.

THE MERSEY POWER COMPANY

GRATIFYING INCREASE IN OUTPUT

EFFECT OF DERATING ON THE UNDERTAKING

HEAVY ADDITIONAL BURDEN OF RATES

The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of the Mersey Power Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Exchange Station Buildings, Liverpool.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY COX, J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. C. Wickes) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The year under review has shown a very gratifying increase in output, amounting to 10 per cent., but the fact that under the Local Government Act, public utility services are not derated (that is, relieved of 75 per cent. of their rates), as are other industrial undertakings, deprived our profits of the entire benefit of the augmented sales.

PAYMENT UNDER THE NEW ASSESSMENT

Not only do we secure no such relief, but owing to the transfer of the burden of rates, our assessment is now made on £37,600, whereas it used to be made on £3,800. The result is that whereas we paid £2,426 in rates in 1928 we paid £13,942 in 1929 (the increase only took effect from April), and we estimate a payment of £20,500 this year, unless we obtain a more favourable assessment through the appeal now pending. We are by no means an isolated case. All the other electricity undertakings in the kingdom have been penalized in much the same way. The increase in rates for 1929 alone represented 2 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital. It is a heavy and a most undeserved burden which must ultimately fall on the consumer. You will see that but for this unexpected blow in regard to rates we could have recommended an increase in the Ordinary share dividend on this occasion.

Coming to technical points, the total sales of electricity for the year have been 79,000,000 units in round figures.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates

Ticket Pay-day	April 1 / April 3	April 22 / April 24	May 6 / May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½%	57⅛ 57⅜	
86⅝ 81¼	Do., 4%	87⅛ 87⅜	
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	99⅜ 99⅝	
101⅛ 99⅛	Do., 4½%	102⅜ 102⅝	
91¼ 82½	Funding Loan, 4%	101⅛ 101⅜	
96⅛ 90	Victory, 4%	95 95⅛	
96⅛ 90	Do., Sm. Eds.	95 95⅛	
80¾ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	79⅛ 79⅜	
100 95	Do., 4%	100⅛ 100⅜	
101⅛ 96⅝	Treas. Bds., 5%	100¾ 100⅞	
101⅛ 97⅝	Do., 4½%	100¾ 101⅛	
100 96⅞	Do., 4% 33-35	100¼ 100⅜	
98⅛ 94⅞	Do., 4% 30-32	100¼ 100⅜	
97⅞ 93⅛	Do., 4% 28-34	100¾ 100⅞	
60¼ 55	Do., 4% 31-33	99½ 99¾	
66 60⅜	Do., 3½%	59½ 60⅛	
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3%	65½ 65⅞	
84¾ 80	Transvaal 3%	66¼ 66½	
266 239	Bank of England	257 —	
85⅜ 77⅛	Egyptian Unified	79 81	
71 60	India, 5%	77 81	
63⅛ 56⅜	Do., 3½%	64¼ 65¼	
51¼ 44	Do., 3%	55½ 56¼	
101⅛ 98	Do., 2½%	46½ 47½	
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4%	101½ 101¾	
109 103⅛	Do., 4½% 50-55	87½ 88½	
66⅜ 60	Sudan, 5%	106¼ 107¾	
76¼ 70	Tas. City, 5%	75 76½	
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5%	104 —	
104⅛ 100	Corp. of Lds., 5%	102 103	
63¼ 59	Met. Water, "B"	102 103	
81⅞ 78	Do., "A"	65½ 66¼	
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	64 —	
73⅛ 67½	Do., 4%	86 87	
64 58	Pr. of Wales, 3%	70 71	
85¼ 76½	Do., 4%	96 97	

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99¾ 100¼	
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	94½ —	
88¾ 85¼	Can., 4% '40-60	89½ 90	
93¼ 91⅛	Can. Pac., 4% '30-50	94½ 95	
82⅝ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-68	93¼ 94¼	
86⅛ 82¼	Do., 3% '29-63	81¼ 82¼	
113⅜ 109¼	G.Cst., 6% '45-70	110¼ 111¼	
104¼ 99⅞	G.Cst., 5% '45-70	101¼ 101¾	
85⅛ 81⅜	Kenya, 5% '48-68	102 —	
78½ 72⅜	Natal, 4% '34-44	84⅜ 85⅜	
87⅜ 82⅝	Do., 3½% '29-49	76½ 77	
88 83¼	N.S.W., 4% '30-50	87½ 88	
94½ 90¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	77 78	
99⅛ 93¾	Do., 4% 1935	94½ 95	
102 96	Do., 4% '45-65	92½ 93	
104 98¾	Do., 5½% '45-67	95¼ 95¾	
97⅞ 91⅞	N. Zeal., 4% '29-49	102 102½	
99⅛ 91⅞	Do., 4% '45-65	93¼ 93¾	
89⅜ 84¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	84¼ 84¾	
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '40	69½ 70	
104⅛ 98¼	Nig., 5% '45-73	78¼ 78¾	
101⅛ 96⅝	Qld., 5% '40-60	99¼ 100	
94 88¾	Do., 4% '40-60	91¼ 91¾	
104⅛ 98⅜	S.Aut., 5% '45-75	102 102½	
93⅜ 88¼	Do., 4% '36-62	85 85½	
100⅜ 97⅜	S.Aus., 4% '35-45	91¼ 91¾	
85⅜ 79⅜	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	91¼ 91¾	
104⅜ 99⅛	Tas., 5% '40-60	100 —	
89⅜ 84⅜	Vic., 4% '45-75	89½ 89¾	
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '45-75	91¼ 91¾	
79¼ 71	W.Aus., 4% '43-63	71¼ 71½	
93¼ 86	Do., 3½% '28-53	91¼ 91¾	
81¾ 76	Do., 4% '42-62	76½ 77	

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85 —	Arg., 4% Resolution	87⅛ 88⅛	
90 —	Do., 4% 1900	90⅜ 90⅝	
102¾ —	Aust. Fed. Cap 5%	92⅜ 93⅛	
94¾ —	Austrian, 6%	103¾ 104¼	
91¼ —	Belgian, 7%	110¾ 111¼	
91¼ —	Berlin (City of), 6%	111½ 112	
57 —	Brazil, 4% 1889	28¾ 29¼	
67⅛ —	Do., 4% Funding	29¾ 30¼	
79¾ —	Do., 5% Fed. 1914	62½ 63½	
88 —	Do., 5% Fed. 1922	63½ 64½	
79⅛ —	Buenos Aires, 3½%	59½ 60¼	
93¼ —	Bulgaria, 7%	81 82	
86⅜ —	Cairo, 6% 1906	96½ 97	
105 —	Do., 4½% 1903	90 92	
98¼ —	Chinese, 5% 1912	105 107	
82 —	Do., 4½% 1898	81½ 82½	
50⅜ —	Do., 1913	48½ 49½	
61⅞ —	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	58 60	
28 —	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 26	
28 —	Do., Hukuang, 5%	27 28	
112 —	Czechoslovak, 8%	50 —	
76½ —	Egyptian Unified	113 114	
200½ —	French, 5%	78 —	
205 —	Do., 4%	203½ 207½	
103¼ —	Mld., 4%	197½ 200½	
105 —	Nord, 5%	103 104	
103¾ —	Orleans, 5%	103 104	
103¾ —	P.L.M., 5%	103 104	
109¼ —	Paris (Dep. of), 7%	110 111	
60 —	Greek Monopoly, 4%	59 62	
74¼ —	Do., 5% 1914	76 78	
102¼ —	Do., 6% Refugee	103 104	
99 —	Do., 6% Stabilisation	99½ 99¾	
108 —	Hungarian, 7½%	103 —	
101½ —	Italian, 3½%	104 —	
102½ —	Do. Gtd. Consert. "B"	102¼ 103¼	
90 —	Japan, 4% 1899	89½ 90¼	
100 —	Do., 5% 1907	89½ 90¼	
102¾ —	Do., 6% 1924	101¼ 102¼	
87 —	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95¼ 96¼	
81 —	Mexican, 6% 1928	21 —	
99 —	Do., 5%	21 —	
43 —	Do., 4%	8½ 9	+1
46¼ —	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	
5 —	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	4⅜ 4¾	
3¼ —	Russian, 4% 1889	4¾ 4¾	
5 —	Do., 5% 1906	3 —	
105 —	Siamese, 6% 1924	102½ 103½	
12¾ —	Turkish, 6% Unified	12½ 13½	
64 —	Uruguay, 5½%	64½ 65½	
10½ —	Peruvian Corp.	11¾ 12¼	
51¼ —	Do., Pens. Scr.	50¼ 51¼	
105¾ —	German Potash, 7%	107 108	
89¼ —	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	93 94	

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87⅜ —	Great Western	89¾ 90¼	
— —	Do., 4% Deb.	83¾ 84¾	
— —	Do., 5% Gtd.	99¾ 100¼	
50¼ —	Do., 5% Pref.	94¼ 95¼	
— —	L., Mid. and Scottish	97½ —	
— —	Do., 4% Deb.	83¼ 84	
— —	Do., 4% Pref.	74 75	
104⅜ —	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	80½ —	
84½ —	L. and N. East., Def.	10½ 11	
— —	Do., Pref.	35¼ 36¼	
— —	Do., 5% Deb.	100¼ 101¼	
— —	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	60½ 61½	
— —	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	77¼ 78¼	
— —	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	70½ 71½	
62⅜ —	Metropolitan	60½ 61½	
72⅝ —	Met. Dist.	64¼ 65¼	
30¾ —	Southern, Deb.	75 77	
71⅜ —	Do., Pref.	31⅝ 32⅜	
— —	Do., 4% Deb.	73¼ 76¼	
— —	Do., 5% Gtd.	92¼ 93¼	
— —	Do., 5% Pref.	98 99	
22/6 —	Underground	95½ 96½	
106½ —	Do., Income	23⅜ 23⅞	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79 —	Antofagasta, Cons.	81½ 83½	
— —	Argentine, Gt. Western	80 82	
94 —	Argentine, N. Eastern	25 27	
98 —	B.A. Gt. Southern	93 97	
71½ —	B.A. and Pacific	92 97	
208½ —	B.A. Western	94 98½	
75 —	Canadian Pacific	212 215	
74 —	Central Argentine	77 79	
18 —	Central Uruguay	77 77	
39 —	Cordoba Central	75 77	
28¼ —	Do., 2nd Pref.	27 29	
80½ —	Cos'a Rica	29½ 30½	
— —	Entre Rios	77 79	
50 —	Int. Cent. America	29 31	
6¾ —	Leopoldina	5 5½	
4¼ —	Mexican, 1st Pref.	54 56	
161 —	Nitrate (Bearer)	43½ 6	
17½ —	Sao Paulo	162 188	
— —	United of Havana	19 22	

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Az. of Egypt	7½	..	Lloyds, A.	64/6	+6d
Alexanders	4¾	..	Martins	7½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅞	+⅛	Merc. Ind., £1	7⅜	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝	..	Do., £2	13¼	..
B.Lst. & S.A.	..	..	Midland, £1	77/6	+3d
Ex. of Mid.	6⅜	..	Do. £12	..	..
Ex. of N.W.	37½	..	(£2 10s. paid)	9⅛	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/0	+6d	National	2¼	..
Barclays, A.	81⅛	+⅛	Nat. Disc., b	9⅜	+⅛
Do., B.	27/6	+3d	Nat. Egypt	3⅛	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/6	+3d	Nat. Indis	45¼	+⅛
B. Overseas	9⅜	..	Nat. Prov., £4	13⅛	+⅛
Can. Cons.	65	..	Nat. Scot.	63	..
Chart. India	18⅞	..	Nat. Sec.	15⅜	+⅛
District	51⅜	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅛	+⅛
Eng., S. & A.	69½	..	Un. Discount	9⅛	..
Hambros	9	..	Westminster	77/6	+9d
Hongkong	117½	+1	Whse.Deps.A	41/6	+6d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20	..	Nthn. Assur.	17	..
Atlas Assur.	15½	..	Phœnix, Lp.	15⅛	..
Britannic	15¼	..	Prudential	24¼	..
Com. Union	2	..	Do., "B"	58/6	+6d
Eagle Star	12	..	R. Exchange	51⅜	..
Empr's'n Liab.	90/0	..	Scottish, "A"	17	..
Gen. Accdt.	15½	..	Sea	74/0	..
Guardian	10⅜	..	Sun Insur.	58¼	+¼
Lds. and L.	30¼	+¼	Sun Life	54	..
Lds. Assur.	10⅜	..	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	67½	+⅛
N. Brit. & M.	36	+¼			

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/7½	..	Engf. Cotton	1⅜	+⅛
Bleachers	21/0	..	FineSpinners	25/0	..
Borax, Def.	14/6	..	Hoyle, J.	4/0	+9d
Brit. Dyes	26/0	+6d	Ind. Chem.	26/4½	+1½d
Brit. Celanese	6⅜	+6d	Do., Defd.	9/7½	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	2/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5¼	..	Linen Thread	5/6	..
Bril. Reka	2/6	..	Lister	14/0	..
Calico Print.	13/0	..	Patons & B.	20/6	+6d
Can.Celanese	2⅞	..	Rylands	20/6	+6d
Crane Amer.	5	+⅛	Sadl. Unicn.	11/0	+1½d
Coats	55/0	+3d	Salts (Sir'ce)	2/6	..
Cook, Son	8/0	..	Spin Viscose	11/0	+1½d
Courtaulds	2⅞	..	Wardle&Dev	11⅜	+⅛

ELECTRICAL AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	29/0	..	Hydro Elec.	49	+1½
Atlas	28/4½	−3d	Johnson&Ph.	56/0	..
Bambergs Pr.	31/	..	Lancs. Elec.	41/0	−6d
Crompton, Pf.	19/0	−6d	Metr. Lt.Com.	75½	+⅛
Brazil Tract.	46½	+1½	Do., 1st Pf.	76	..
Brit. Insul'd	78/9	..	Mid.Counties	29/0	+6d
Brush Elec.	126	..	New'ts Elec.	24/0	+3d
Callenders	27/6	−9d	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	3⅝	..	Siemens	25/3	+6d
County Lond'n	47/6	−6d	Telegr. Const.	23	..
English Elec.	8⅜	..	Vic. Falls	2⅞	..
Gen. Elec.	45/9	..	Whitehall Pf.	24/6	..
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	−⅛	Yorkshire	55/6	+6d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	14⅜	..	Imp. Smelt.	17/5	..
Am. Dredg. Dt.	4⅞	..	Imperial Tob.	42⅜	−⅛
Apollinaris	9⅜	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	40/9	+3d
Assd. Cement	26/3	..	Int. Nickel	43¾	..
Austin M.(5/0)	21/2	..	Krueger & T.	20⅜	..
Bovril, Def.	39/9	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/7½	..
Brit. Alum.	48/9	..	Leyland M.	2⅜	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	3⅞	..	London Brick	39/6	−6d
Brit. Match	27/0	..	Manbre G.Dt.	17/6	..
Brit. Port. Cm	2⅜	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅝	..
Brit. Ropes	3/6	..	Do., Can.	1⅝	..
Cah.A'W "B"	32½	..	Marg. Union	3¾	..
Do., 7% "A"	32½	−1	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do., 5% Pf.	95½	−1½	Nairn, M.&G.	2/0	..
Carreras "A"	97½	..	Napier	48/9	..
Col. Graph.	9⅞	..	P. & O., Def.	52/0	..
Crittall	55/	..	Phillips (G.)	1⅛	..
Cr.& Bl.1 Pf.	19/7½	..	Plasmon	51/0	..
Cunard Stm.	24/0	..	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Dennis Bros.	2¼	+6d	Rolls-Royce	45/6	..
Dunlop Rbr.	14⅜	..	Rover (6/-)	8/6	..
E.Readyt.B.	18/0	−3d	Royal Mail	25½	..
Finlay, Jas.	41/6	+1½d	Singer	32/0	..
Furness, W.	36/3	+1/4	Sm.&Arg Mt.	..	..
Gas Lt. & C.	18/9	+1½d	Sth.Met. Gas	98⅛	..
Gammons Rc.	15⅛	−5d	Spillers	25/3	..
Globe Tel.	21⅜	..	S.T.D., Pref.	10/6	+1½d
Gramophone	4⅞	..	Swed.Match.B	17⅛	..
Guy Motors	15/0	−3d	Turner & N.	4⅞	..
Harrisons&C.	62½	+6d	Utd. Dairies	50/5*	..
Imp. Airways	24/9	+⅛	Un. Molasses	5⅛	..
Imp.Con.Gas	365	+10	Utd. Tob.(8/-)	4⅛*	..
			Wall Paper D	45/9	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal A'th'te	6/7½	−1½d	Howard & B.	..	..
Armstrong	0/7	..	Lindsay	5/6	..
Babcock&W.	60/6	..	Pease & Pms.	37/6	..
Baldwins	3/0	..	Do., 6% Pf.	5/6	..
Bengal	11/9	..	Platt Bros.	2/0	..
B.S.A.	10/3	..	Powell, Duff.	10 1½	−1½d
Bolsover	16/0	..	Richds. West	4/9	..
Brown(John)	2 10½	..	Riston & H.	7/0	+3d
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	S. Staffdsh.	143*	+3d
Consett	9/0	..	Staveley	21/3	..
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	Stew.&L.Def.	27/6	..
Dorman Long	6/0	..	S. Durham.	21/3	..
Ebbw Vale	1 1½	+1½d	Swan, Hunter	23/3	..
Guest, Keen	36/3	..	Tata Def.	99	..
Hadfields	8/6*	..	Thomas, R.	2/3	..
Hard.&W.P.	9/9	..	Vickers	8/9	..
Hopkinson	35/6	..	Weardale Dt.	18/9	−1½d
			Yk.Am.A&D.	7/3	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/0	..	Ind. Coope	65/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	65/0	..	Mcux's	37/0	..
Benskin's	54/6	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0	−6d
C.of Lon., Def	9/9	..	S. Africa	59/0	+2/0
Courage	39/6	..	Taylor, Walk.	32/3*	..
Distillers	169/6	..	Threlfalls	51/6	−1/3
Guinness	105/9	..	Walker P.&C.	16/9	..
Hoare	64/6	..	Watney, Def.	57/9	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	18/0	+6d	Lewis Pig.Pf.	45/6	..
Army & N.	39/0	+6d	Lipton	4/6	+1½d
Barkers	65/6	..	Lyons, "A"	4/6	..
Boots Pure D.	68/9*	+1/3	Do., "B"	4/3	..
Carlton	53/6	..	Maple	34/0	..
Debenhams	9/9	+3d	Map.& Webb	14/6	..
Gordon Htls.	14/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5/3*	−1½d
Harrods	69/3*	+3d	Savoy Hotel	34/0	..
Harrds(B.A.)	19/0	+3d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/6*	..
Home&C.(4/0	16/6*	−1½d	Spiers&P.	10/0	17/6
Internat. Tea	24/4½	−1½d	Waring & G.	24/9	..
			Whiteley	56/3*	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	37/0	..	Dalgety	11	..
Arg.Stn.Ld.	21/0	+6d	Forestal	17/9	−3d
Aust. Est. M.	55	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/9	..
Aust.Mercf.Pf	5⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4¾	..
Brit.N.Born.	7/8	..	Kassala Cot.	5/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	103	..
Cordova	1/6	..	SudanPlants	3⅜	−1/8

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	16/3	+3d	L. Asiatic	4/6	..
An.-Dutch	33/6	+3d	Linmoor	2	..
An.-Java	2/10½	..	Makoca	1⅞	..
An.-Malay	2	..	Malayalam	25/6	+6d
Bah Lias	1⅛	..	Mendaris	2	..
Bajoe Kidoel	11/6	+⅛	Merlimau	2/6	..
Bukit Tiga	1⅜	..	Petaling	2	..
Bertam(Cons)	4/1½	..	Perak	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	2	..	Remban Tst.	3/6	..
Castlefield	3/6	..	Rubber Tst.	36 6	+1½d
Cons. Asiatic	5/0	..	Sarawak	1/10½	..
Dutf Dectr.	9½	..	Selangor Un.	2/0	..
E.Asiatic	2/1½	..	Senaki	1⅛	..
Grand Cent.	9⅜	+⅛	Sialang	1⅛	..
Gula Kalump.	1⅜	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅜	..
Highlands	1⅛	..	Sum. Para.	3/1½	..
Java Invest.	1⅛	..	Tandjong	2/6	..
Java & United	1⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅜	..
Jugra&Carey	14/9	−3d	Telogerodjo	1⅛	..
Kajar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang	3/10½	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	1⅛	..	U. Sumatra	2/0	+⅛
Lalu	1⅛	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Lanadron	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	12/9	..
Linggi	1¼	..			

TEA

Amal. Est.	21½	..	East'n Prod.	4½	..
An.-Ceylon	1⅜	−3d	Empire	1⅜	..
Assam Co.	35/3	..	Galsha	48/3	..
Assam Front.	1⅛	..	Imperial Tea	1⅜	..
Bogawtawa	2⅛	..	Jhanzie	47/6	+9d
Brahmaputra	8⅝	..	Jokai	2	..
Brit. Indian	28½	+⅛	Jorehaut	68/3	+3d
Budla Beta	2⅜	+⅛	Lanka Plant.	115/6	+1/9
Carolina	1⅜	+6d	Lebong	4	..
Chargola	12/0	..	Lungla	15/0	..
Chubwa	..	..	Makum	1 11/16	..
Cons. T. & L.	25	−3d	Nedeem	43/9	..
Darjeeling	28½	..	New Dimbula	6⅜	−3d
Dary. Cons.	3¼	..	Nuwara Eliya	5½	..
Deundi	16/9	+3d	Pabbojan	5⅛	..
Docars	3¼	..	Scot. Tea & L.	65/0	..
DoomDooma	4	..	Singlo	48/9	..
East'nAssam	3⅜	+3d	Travancore	2/6	..
			Upper Assam	2	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	2½	+3d	Lobitos	17⅛	..
A.-Egypt., B.	2/16	..	Mex. Eagle	12/9	+1½d
A.-Persian	4/16	+⅛	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Mex. Trin.	1⅜	..	Physic. Utah	11/6	..
Attock	1/16	..	R. Dutch	32⅞	..
Brit. Borneo	9/16	..	Shell	47⅞	..
Brit. Burmah	5/3	..	Spies (2/-)	0/3	..
Brit.Cont.Pt.	6/104	..	Stanna Rom.	8/0	..
Canad. Eagle	12/0	+3d	Trinidad L.	4/3	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	Trinidad L.	5/7	..
Creole	1⅜	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/104	+1½d
Kern River	8/7½	+3d	Ven Caspian	2/6	..
			V.O.C., Ord.	3⅛	+⅛

NITRATE

Agnes Blanc	0/2	..	Liverpool	10/0	..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	15/0	..
Brit.&S. Pm.	16/0	+1/0	Pan d'Azucar	15/0	..
Lautaro, Pf.	21/16	+⅛	Rosario	15/0	..
Do.Delaware	6¼	..	Tarapaca	7/3	+3d

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Al.& Entrp'n	16/9	+3d	Modder Deep	19½	..
Anglo-Amer.	11½	..	Modder. East	19½	..
An. French	2⅜	+⅛	Mozambique	11/3	−3d
C.Mining, Br.	2	+⅛	Natal-N. Col.	3/4	..
City Deep	18¼	..	New Jagers.	2	..
Cons. Diam.	7/0	−3d	New Modder.	41	..
Cons.G. Flds.	9/3	..	New State A.	1⅜	..
Cons. M. R.	2⅜	..	Nourse	10/0	−3d
Cons. M. Sel.	16/6	..	Rand'f'n E.	6/0	..
Crown	16/5	−3d	Rand Mines	31/6	..
Daggafontein	5⅝	+⅛	Rand Select.	11/3	−3d
De Beers, D.	9	−⅛	Rob. Deep, B.	7/3	−3d
Durban Deep	10/9	−6d	S.A. Gold Tst.	14/9	..
East Geduld	1⅞	..	S.A. Town.	9/0	−3d
East Rand	10/10½	−⅛	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
Geduld	3⅛	..	Springs	39/9	..
Gen. Mining	7	..	Sub-Nigel	3/9	..
Govt. Areas	1⅞	..	T. Cons. Lds.	15/6	+⅛
Grt'r'Cn'lnv	43/3	..	Union Corp.	35/6	..
Kalgahs	9/6	−6d	V. Ryn Deep	11/16	..
Langlaagte	21/3	−3d	Vereen'g Est.	1⅞	..
Meyer & C.	2	..	Village Deep	7/10½	..
Modder., B.	13/9	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/1½	−3d
			West Springs	14/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'K'b	20/6	..	Rhod.Cong.B	14	..
Cam & Motor	1⅜	+⅛	Rhod.K'tnga	2½	+⅛
Chartered	38¼	..	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	2⅛	+⅛
Gd. of Rhod.	9/3	−3d	Roan Antel.	2⅛	+⅛
Loangwa	5¼	..	Selukwe	4/6	..
Lonely Reef	1⅝	..	Shamva	1/6	..
N'Changa	2⅛	−⅛	Tang'ka Con.	1⅜	+⅛
Rhod. Ang.A	1⅜	..	Wanke Coll.	1⅜	+⅛
Rhod. B.H.	2/4½	+1½d	Zambesia Ex.	1⅜	+⅛

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	9/6	..	Fanti Cons.	13/3	..
Ashanti	27/9	..	KadunaSynd	1⅛	..
Assoc. Nigeria	7/3	+1½d	Naraguta	10/0	..
Bisichi	8/9	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/6	..	Pahang	10/3	..
Bangrin	1¼	+⅛	Petaling	13/9	..
Gopeng	2⅜	..	Renong	1⅞	..
Hong-kong	21/3	..	Siamese	1⅞	..
Ipoh	12/0	+9d	Sthn. Main'n	12/0	..
Kampar Mal	19/3	−3d	Sthn. Perak	2¼	..
Kamunting	9 1½	+1½d	Sungei Bel	12/0	..
London Tin	25/3	..	Tavoy	8/0	..
Malayan	27/41*	..	Tekka Taip	22/9	+3d
			Tronoh	22/3	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	21/6	..	Mt. Lyell	32/0	+9d
Aramayo	1¼	..	Mysore	12/3	+3d
Bisichar	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/0	..
Base Met. Min	14/3	..	Nundydroog	17/6	..
Bkn. H.Prop.	21/9	..	Oregum	6/3	..
Do., North	3⅛	..	Pahlion	5	..
Do., South	2⅜	..	Rio Tinto	44½	+⅛
Burma Corp.	14/0	+1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	0/5	+3d
Cent.P.Mang.	3⅜	..	S'th G'tradh	10/0	..
Champion R.	6⅝	..	St.J. Del. Rey	18/0	−3d
East Pool.Pf.	2/0	..	San Francisco	24/3	..
Ekrfle Devt.	1/16	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	2/6	..
Elec. Zinc, P.	1⅛	..	Sulphide	14/0	..
L.Vw. & Star	12/0	−9d	Tharsis	5⅛	..
Min. Sepn.	63⅛	+⅛	Tronoh	4⅛	..
Mining Corp.	11/6	−9d	Wilsna	3/9	..
Mining Trust	11/6	−9d	Zinc Corp.	17/6	..
Mount Isa	1⅛	−⅛	Do., Pref.	3½	−⅛

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Brighton, 5%, 1950-60	99½	3 Prem.	+½
Brit. Automatic, 8% Deb.	95	2 dis.	..
Cent. Arc. Rly., 6% Deb.	85½	2 Prem.	−⅛
Cent. Electricity, 5% Deb.	97½	1¾ Prem.	−⅛
Ceylon, 5%, 1908-78	99	1⅝	+⅛
Distants, Ltd., "A" Ord.	20/0	Par	+⅛
Conversion, A, 5%, 1944-81	100	100⅛	..
Do., "B"	..	100⅛	..
Do., 4½%, 1940-44	95	4½ Prem.	..
Hastings Corp., 5%, 1947-67	99	2¾ Prem.	+¼
Hull, 5%, 1941-81	99	1¾ Prem.	+¼
India, 6%, 1932-33	99	1½ Prem.	+¼
Lloyd's Corp. Cons. Deb.	100	101⅞	..
Met. Ry., 3½% "A" Deb.	100	1¼

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 27

Ice Rinks, 3/6¼
Imp. Smelting, 17/9
Do. 6% Pref., 19/6
India Tyre and Rubber, 7½% Pref., 22/3 - /10½
Do., Defd., 7/10½†† 8/- 7/1½ - /7½ - /10½ - /9 -/6 -/6¼ -/10½ - /9 -/10½ 8/-
Internat. Auto. Telephone, "B" Defd., 36/-
Internat. Bitumen Emulsions, 8½½ - /4½ - /7½ - /3
Internat. Nickel of Canada, 94⅝††† 1/9† 3½ 3¼ 3⅛ 3 2⅞ 2¾ 2⅝ 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

9 A.M.—To Egypt, Palestine, and Syria.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
9 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies, Egypt (exc. Port Said) and Sudan.
3 P.M.—To Canary Islands (a3 parts).

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)

2 A.M.—To Colombia (Buenaventura), Ecuador.
9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).
NOON.—To Azores, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, China (all parts)*, Falkland Islands, Japan*, West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone and Liberia).
3.30 P.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
9 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., and French Middle Congo). Air Mail to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and all Eastern State Cities).
9 P.M.—To Argentine, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (exc. Ceara and Maranhao), Peru (Iquitos).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
R. Star (Stuart Star)	Mar. 27	Noon
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
Melvert† (Genevra)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Apl. 3	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Apl. 3	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail†	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
BELIZE (exc. Ceara, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
(exc. Ceara, Maranhao) : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Demerara)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Antonio Delfino)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Dominic)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
CANADA (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
(exc. Nova Scotia, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ascania)	Mar. 27	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (exc. Nova Scotia) : Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Caronia)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Mar. 28	8 p.m.
(Tenerife) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Mar. 29	7.30 a.m.
(all parts exc. E. & F. (Orotava)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : Via Lisbon	Apl. 7	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Razmak and Chitral)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Orient (Orsova)	Apl. 3	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all parts) : Holt* (Antenor)	Apl. 1	6 p.m.
(all parts) : P. & O. (Razmak and Marsa)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
(Shanghai and N. China) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Buenaventura) : Gulf (Hasel Branch)	Mar. 27	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Bavano)	Apl. 4	7.30 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Frisco (Honolulu or Apia and Makura)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Indrapoera)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Razmak and Mantua)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (KENYA, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Gulf (Hasel Branch)	Mar. 27	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Mar. 26	6 p.m.
Orient (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Mar. 27	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mail†	Mar. 29	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Lisardo)	Mar. 28	9 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Apl. 1	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Egypt)	Apl. 2	9 a.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Smart Star)	Mar. 27	Noon
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Frisco (Homeric or Sonoma)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
GUIANA (Br.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.
GUIANAS (Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Oranje Nassau)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Harrison (Warfare)	Mar. 28	8 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
INDIA, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mail†	Mar. 29	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Razmak)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	Mar. 29	7.30 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of York and Emp. of Canada)	Apl. 4	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
Du. pkt.†† (Oranje Nassau)	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Via L'Marques (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Chambord)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Mar. 28	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Caronia)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ascania)	Mar. 27	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Caronia)	Mar. 28	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Panama (Mataroa)	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.
Via Frisco (Homeric and Makura)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
PARU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Mar. 27	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Mar. 28	6 p.m.
Booth (Dominic)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*†	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA, &c. : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Mar. 28	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak and Mantua)	Apl. 1	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Razmak and Mantua)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
United States : Cunard (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
W. Star (Homeric)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Apl. 2	6 p.m.
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Apl. 2	Noon
Leyland (Nevisian)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Pel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Apl. 2	2 a.m.‖
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	Mar. 27	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Asie)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan, &c. : Fr. pkt. (Bogrzar)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Doukkala)	Mar. 31	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone and Liberia : B.D. (Bisfra)	Mar. 27	Noon
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Dahomey, Fr. Cameroons : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Bogrzar)	Mar. 29	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria (exc. Nigeria (Kaduna))	Apl. 2	7.30 a.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Ger. pkt. (Windhuk)	Apl. 5	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : B.D. (Apapa)	Apl. 9	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Mar. 29	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Mar. 28	7.30 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Warfarer)	Mar. 28	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Leyland (Nevisian)*	Apl. 2	2 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‡ Air fee is 9d. per half oz., in addition to the ordinary postage.

§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. . . . . 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq . . . . . 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India . . . . 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

‖ Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this despatch only when addressed accordingly.

* Specially addressed unregistered correspondence only.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Colombia (Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Martinique (via France). 11 A.M.—To Argentine and Paraguay, Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco), Brazil (Porto Alegre, Rio, Santos, and Sao Paulo), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Fiji (via New Zealand), Guiana (British and Dutch), Uruguay, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola). 1.15 P.M.—To Egypt, Palestine Sudan and Syria (by sea route), Gibraltar and Morocco, India, Iraq and Seychelles (by sea to Bombay), Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, Malta. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bulgaria, Canada (exc. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island), China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (Sumatra), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Fiji (via Canada), Hong-kong (via Suez), Japan (via Canada), Latvia, Newfoundland, New Zealand (direct), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia, Straits Settlements, Siam, &c., Greece (by sea direct), Turkey (by sea direct), (via Jamaica), British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Guatemala (via Jamaica), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies (Leeward Islands). 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Portugal, Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—China and Japan (via Siberia), Egypt and Sudan, by Italian packet. TO-MORROW.—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Andalucia Star. Trinidad and Leeward Islands, by ss. Dictator. U.S.A., Australia, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. President Harding. U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Shanghai, North China, Bermuda, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Aquitania.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ANDALUCIA STAR (B. Star), from South America ; Plymouth, 3 p.m. Due London, Thursday, 3 p.m.
AQUITANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Southampton, 6 p.m.
BAYANO (E. & F.), from Santa Marta ; Avonmouth, 7 a.m.
NOVARA (P. & O.), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock, 8 a.m.
ORVIETO (Orient), from Australia ; Southampton, 4 p.m. Due London Thursday, 9 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF LONDON (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Plymouth, a.m.
CITY OF PALERMO (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Hull, 8 a.m.
GARTH CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London, a.m.
PRESIDENT HARDING (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, 3 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ADDA . . For L'pool, left Las Palmas 23rd.
BOUTRY . . For L'pool, left Las Palmas 23rd. For U.K., arr. Lagos 23rd.
JERBA . . For Grand Bassam, left Takoradi 22nd.

NEW BRUNSWICK . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Norfolk, Va., 22nd.
NEW COLUMBIA . . For U.S.A., left London 22nd.
NEW MEXICO . . For Hull, arr. Lagos 22nd.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BACTRIA . . For Constantinople, left Smyrna 21st.
RANTRIA . . For Candia, left Fiume 21st.
ROTHNIA . . For Casablanca, left Swansea 22nd.
RIVER HUDSON . . For Gib., left N.Y. 21st.
RIVER TORRS . . Fm. Berrouth, arr. Constantinople 22nd.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNEWASKA . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 25th.

BIBBY

DERBYSHIRE . . Fm. Baseeln, arr. Nordenham 23th.
DORSETSHIRE . . Fm. St.Imtin., arr. Bombay 24th. For Rangoon, left Pt. Sudan 23rd.

BEN LINE

BENCLEUCH . . For Far East, left Gib. 21st.
BENNEVIS . . For Japan, left Manila 22nd.

BLUE FUNNEL

DARDANUS . . For Ldn., left Belawan 22nd.
DIOMED . . For Japan, left L'pool 22nd.
DOLIUS . . For Japan, arr. Ldn. 23rd.
LYCAON . . For L'pool, arr. Ldn. 23rd.
MENELAUS . . For Japan, arr. Singapore 20th.
MENTOR . . Fm. Japan, arr. Taingtao 22nd.
PERSEUS . . For L'pool, left Pt. Said 22nd.
PYRRHUS . . For L'pool, arr. Penang 21st.
SARPEDON . . Fm. Ldn., left Pt. Said 23rd. For L'pool, arr. Dalny 21st.

BLUE STAR

ANDALUCIA STAR . . For Ldn., left Lisbon 24th.
AVELONA STAR . . For Ldn., left Santos 24th.
ARGYLE STAR . . For Ldn., left Santos 23rd.
VIKING STAR . . For Ldn., left St. Vincent 24th.

BOOTH

AIDAN . . Fm. Maranham, arr. Para 21st.
ALBAN . . For Itacoatiara, left Manaos 22nd.
HILDEBRAND . . For Manaos, left Madeira 24th.
HOSTUS . . Fm. Manaos, arr. Mersey 25th.
POLYCARP . . For Iquitos, left Manaos 22nd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BADAGRY . . Fm. Ldn., arr. Tenerife 22rd.
BONA . . For L'pool, left Takoradi 22nd.
NEW TORONTO . . Fm. Hampton Rds., arr. Philadel. 23rd
SALAGA . . For W. Africa, left Gd. Bassam 21st.

BULLARD, KING

. . For Madras, left Pt. Natal 22nd.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE . . Fm. St. John, arr. Ldn. 25th.
BRAVERDALE . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. St. John 24th.
DUCHESS OF B'D'D . . Fm. St.Imtin., arr. L'pool 24th.
EMP. OF ASIA . . Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Vancouver 23rd
EMP. OF RUSSIA . . Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 23rd.
MINNEDOSA . . For St. John, left Glasgow 24th.

CHARGEURS REUNIS

AMIRAL GANTEAUME . . For Gd. Bassam, arr. Asuiate 19th.
ANGO . . Arr. Santos 24th.
BAOULE . . For Pte. Noire, left Libreville 20th.
BRAZZA . . For Bordeaux, left Duala 20th.
DAHOMEY . . For Duala, left Dakar 23rd.
DESIRADE . . Fm. Hamburg, arr. Bordeaux 23rd.
PORT ARCHAMBAULT . . For Hamburg, left Pt. Harcourt 20th.
PORT RINGER . . For Duala, left Conakry 20th.
PORT MEDINE . . For Dakar, left Pt. Gentil 20th.
GROIX . . For Hamburg, left M'video 22nd.
ILE DE LA REUNION . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. R. Janeiro 21st.
KRAKUS . . For Santos, left R. Grande 24th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN KEITH . . For S. and E. Africa, left Norfolk 23rd.
CLAN MACBETH . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. Middlesbro' 23rd.
CLAN MACBRIDE . . For Ldn., left Galle 25th.
CLAN MACILWRAITH . . Fm. Nordenham, arr. Middlesbro' 22nd.
CLAN MACINTOSH . . Fm. Tampa, arr. Gibon 24th.
CLAN MACNAIR . . Fm. Mauritius, arr. Suez 25th.
CLAN MURRAY . . For Cont., left Aden 20th.
CLAN OGILVY . . For L'pool, left Glasgow 23rd.
CLAN SKENE . . Fm. Mobile, arr. Norfolk 20th.
HYDASPES . . Fm. Aden, arr. Suez 24th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ESPAGNE . . For Havana, left Corunna 24th.
JACQUES CARTIER . . Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Philadel. 24th.
MICHIGAN . . Fm. Havre, arr. Pt. Arthur 22nd.
MISSISSIPPI . . Fm. Corral, arr. Panama 23rd.

COSULICH LINE

SATURNIA . . Left N.Y. 22nd.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AQUITANIA . . Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 26th.
AURANIA . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 25th.
BERENGARIA . . For N.Y., stg. 784 miles West of Bishops 24th, noon.†
LANCASTRIA . . For Ldn., left Halifax 24th.

ANCHOR

CASTALIA . . Fm. Clyde, arr. Pt. Said 24th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT ADELAIDE . . For Lanzarote, left Gravesend 25th.
PORT ALMA . . For Ldn., left Sydney 25th.
PORT AUCKLAND . . For Australia, left Panama 22nd.
PORT BOWEN . . Fm. Australia, arr. Brisbane 18th.
PORT BRISBANE . . For Ldn., left New Zealand 22nd.
PORT CAROLINE . . For Gisborne, left Pt. Alburi 25th.
PORT DENISON . . For Ldn., left Panama 22nd.
PORT HOBART . . Fm. U.K., arr. Sydney 24th.
PORT HUNTER . . For Sydney, left Brisbane 25th.
PORT MELBOURNE . . For Melbourne, left Adelaide 24th.
PORT PIRIE . . Fm. Fremantle, arr. Panama 23rd.
PORT SYDNEY . . For N.Z., left Ldn. 22nd.

DONALDSON

GERALDINE MARY . . For Hearts Content, left Glasgow 24th.
MODAVIA . . For Frisco, left Portland 22nd.
VARDULIA . . For St. John, left Swansea 22nd.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ABOUAL . . Fm. Garston, left Las Palmas 24th.
CARARE . . Left Trinidad 22nd.
TELDE . . For Teneriffe, left Mersey 24th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

CITY OF CANBERRA . . For Pt. Pirie, left Bunbury 25th.
KASAMA . . For Hants, left Rangoon 22nd.
MATOPPO . . For Malabar, left Mormugao 24th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF BENARES . . For Calcutta, left Mersey 25th.
CITY OF DELHI . . Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 25th.
CITY OF DUNDEE . . Arr. Baltimore 24th.
CITY OF FLORENCE . . Fm. Clyde, arr. Berwch 24th.
CITY OF HANKOW . . Fm. Calcutta, arr. Rangoon 23rd.
CITY OF LINCOLN . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Auckland 25th.
CITY OF ROCHAIX . . Fm. Baltimore, arr. Philadel. 23rd.
CITY OF YORK . . For Bombay, left Mersey 25th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO . . For Ldn., left Pt. Said 24th.

FABRE

PATRIA . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Pt. Said 25th.

FURNESS LINE

KENMORE . . For Istanbul, left Salonica 23rd.
LON. MERCHANT . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Halifax 24th.
NOVA SCOTIA . . Left Boston 23rd.
PACIFIC RELIANCE . . Left V'couver 22nd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

MILWAUKEE . . For Hamburg, left 8thmts. 24th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE . . For Hamburg, left Boulogne 25th.

HARRISON

COUNSELLOR . . Fm. Clyde, arr. Demerara 23rd.
DIRECTOR . . Fm. Glasgow, arr. Trinidad 24th.
GOVERNOR . . Fm. L'pool, arr. Kingston 24th.
MUSICIAN . . Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Natal 23rd.
OBSERVER . . For Ldn., left Pt. Said 24th.

HENDERSON

MANDALAY . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Melbourne 22nd.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

MAASDAM . . Fm. R'dam, arr. N. Orleans 23rd.

HOULDER

ELSTREE GRANGE . . For L'pool, left M'video 22nd.
HARDWICKE GRANGE . . For Ldn., left Santos 24th.
LYSTON GRANGE . . Fm. Newport, arr. B. Aires 23rd.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BOSWELL . . Fm. Plate, arr. Boston 24th.
NEWTON . . For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 23rd.
THESEUS . . For Santos, left Rio Janeiro 24th.
TINTORETTO . . Fm. Para, arr. N.Y. 22nd.
VANDYCK . . Fm. N.Y., arr. M'video 23rd.

LEYLAND

NAPIERIAN . . Fm. Baltimore, arr. Norfolk 22nd.

LLOYD SABAUDO

CONTE GRANDE . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Genoa 25th.
CONTE ROSSO . . For Genoa, left B. Aires 25th.
CONTE VERDE . . For B. Aires, left Genoa 25th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCDEVR. BRIGADE . . For McIntr., left Halifax 22nd.
MCDEVR. CYMRIER . . Fm. McIntr., arr. Philadel. 23rd.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ASTHENOUS . . Fm. Noumea, arr. Panama 23rd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

BATOE . . For Batavia, left Los Angeles 21st.
ENGGANO . . Fm. Batavia, arr. Suez 25th.
KARIMOEN . . Arr. Savannah 24th.
P. C. HOOFT . . For Batavia, left Sabang 25th.
POELAU LAUT . . Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 23th.
ROTTI . . Left Batavia 22nd.
SOEMBA . . Left Genoa 23rd.

NELSON

HIGHLAND PRINCESS . . For B. Aires, left Lisbon 24th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

ARI MARU . . Fm. Melbourne, arr. Nagasaki 29th.
ASUKA MARU . . For Yokohama, left Los Angeles 22nd.
HAKONE MARU . . For Kobe, left Singapore 25th.
HAKUSAN MARU . . Fm. Yokohama, arr. R'dam 24th.
KAMAKURA MARU . . For Yokohama, left Rio Janeiro 22nd.
KATORI MARU . . For Ldn., left Yokohama 24th.
KITANO MARU . . For Ldn., left M'willes 24th.
KOREA MARU . . Fm. Frisco, arr. Yokohama 24th.
MAYEBASHI MARU . . Fm. Yokohama, arr. Taingtao 25th.
MITO MARU . . Fm. Yokohama, arr. Manila 24th.
NAGATO MARU . . Fm. Bombay, arr. Kobe 21st.
SADO MARU . . For Bombay, left Colombo 25th.
SHINYO MARU . . For Hong-kong, left Frisco 22nd.
TAMBA MARU . . For Kobe, left Singapore 24th.
TSURUGA MARU . . For Hamburg, left Pt. Swettenham 24th.
YAMAGATA MARU . . For Japan, left Shanghai 24th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AGIRA . . For Marasham, left Cenes 21st.
DRESDAU . . For Bremen, left Yokohama 24th.
CHEMNITZ . . For Japan, left Shanghai 22nd.
COLUMBUS . . For Japan, left Shanghai 23rd.
FULDA . . Fm. N.Y., arr. Chinwangtao 24th.
GOTHA . . For Hamburg, left Colombo 24th.
HOLDER . . For B. Aires, left Madeira 24th.
MAIN . . For Norfolk, left Baltimore 22nd.
. . Fm. Bremen, arr. Chinwangtao 24th.
OBOTAVA . . For Las Palmas, left Madeira 24th.
REMSCHEID . . For Pt. Swettenham, left Penang 24th.
RAPOT . . For Iquique, left Tocopilla 24th.
SCHLESIEN . . For Dilbostl, left Colombo 24th.
SIERRA MORENA . . Fm. B. Aires, arr. Santos 24th.
WESER . . For M'video, left Rio Grande 23rd.

PACIFIC STEAM

. . Arr. N.Y. 23rd.
. . For Cristobal, left Havana 24th.
. . For La Pallice, left Swansea 25th.
. . For Corunna, left Vigo 22th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BALRANALD . . Fm. L'pool, arr. Brisbane 24th.
BENDOCO . . For Brisbane, left Suez 25th.
CATHAY . . For Sydney, left Fremantle 24th.
COMORIN . . For Ldn., left Pt. Sudan 23rd.
KAISAR-I-HIND . . For Ldn., left Gib. 24th.
LAHORE . . For Yokohama, left Gravesend 24th.
MALWA . . Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 25th.
MIRZAPORE . . For Japan, left Hong-kong 25th.
MONGOLIA . . For Ldn., left Melbourne 25th.
MOREA . . For Bombay, left Malta 24th.
PADUA . . Fm. Ldn., arr. Calcutta 24th.

BRITISH INDIA

CHAKRATA . . Fm. Bombay, arr. Kobe 22nd.
KARAGOLA . . For L. Marques, left Pt. Natal 24th.
KHANDALLA . . For Pt. Natal, left Dar-es-Salaam 24th.
MATIANA . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. Beira 24th.
NEURALIA . . For Shimoni, left Pt. Said 24th.
SHIRALA . . Fm. Calcutta, arr. Singapore 25th.
TALMA . . Fm. Calcutta, arr. Amoy 25th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

HOBORATA . . For N. Plymouth, left Gravesend 24th.

FEDERAL

SURREY . . For Sydney, left Gravesend 24th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

HAURAKI . . Fm. Vancouver, arr. Adelaide 24th.
WAIOTAPU . . For Sydney, left Frisco 22nd.

PRINCE

ALGERIAN PRINCE . . Fm. Al'drin, arr. Syrian Cst. 23rd.
CASTILIAN PRINCE . . For N.Y., left Trinidad 22nd.
JAPANESE PRINCE . . For Hong-kong, left Shanghai 23rd.
MANCHURIAN PRINCE . . Fm. Beira, arr. Lourenco Marques 22nd.
OCEAN PRINCE . . Fm. Ldn., arr. Tyne 22nd.
PERSIAN PRINCE . . For Malta, left Tunis 22nd.
SARDINIAN PRINCE . . Fm. St. Piste, arr. Sao Frisco do Sul 23rd.
STUART PRINCE . . Fm. Cardiff, arr. Mersey 22nd.

RED STAR

BELGENLAND . . For Bombay, left Colombo 22nd.
LAPLAND . . For Antwerp, left N.Y. 21st.
WESTERNLAND . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. N.Y. 24th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

KERTOSONO . . For R'dam, left Pt. Said 24th.
MERAUKE . . Fm. R'dam, arr. Genoa 24th.
SAMARINDA . . For Java, left Hamburg 24th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ARAGUAYA . . Arr. N.Y. 24th.
ATLANTIS . . Fm. Cruise, arr. Nice 24th.
LOCHKATRINE . . For R'dam, left Cristobal 23rd.
NARENTA . . For Vancouver, left Cristobal 23rd.
NATIA . . Fm. Barry, arr. Beauty Pt. 25th.
NEBRASKA . . For N. Pasture, left Westport 22nd.
SEVERN . . Fm. Cardiff, arr. Santos 24th.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP

NICKERIE . . Fm. Paramaribo, arr. Madeira 24th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE

STERLINGSHIRE . . Fm. L'pool, arr. Beira 24th.

SILVER LINE

SILVERASH . . Fm. Shanghai, arr. Manila 21st.
SILVERBELLE . . For Boston, left N.Y. 23rd.
SILVERPALM . . Fm. Batavia, arr. Singapore 22nd.

SUD ATLANTIQUE COMPAGNIE

LUTETIA . . For Bordeaux, left Rio de Jan. 24th.
MASSILIA . . For B. Aires, left Lisbon 24th.

WHITE STAR

ADRIATIC . . Cruise, left Naples 24th.
CEDRIC . . Fm. N.Y., arr. L'pool 24th.
DELPHIC . . For Ldn., left Malta 25th. Cruise, arr. Silmtin. 25th.
HOMERIC . . Cruise, arr. Silmtin. 25th.

YEOWARD LINE

ALONDRA . . For L'pool, left Las Palmas 23rd.
ARDOLA . . Fm. L'pool, arr. Madeira 24th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ADDA . . For L'pool, cld. Madeira 24th.
ALMEDA STAR . . For B. Aires, cld. Madeira 25th.
ANDES, LARDON . . For M'seilles, left Pt. Said 23rd.
ANGKOR . . For M'seilles, arr. A'drin 22nd.
ATHOS II. . . Fm. M'seilles, arr. Port Said 24th.
AV. E. GARROS . . Fm. M'seilles, arr. Reunion 22nd.
BALMORAL CASTLE . . For Pt. Natal, cld. Madeira 25th.
BEAVERDALE . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. St. John 24th.
CHENONCEAUX . . For M'seilles, left Shanghai 22nd.
DIXCOVE . . Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tenerife 24th.
EMP. OF ASIA . . Fm. Hong-kong, arr. V'couver 23rd.
EMP. OF RUSSIA . . For Hong-kong, cld. Yokohama 23rd
HERMSKERK . . For Ldn., left Zanzibar 25th.
HERMINIUS . . For Ldn., left Colon 21st.
JUSTIN . . Fm. Antwerp, arr. Magallanes 24th.
LOUVOIS . . For M'seilles, left Pireus 23rd.
MANILIUS . . For U.K., left Naples 24th.
NICKERIE . . For Paramaribo, left Madeira 24th.
NIJKERK . . For Amsterdam, left Dar-es-Salaam 25th.
RIETFONTEIN . . Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Natal 23rd.
VILLE DE STRAS-BOURG . . For M'seilles, left Diego Suarez 23rd.
WAKASA MARU . . For Yokohama, left Killindini 24th.
WERGAND . . For Faita, left Guayaquil 23rd.
WESTERDIJK . . Fm. Bremen, arr. Teneriffe 24th

DRAWING OF BONDS
(Continued from Page 29)

90160	90269	90478	90578	90597	90612
90667	90821	90940	91089	91106	91242
91244	91393	91419	91422	91509	91764
91870	91918	92203	92368	92560	92704
92788	92919	92979	93292	93310	93395
93460	93489	93481	93551	94229	94249
94463	94532	94603	94754	94939	95065
95157	95191	95255	95265	95272	95295
95385	95404	95529	95620	95711	95886
95941	95944	96069	96084	96124	96225
96245	96399	96673	96726	96785	96868
96877	96892	96909	96974	97000	97071
97102	97287	97304	97349	97377	97464
97616	97747	98019	98022	98428	98446
98457	98592	98613	98617	98687	98709
98961	99215	99221	99358	99393	99495
99547	99942	99944	99958	99960	100007
100164	100279	100352	100482	100731	100937
101120	101243	101632	101633	101851	102051
102156	102201	102238	102245	102305	102454
102455	102488	102489	102523	102557	102656
102713	102764	102828	102949	103309	103372
103436	103446	103449	103528	103580	103632
103701	103859	103944	103954	104073	104102
104272	104306	104334	104350	104434	104568
104815	104849	104858	104866	104872	104980
104986	105101	105169	105175	105567	105676
105838	105960	106110	106209	106432	106475
106522	106556	106571	106592	106843	106873
106962	107015	107438	107467	107533	107609
107763	107802	107823	107834	107903	107961
108072	108121	108161	108307	108480	108503
108694	108717	108956	109059	109429	109520
109586	109792	110003	110328	110561	110577
110800	110846	110854	110872	110882	110904
110909	111148	111244	111374	111383	111420
111537	111617	111624	111945	111981	112163
112179	112292	112332	112433	112601	112701
112882	112890	112925	112988	113139	113179
113318	113351	113354	113636	113677	113716
113732	113792	114068	114102	114411	114620
114628	114680	114855	115006	115204	115240
115351	115357	115454	115523	115554	115603
115874	115999	116008	116009	116111	116151
116272	116368	116923	117070	117087	117178
117265	117308	117360	117488	117524	117611
117646	117659	117711	117875	117988	118177
118213	118381	118430	118674	118776	118955
119065	119187	119276	119315	119345	119357
119418	119463	119524	119536	119729	119824
119978	120019	120320	120357	120434	120478
120611	120624	120663	120708	120797	120816

290 BONDS of LIRE 2,500.—Nos. :—

35	36	73	102	160	252
305	364	413	449	529	565
727	764	811	979	1126	1130
1188	1354	1432	1452	1522	1622
1653	1709	1898	1917	1941	1942
2141	2180	2357	2363	2388	2494
2539	2629	2642	2652	2781	2796
2915	2949	3067	3328	3331	3370
3420	3679	3722	3748	3764	3937
4003	4010	4015	4059	4127	4258
4523	4561	4673	4675	4747	4943
4961	5097	5128	5309	5536	5601
5607	5692	5694	5705	6150	6159
6181	6403	6484	6591	6703	6829
6909	7023	7034	7099	7260	7282
7324	7497	7593	7609	7612	7957
7961	8414	8445	8451	8813	9072
9105	9162	9190	9212	9270	9333
9368	9399	9538	9616	9717	9763
9783	9815	9832	9989	9999	10060
10108	10154	10230	10360	10466	10532
10747	10852	10901	11176	11374	11525
11580	11664	11811	11918	11926	12003
12089	12145	12222	12299	12379	12518
12653	12725	12760	12811	12900	12941
12953	13005	13143	13305	13360	13454
13492	13560	13636	13647	13717	13724
13801	14035	14160	14203	14330	14642
14650	14807	14869	14931	15120	15225
15352	15456	15492	15521	15792	15852
15868	16094	16101	16109	16250	16472
16521	16829	16904	17061	17082	17088
17204	17294	17633	17868	17890	17925
18118	18201	18244	18474	18507	18573
18740	19005	19018	19054	19190	19357
19363	19406	19539	19661	19701	19818
19831	19865	19927	20278	20471	20487
20546	20588	20680	20682	20728	20915
21006	21020	21044	21202	21260	21389
21404	21438	21451	21534	21602	21654
21678	21770	21791	21970	22053	22201
22267	22401	22418	22440	22451	22580
22614	22745	22840	23097	23142	23150
23336	23381	23392	23413	23500	23523
23540	23637	23729	23735	23747	23787
23822	23963	23998	24094	24222	24223
24229	24320	24406	24427	24438	24545
24600	24837	24856	24935	25023	25110
25141	25182				

17 BONDS of LIRE 10,000.—Nos. :—

35	38	108	111	187	228
323	453	751	754	995	1034
1044	1072	1141	1159	1472	

8 BONDS of LIRE 20,000.—Nos. :—

26	119	220	303	523	550
552	600				

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 26th March, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

KINGDOM of ROUMANIA 4 per Cent. CONSOLIDATION LOAN, 1922.

The British Overseas Bank Limited announces that BONDS of the above Loan to the nominal value of £529,120 and £69,650 have been purchased for the Sinking Fund between 1st October, 1929, and 31st December, 1929, and that these Bonds have been duly CANCELLED.

Furthermore, the Roumanian Government has officially notified the British Overseas Bank Limited that, inde to the unanimity of the Sinking Fund. Bonds repurchased by the said Government and have been duly cancelled.

Details of the cancelled numbers may be seen at the British Overseas Bank Limited, 2, Lothbury, London, E.C.2. 26th March, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BEYER, PEACOCK and COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that WARRANTS for DIVIDENDS on the Ordinary Shares for the year ended the 31st December, 1929, will be posted on the 29th April, 1930, to Shareholders registered prior to the closing of the books (17th to 25th March, 1930, inclusive), and will be PAYABLE at Messrs. Midland Bank Limited, Royal Exchange Branch, Manchester, on and after the 10th April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
M. R. WELSH, Secretary.

Corton, Manchester, 25th March, 1930.

CREDIT COMMUNAL and PROVINCIAL 3½ per CENT. BONDS (issued in exchange for 4 per Cent. Bonds of the City of Rome).

The COUPONS due 1st April, 1930, on the Bonds of this loan bearing the following numbers :—

91480 to 120634 Bonds of 1 obligation.
19669 to 25306 Bonds of 5 obligations

may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at Grindlays Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where Lists may be obtained. Italian Subjects will be paid until further notice at the exchange of the day.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, the corner of Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 26 March, 1930.

SWEDISH 5 per CENT. LOAN of 1880.

The COUPONS falling due on the 1st April, 1930, on these Bonds may be PRESENTED for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at Hambros Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 26th March, 1930.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY FROM SMYRNA to AIDIN. Incorporated in Turkey with Limited Liability.

Notice to holders of 5 per Cent. Non-Cumulative Preference £20 Shares.

DIVIDEND for the YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the Half Yearly Ordinary General Meeting held on the 25th instant, the Company will PAY a DIVIDEND of 2 per cent. (8s. per share) less tax at the rate of 4s. in the £, on and after the 7th April next.

Shares together with coupon sheets, must be deposited at the Offices of the Company, Winchester House, 100, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, between 11 and 2 o'clock (Saturdays excepted), and left there three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Council of Administration.
HOWARD of GLOSSOP, Secretary.

22nd March, 1930. 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY of SALONICA, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the resolution of the Company at its General Meeting held on December 30th, 1929, the following DIVIDEND will be PAID after April 2nd, 1930, at the office of the Company in Salonica and at the Banque Federale S.A. in Geneva (after deduction of the Roumanian Federale S.A. in each of these countries) and at the exchange of cheques in London, viz., a dividend of 10 fr. 4.16 cts. (fourpence and eight-tenths) per share of 250 francs, being 2 per cent. on such shares for the financial year ended 31st May 1929, plus 50 fr. 1.8.16 cts. (one penny and eight-tenths) per share for supplementary dividend.

Coupons must be lodged at the office of the Company in Salonica and at the Banque Federale S.A. in Geneva on Lists which will be supplied on application, and must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order,
M. FERNANDEZ, Director.

18, FERNANDEZ, Director.

THE EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that by an Indenture dated the 24th day of March, 1930, and made between the Egyptian Agricultural Company, limited (hereinafter called "The Company") of the one part and The Law Debenture Trust Corporation, Limited, of the other part it has been agreed that the Mortgage Debentures of the Company as from the 31st March, 1930, inclusive, and will SHALL NOT BECOME DUE and PAYABLE UNTIL the 31st MARCH, 1935. Holders of these Debentures, before the said 31st March, 1930, must send them to the Company's Office, High Holborn House, 52-54, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, for endorsement.

Dated this twenty-fifth day of March, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
WENHAM BROTHERS and Co., Secretaries.

THE GULA-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, Ltd.

DIVIDEND in respect of the Year ended 31st December, 1929, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per fully-paid share, less Income-tax, will be PAID on and after 9th April, 1930, to holders of Coupon No. 30 attached to Share Warrants to bearer.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination and must be listed with the Company's forms, obtainable at the Company's offices. Income-tax will be deducted at the rate of 4s. in the £.

By Order of the Board,
ILBERT, ANDERSON and Co., Secretaries.
15, George-street, Mansion House, London, E.C.4.
25th March, 1930.

THE NEW JAGERSFONTEIN MINING and EXPLORATION COMPANY, Limited.

(Registered in the Union of South Africa.)

The following cable has been received from the Head Office of the Company at Kimberley :—

Owing to the depressed condition of the diamond market, it has been decided that no dividend will be declared for the half-year ending 31st March, 1930.

By Order,
FRANK W. SEEL, Acting London Secretary.
5, Copthall-buildings, Moorgate, E.C.2.
24th March, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

METROPOLITAN PROPERTIES COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th day of April next (inclusive). By Order,—A. PEARSON BOYLE, secretary, Bush-lane House, Cannon-street, E.C.4. 25th March, 1930.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be Closed until the 9th April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
W. DRANFIELD, Secretary.

Offices : Cunard-buildings, Liverpool.
26th March, 1930.

THE FOREIGN, AMERICAN, and GENERAL INVESTMENTS TRUST Co., Ltd.,
THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT and GENERAL TRUST Co., Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Deferred Stocks of the above Companies will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By Order, G. I. HINKLY, Secretary.
3, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2. 25th March, 1930.

THE WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th April, both days inclusive, by the direction of the warrants for payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
IRVIN H. CORTAZZI, Secretary.

THE TALTAL RAILWAY CO., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th April, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for payment of an interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
D. R. FINNIS, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, River Plate House, 10-11, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.2.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A BOYS' FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL. KINGSWELL HALL, TIMSBURY, NEAR BATH. 240 acres in ideal country surroundings, 600ft. above sea. Special attention to diet, fresh fruit daily. Boys rest after midday meal. Summer boys sleep 12 hours, others 11. Daily physical training in open air, good games field, two tennis courts, open-air swimming bath, small golf course. Classes limited, much individual attention; six Public School Scholarships recently. Headmaster, SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A. (Oxon.).

A SCHOOL for boy or girl is a great responsibility. HOOPERS (Educational Agents), Ltd., give advice free. Expert Consultants since 1881. Radnor House, 93, Regent-street W.1.

A SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING with a written guarantee of a good salaried position on completion of training. Languages and foreign shorthand a specialty. Postal courses also available. Prospectus and all information from Mr. L. D. Munford, PRESTON COLLEGE, Bishop's-road, W.2. 'Phone, Paddington 3046. Residential accommodation for girls.

A BLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tuitors preparing for any Exams. or receiving BOYS for Special Care and Tuition.

Messrs. J. and J. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to ADVISE PARENTS by sending free of charge Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.

The age of the pupil, district preferred, and rough idea of fees should be given. 'Phone, write or call, J. and J. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 5053.

ABOUT GIRLS' SCHOOLS at HOME and ABROAD. BOYS' SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and GOVERNESSES. Advice free of charge will be given by

GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele.: Regent 5878. Established over half a century.

Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. The locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fee should be stated.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

has VACANCIES for well-educated girls and women training for higher secretarial appointments and for openings in industry. Specialists in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy, and Languages.

For full particulars apply Registrar, 3 Marlborough-gate, W.2.

Proprietors—
SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, Ltd.

KINMEL SCHOOL

THE NEW ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Opened in September, 1929—available for boys from 13.

For Commerce, Engineering and Agriculture, where vocational training is combined with the best Public School tradition.

Chairman of the Governors : LORD TEYNHAM.
Headmaster : Mr. R. A. GORDON CANE, B.Sc.

The boys are housed in a modern mansion of more than 100 rooms, 400ft. above sea level, in the park of 300 acres overlooking the sea, the Welsh mountains and the lovely Clwyd Valley.

Bracing climate. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE HAS BEEN INSTALLED, including hot and cold shower baths; all cooking and lighting by electricity.

Boating, Rugby, Football, Hockey, Cricket, &c.

Vacancies are available for summer and succeeding terms.

Fees; 120 guineas per annum inclusive. To be raised to 150 guineas for all entries made after May, 1930.

For examination and prospectus apply to The Headmaster, Kinmel School, Denbighshire.

LADIES can obtain easy, dignified work at home; artistic taste helpful.—Letters Mitchell's, 69, New-bond-street, London.

LADY TUTOR (highly recommended) Coaches girls for Matric. School Certificate. Responsions, &c.; has vacancy.—Write BM/ZOHZ, London, W.C.1.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES.
(Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)

Complete practical training for educated girls and women desiring to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to politicians, or business men.

INDIVIDUAL TUITION.

A suitable position found for every qualified student.

Apply 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

LUCTON SCHOOL,
LEOMINSTER, HEREFORDSHIRE.

This small Public School has vacancies for May.

MABGATE COLLEGE.
SENIOR—JUNIOR—PREPARATORY.
PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIP.

PARENTS SEEKING SCHOOLS.—PROSPECTUSES and full particulars of the Best and Most Suitable sent free.—School and College Agency, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE sets the standard in commercial education. Write to-day for
(1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE, 180 SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1. Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

PRIVATE SECRETARYSHIPS.—Exclusive and individual training. Secretaryships, Journalism, Shorthand, Typewriting, Posts guaranteed. Moderate.—Prospectus, Secretary, The Training College, 8, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

ROBERT PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Ross, M.A., 45, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.—All the most important APPOINTMENTS in PUBLIC, SECONDARY, and ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS are announced in THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT. Every Saturday. Price 3d. of all Newsagents and Bookstalls.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for EDUCATED GIRLS. Shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, French, filing, indexing, office, committee work, office experience; teachers course.—Miss Trotman, 36, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE JOURNAL of CAREERS.—Indispensable to all those searching for wider opportunities in life. Interview to be arranged. Specimen copy 6d. monthly, from 61, Conduit-street, W.1.

TITLED Lady and Gentleman whose son has failed for Public School would like to hear of several others in similar position to be educated with him on Public School lines; magnificent country house and park; best tutors, games master, gymnasium, tennis, riding, football, and cricket (cricket a speciality, very fine cricket ground); easy distance from sea. Interview to be arranged in London at the end of the week.—Write Box 648, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

WELLINGBOROUGH SCHOOL.—ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, June 17th and 18th.—For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster.

FOR SALE, BOYS' DAY SCHOOL. Established 1912 Important North of England town. Gross receipts £1,300 per annum. Expenses £350. PRICE £850.—Box P.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, small nucleus of well-established BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL (CAMBRIDGE) as going concern, including school room and dormitory furniture; no agents.—Write Bursar, P.1346, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY REQUIRES ENTIRE MANAGEMENT of High-class BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL, view to purchasing later.—25, Torrington-square, W.C.1.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION

CHILLON COLLEGE,
VILLENEUVE-MONTREUX.

Hon. Governors : H.E. The EARL of ATHLONE, K.G.
The BISHOP of FULHAM (Visitor).
W. W. VAUGHAN, Esq. Dr. CYRIL NORWOOD.

RESULTS IN 1929.

Candidates successful at Oxford, Cambridge, Yale, Woolwich, Sandhurst, City and Guilds; School Certificates, 19; Junior 10.

FRENCH.

48 Successes among 50 Candidates.

Further particulars will be sent by the Head Master.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A WEST END SUITE HOUSE furnished and decorated in the best style; three suites of bed rooms and sitting rooms, 11 bed-sitting rooms, four bath rooms; direct lease for 30 years, at ground-rent £80 per annum; takings £46 per week in rents alone. Substantial mortgage arranged.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 3).

A BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE, easily run by lady, providing good home and income £400 year, exclusive position few yards Hyde Park; valuable long Lease, at £110 a year; expensively furnished and tastefully decorated. Price £1,400. OTHERS ALL PARTS.—LUX FORD, 34, Oxford-street. (Tube Tottenham Court-road.)

A FREEHOLD PRIVATE HOTEL, KENT, facing Golf Links, 22 well-furnished rooms; Four Acres; garage. Possession with £3,000.—HOLMES, 495, Oxford-street, Marble Arch.

A BEST HOTELS. SUITE HOUSES. Ten Rooms. Restaurants.—Call on WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

A NTIQUE BUSINESS for SALE, 30 years from Piccadilly.—A well known and established business for going concern; only fashionable purchasers or their lawyers will be answered. Price about £15,000.—Write Box 07657, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BRIDGE CLUB, select neighbourhood, fully equipped and licensed. Long lease; well-established and growing membership. Residential accommodation. Owner retiring. Principals only dealt with.—Write Box 01514, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BOSCOMBE. BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE, a genuine first-class PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, containing 14 letting and three staff bed rooms, two bath rooms, luxurious lounge, spacious dining room, private sitting room, and complete domestic offices; equipped throughout with modern furniture and the latest domestic appliances. Room for extension. Magnificent position with fine sea views. For sale as a whole, including long lease, all property, furniture, contents, and goodwill.—Price and further particulars of the Sole Agents, FOX and SONS, 739, Christchurch-road, Boscombe.

BOURNEMOUTH.—COMMERCIAL and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL well situate; 30 bed rooms, spacious dining and reception rooms, dance hall; excellent connection. Bargain, Freehold, £12,000.—JAMES PEARSON, COLE and BELCHER, 1000, Dorking. Tele. 320.

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL, high class NURSING HOME in London; medical, surgical, and maternity; turnover £3,500. Price £2,500 or near offer; part could remain.—Write Box N.257, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, London West End PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, present owner selling on account of age and health. For particulars, apply Accountants, Chancery-lane Station Chambers, 31-33, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FREEHOLD FAMILY HOTEL, first-class, premier position important S. Coast resort. Beautiful outlook. Large frontage; handsome profits. Must increase. Principals with £15,000 apply RICHARD SMITH and Co., 5, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

GUEST HOUSE, N. LONDON; 10 rooms; garden; would sell furnished, modern equipment; select part; £650; takings £46 per week.—Write Box G.988, The Times, E.C.4.

GELATINE and ISINGLASS FACTORY as equipped and occupied by Messrs. G. P. Swinnerton and Co., over 19,000 sq. ft. of floor space, including water and store in addition; ample water and provision for effluent. Possession 1930, or by Private Treaty.—Executive Executors' Sale. For Sale as a going concern by Auction, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, and Son, of Maldon and Witham, Essex.

LUNCHEON and TEA ROOMS.—A well-known business in CHELSEA; artistically appointed and furnished tea rooms, seating 80; scope to increase trade under owner management. Special reason for sale £550 complete.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

MIDLANDS.—Old-established and progressive commercial BOOK PRINTING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Valuable Freehold Property, including warehouses and offices. Sound investment. Every investigation. £30,000.—Write Box T.1781, The Times, E.C.4.

NET PROFIT £1,400 Per Annum.—Old-established DAIRY; lovely district; suit gentleman as Investment under manager; present family 30 years. £3,500.—HOLLAND, 307, Grove-lane, S.E.5.

PUBLIC HOTELS. Fully Licensed, suit men retiring. Windsor, £1,150 ; Essex, yachting centre, £1,400; Isle of Wight, £1,250; SHAW, 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SPECIALIZED ELECTRICAL BUSINESS for SALE in City; ill-health reason for selling.—Write C. F. Harrison, F.I.A.A., Dane's Inn House, 265, Strand, W.C.2.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (near two Tube Stations).—Well FURNISHED and FULLY EQUIPPED PRIVATE HOTEL with accommodation for TWENTY-FIVE VISITORS; three modern bath rooms, large public dining room, private sitting room, and complete domestic offices; equipped throughout with modern furniture and the latest domestic appliances. Room for extension. Lease, £1,950 and small balance.—Write Box G.992, The Times, E.C.4.

TEA ROOMS and CAKE SHOP in busy HERTFORDSHIRE MARKET TOWN; high-class business; splendid shop, seating 30, and with excellent living accommodation. Trade £2,000 per annum, increasing. Price £1,250.—WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING OFFICE, City; established 17 years; easily managed; net profit £280 per annum. Price £320 or offer.—Cox, 65, South Holborn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, BOOKSELLING BUSINESS in London, preferably second-hand books; some attached living accommodation desirable, but not essential.—Write Box G.904, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOTEL in excellent position, Earl's Court; in splendid repair and nicely furnished; profits over £400. Price for 23 years' lease (rent only £150) and entire contents, £1,250. Apply HAMMERSLEY KENNEDY and Co., 83, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.1.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL in select resort, Kent Coast, public rooms, &c.; bashing for 30 visitors, good repair and nicely furnished. Sound profitable business for sale at £6,500 including Freehold property, furniture and equipment.—HAMMERSLEY KENNEDY and Co., as above.

WANTED

THE "BUSINESS OFFERS" Column will be found on the front page.

CINEMAS FOR SALE
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CINEMA, in high-class residential outer suburb; a very beautiful show which has a consistent record of big profits. Price £16,000.—CLEMENT BLAKE and DAY, 22, Wardour-street.

CINEMA, 12 miles out; unopposed. £8,000 freehold. Or rental and premium; large profits.—King and Newman, 115, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C.

PUBLIC NOTICES
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL (for Genito-Urinary Diseases).

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Hospital will be held at 91, Finchley-road, N.W.8, on TUESDAY, 8th April, 1930, at 3.45 p.m.

D. H. BADE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY (DREADNOUGHT), hereby given that a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors of this Corporation will be held at the Chamber of Shipping, 28, St. Mary Axe, E.C. on Wednesday the 9th of April, at 4 o'clock precisely, to transact such business as may be necessary.

By Order,
E. V. BAX, Secretary.

Greenwich, March 22, 1930.

THE ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL,
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Founded 1866.
(Formerly the New Hospital for Women.)

Notice is hereby given that the Governors will hold their ANNUAL MEETING at the Hospital TO-DAY (Wednesday), at 3 p.m., to receive the Report and Accounts for 1929 and to transact other business.

The chair will be taken by SIR ALAN GARRETT ANDERSON, K.B.E.

JEAN R. MURRAY, Acting Secretary.

SPORT AND GARDEN
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BUSH ROSE TREES (best Assorted), 6s. dozen; Climbers, 7s. doz.; 4ft. Standard Rose Trees, 2s. each; carriage paid.—Fred Crossley, Hebden Bridge, Yorks.

GLADIOLI 100 named varieties in stock; large flowering varieties, good collection. Also Primulinus, all 4s. per 100. Mixed 3s. per 100, carriage paid. Send for list of these, also seed potatoes, giving 60 varieties old and new, and other flowering plants.—CROSS and Co., Elm-road House, Wisbech.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.

This Estate presents a golden opportunity for builders with capital. Houses sell as erected. Station and golf course on the Estate.—Write for illustrated brochure, ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Managing Agents, 201, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, and Brookmans Park, Herts.

GUILDFORD.

Adjoining a golf course, one mile London-road Station, 1¼ mile Guildford Junction, electric trains to Town every 20 minutes.

CHARMING PARKLAND SITES.

Well secluded by wide belt of matured timber and fronting quiet roads; main gas, water, and electric light. Building Plots of ¼ Acre upwards. Price from £300 per plot.

GOLBIE and GREEN,
9, Bruton-street, London, W.1.

HACKNEY, MARE-STREET.—LEASE for SALE of Ideal BUILDING SITE in this desirable manufacturing district. Area about 1¼ ACRE with access to three roads; gravel subsoil. Term about 80 years. Extremely low ground-rent. Easy conditions. Moderate premium. Suitable for large manufacturer.—Write Box 961, at Horncastle's, 50, Cheapside, E.C.2.

MOST IMPORTANT SITE in WEST END; suitable for high-class hotel, cinema, or flats.—Apply Land and Building Trust, 15, Savile-row, W.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITE of over 100 ACRES on gravel soil. All services available. Fast trains to Paddington (22 minutes). Low price for quick sale. Apply Box 376, care of Walter Hill's, 67, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WANTED

BUILDING SITE of 20-30 ACRES WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Must be level and within five minutes' walk of a District Railway station between S. Harrow, Ealing, Acton, and Hounslow.—Owners are asked to send particulars to HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

FREEHOLD LAND, WEST HAM or POPLAR. WANTED, about 10 acres.—Write Box 961, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WANTED, THREE to FOUR ACRES of waste or building land within 30 minutes Piccadilly-circus; to N.W.—Apply Land and Building Trust, 15, Savile-row, W.

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(Established 1778).

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS,
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
5, WEST HALKIN-STREET. 13, HOBART-PLACE, EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1.
AND 45, PARLIAMENT-STREET. Telephone: Grosvenor 1553.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES

KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS, W.
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

ONE of the FINEST and most UP-TO-DATE DETACHED RESIDENCES in this exceptionally quiet and unrivalled position, commanding uninterrupted views over Kensington Gardens.

TO BE SOLD
Or might be LET, FURNISHED, for a long term.

In absolutely first-rate order, fitted all modern conveniences, including PASSENGER LIFT, CENTRAL HEATING, LAVATORY BASINS in all principal Bed Rooms.

Seventeen Bed and Dressing rooms, six Bath rooms, four Reception rooms, Billiard room; Winter Garden, &c. Splendid Domestic Offices.

Large GARAGE, Chauffeur's Cottage, &c.

PRIVATE GARDEN, WITH HARD TENNIS COURT.

Held direct from the Crown for a term of 54 YEARS at a LOW GROUND-RENT.

Highly recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.
HAMILTON-TERRACE,
REGENT'S PARK.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

MOST ATTRACTIVE and Beautifully Appointed Detached Double-fronted RESIDENCE with extensive GARDEN and GARAGE.

Large sums have been expended recently for owner's personal occupation and comfort.

The LONG LEASE at a GROUND-RENT of £70 PER ANNUM

WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICIAL PRICE.

Seven or eight bed rooms, best bath room (tiled and fitted), two bath rooms, two reception rooms, second bath room, drawing room, dining room, morning room or study, excellent light and compact domestic offices. The House is fitted with every possible up-to-date convenience.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

SEYMOUR-STREET
(Just out of Portman-square).
TO BE SOLD.

A CHARMING Double-fronted RESIDENCE, with due South aspect; six bed rooms, two baths, three reception rooms, compact offices.

LEASE 27 YEARS. LOW GROUND-RENT.

PRICE ONLY £5,500.

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FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, MOUNT-STREET, W.1. Tele., GROSVENOR 1553. OR THEIR OTHER OFFICES.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GREA

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 30)

MAIDA VALE.—Charming Self-contained MAISONNETTE (first and second floors); situate in open position 50 yards from Bakerloo Tube Station; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and kitchen; electric light and gas; overlooking and having access to large gardens with tennis courts at rear; newly decorated; immediate possession. Rent £160 per annum inclusive. No premium.—Keys with Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

MAIDA VALE (few doors from Tube).—Charming self-contained ENTRANCE-FLOOR FLAT; contains one large reception room, large bed room, bath room, kitchenette; newly decorated; electric light and gas. Suit married couple or two business girls. Rent only £100 per annum inclusive.—F. of with Sole Agent, 47, Maida Vale, W.9. Padd. 7330 (four lines).

WESTMINSTER.—A very bright, quiet MANSION FLAT, with good rooms; two reception, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room. No premium.—Apply CHAS. STEVENS and Co., 54, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

WESTMINSTER.—Beautifully FURNISHED newly decorated SKEVICE FLAT; two reception, two bed rooms, dressing room, kitchenette, bath room; lift; excellent catering. Rent 10gns. weekly. Apply CHAS. STEVENS and Co., 54, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 4806.

QUEEN'S Gate (off).—Attractive ENTRANCE-FLOOR MAISONNETTE to be LET; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and offices. CONSTANT HOT WATER. £250 per annum.—Agents, TAYLOR, LOVEGROVE and Co., 89, Gloucester-road, S.W.7.

QUEEN'S GATE, 145.—Unfurnished SERVICE FLATS; newly decorated; constant hot water; service; catering. Western 4871.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE.

At an aristocratic house, 191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end); beautifully furnished, every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 8-15gns.—Kens. 3251.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON.

SERVICE and catering optional; 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s.—Apply Office, mornings 10-12 only, 30, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3553.

SERVICE FLATS
(facing the Park).
Furnished or Unfurnished for any period.
High-class Restaurant. Children specially catered for.
Apply KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, De Vere-gardens, London, W.8.
Telephone: Kensington 3675 (six lines).

SLOANE-STREET (Knightsbridge).—Exceptionally attractive MANSION FLAT available three-six months; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; fourth floor; lift.—Apply Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 26, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 8208 (3 lines).
10/12 GNS. PER WEEK.

RENT £160 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Very attractive UPPER FLAT; two bed, one large reception room, kitchen, and bath room; decorated to choice.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath, &c. SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive FOURTH-FLOOR FLAT, with passenger lift. Premium £220, including fittings.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Albert-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—SELF-CONTAINED GROUND-FLOOR FLAT, well FURNISHED; all conveniences; nice garden; side entrance; rent 5gns. per week.—Bellman, 39, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10. Ken. 2912.

HAREWOOD-COURT, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1. SUMPTUOUSLY FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cooking at moderate tariff. Also unfurnished suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

CRANLEY MANSIONS, SOUTH KENSINGTON. SUNNY FLAT to be LET, fifth floor; lifts; four bed, bath, two excellent reception, and offices; rent less; no premium. Rent £375 per annum.—Sole Agents, COLLIRAN, SWABB and Co., 21, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 4747.

SUNNY TOP FLAT, £200 per annum; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchenette. Lease 7 14 years. £300 premium to include pile carpets throughout, curtains, &c. No offers.—Apply Porter, 30, Princes-gate.

SUITE, First-Floor, BED ROOM, SITTING ROOM, kitchenette; electric light; constant hot water; exceptionally well furnished, private house within Finchley-road North.—T. B., care of 11, Goldhurst-terrace, N.W.6.

EARLHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE. Charming three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire fitments; lounges 20ft. long, and large bed and study rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 5s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Secretary, Dept. T., Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.8. Telephone, Brixton 4681.

TO be LET, FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT, adjoining Portland-place, W.1; three bed rooms, two bath, three reception, and kitchenette; central heating; restaurant; also every other convenience. Owner's Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 23, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT; two large rooms, bath room; bachelor couple; central; £150 per annum; service by arrangement.—Alert Agency, 117, Regent-street.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, with kitchenettes; large, airy rooms; quiet house; charming situation.—22, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1.

UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET near Sandridge Underground; two rooms, kitchen; £100 per annum.—ANTHONY BEAVAN, 18, East-street, Bromley, Kent.

UNFURNISHED FLATS; one bed room, one sitting room; kitchen, and bath; ground floor; £180 a year.—27, Kreisler-square (near Victoria Station). Phone, 6734 Victoria.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.
VERY ATTRACTIVE MAISONNETTE on first and second floors in favourite position in SOUTH KENSINGTON; large and airy rooms; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception offices); attractive rent, £325 per annum. No premium.—Apply KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

WELL-FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained, district W.8; facing South; 3 guineas; two bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath.—Box 344, Hobbins' Library, 214, Earl's Court-road.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.
WELL FURNISHED AND REDECORATED SUITES. Excellent service and cooking; lift to all floors; constant hot water; telephones in all suites. Rental from £7 7s. weekly; special terms for tenancy.—Apply Stewart, 31, Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Gerrard 8376 (two lines).

WELL-FURNISHED, newly decorated MANSION FLAT to be LET, central, first floor; five rooms, kitchen, and bath room; independent hot water; telephone.—Apply Flat, Ambassador, 1446 before 6 p.m., or write Box 07248, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WESTMINSTER.—FURNISHED TOP FLOOR FLAT, reception, bed, kitchen (own bath); every convenience, "phone, &c.; 50s.—89, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—One double bed room, large sitting room, bath-dressing room; beautifully furnished; unfurnished. Apply ESTATE OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

SELF-CONTAINED FLATS.
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
High ground. Gravel soil. South aspect.
To be LET, three excellent flats, just completed.
All modern improvements.
Four rooms each, bath, usual offices. Rents from £155 inclusive. Garage accommodation if required.
Apply
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

NO PREMIUM.
WIGMORE-STREET (best end).—Convenient SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two bed, one reception, bath room, kitchen; constant hot water; rent £185 per annum inclusive.—Sole Agents, S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD., 1, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975-8.)

SIX BED AND TWO RECEPTION ROOMS.
£410 PER ANNUM.—Very large; no premium.—Lease, 14 years; structurally sound; close to St. John's Wood Tube, or would let furnished at 10gns. weekly.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
£380, BURTON-COURT, S.W., overlooking these beautiful grounds.—Long lease of delightful FLAT, with large bed, bath, and two reception rooms, &c., &c., completely redecorated and refitted at great cost.—Details as to premium, &c., of Messrs. KING and HUTCHINGS, 15, Bromptonsquare, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (three lines).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

HOVE.—Well FURNISHED FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY FLAT, best part, sea front, facing lawns; large reception, small dining, two double bed rooms (running hot water), kitchen, bath room, &c.; first-class appointments throughout; central heating. To be LET one year to careful tenants; no children.—Write Box 3000, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.

STAINES: one minute station.—Attractive FURNISHED FLAT; £4 4s. week.—The Tapestries, 39, Gresham-road, Staines.

WANTED

URGENTLY REQUIRED,
UNFURNISHED FLAT in SOUTH KENSINGTON; four bed rooms, two reception rooms. Rent £250-£300.—Please send full particulars to KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3424.

WANTED, S.W. Districts or Suburbs, self-contained Unfurnished MAISONNETTE (not basement); three bed, bath, two sitting rooms. Rent £160 to £180.—PERCY FREYBERG, 25, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CONSULTING ROOMS

CONSULTING ROOMS to be LET.—Harley-street and district. Whole or part-time. Lists sent on application.—ELGOOD and Co., 19, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

KINGSTON HILL, SURREY.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE now vacant, well back from road, in 2¼ ACRES of garden; 10 bed, three dressing and three bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall with gallery to top light, two staircases; good kitchen offices; garage (three cars), living rooms over; four stalls. Price £8,000, or very near offer. No agents.—Apply by letter to Turner, Marlow House, Kingston-on-Thames, or 'phone Kingston 0610.

PUTNEY HEATH.
A fine detached non-basement residence close to the Heath, Wimbledon Common, Roehampton, &c.
AN attractive MODERN RESIDENCE in a high and healthy position to be SOLD at an extremely low price of £2,000 or nearest offer would be accepted for a quick SALE. Many years in the occupation of a well-known doctor who is now retired; eight bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms; lavatory basins in several bed rooms; fine brick garage for two cars and rooms over; nice garden.

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (4 lines) and at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

AT STAMFORD BROOK, 68, Emlyn-road.—For SALE, POSSESSION. Garage space. Lease 995 years. Recently let as two self-contained Flats at £169 per annum. PRICE £1,825.—Phone Hop. 3128.

ATTRACTIVE DETACHED HOUSE; two minutes station, 25 minutes Waterloo; beautiful garden; four bed, three reception. FREEHOLD, £2,000; or would Let three years.—Write Box G.982, The Times, E.C.4.

BARNES (close to Ranelagh).—For SALE, a charming well-detached early Ith RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, three reception; garage; constant hot water; perfect order; large sunny garden. Lease 9 years. Rent £12. Price £1,100 including fittings, &c. Strongly recommended.—GLAZIER and SONS, 491, Knightsbridge, Sloane 2006.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.
BERKS.—WHITE WALTHAM GROVE, in the Garth Estate; only 30 miles London.—QUEEN ANNE PERIOD HOUSE, with Tudor wing; suite panelled reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms; in perfect order; up to date; electric light, central heating, main water supply; garages and stabling, man's rooms. TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES. In all over
16 ACRES,
including hard tennis court, lovely well-timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, and paddocks. To be SOLD by AUCTION on May 8th next, if privately meanwhile.—Auctioneers, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

MAIDENHEAD THICKET.
"ALTMORE."—Delightfully situate FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, high up, close to 30 miles of wooded common; seven or eight bed rooms, bath room, three large reception rooms, excellent offices and cellarage; electric light, central heating, main water; garage, stabling, cottage; pretty grounds with tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden. To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on May 8th next, or privately meanwhile.—Joint auctioneers, Messrs. GODDARD and SMITH, 23, King-street, St. James's, S.W., and Messrs. GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

SUNNINGDALE DISTRICT.
CLOSE TO THREE GOLF LINKS. WELL-APPOINTED MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE with extensive views and South aspect; 11 bed and dressing, three reception and three bath rooms, servants' hall; main electric light and water, telephone; two excellent cottages; large garage, stabling; beautiful grounds of THREE ACRES. To be LET or SOLD on moderate terms.—Recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

BERKS (24 miles London, high ground amidst wooded surroundings).—Very attractive Half-timbered MODERN RESIDENCE; hall, living room (35ft. long), lounge, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices; workshop (suitable two extra rooms); electric light, gas, co.'s water; garage, stabling, &c. Grounds of FOUR ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,500 or near offer. Additional 15 Acres available with house or separately.—Agents, GIDDYS, Windsor.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.
Favourite district 30 miles London.
EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE of character, designed by well-known architect, and embodying every refinement and convenience; three charming reception rooms, two bath rooms, five bed rooms; electric light, &c.; beautifully laid-out pleasure grounds opening on to golf course; good garage. To be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

EASY MOTOR RUN NORTH OF TOWN.
Fine high position, close to Golf Course.
DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK.
For SALE, FREEHOLD, one of the most superbly fitted small MODERN HOUSES, within easy reach of town.
Lounge hall (27ft. by 17ft.), with handsome carved oak staircase and magnificent lounger doors, drawing room same size, panelled in caryx marble and with tiled fireplace, dining room, panelled dining room (20ft. by 17ft.), with stone fireplace, five bed rooms (one oak panelled), containing beautiful fireplaces and other costly fitments, completely tiled bath room, expensively fitted offices with tiled walls, secondary staircase, &c., oak floors to all principal rooms.
Electric light. Central heating. Company's water and gas. Telephone. Main drainage. Ideal boiler for hot water.
GARDEN OF OVER ¾ OF AN ACRE.
Garage with chauffeur's room over.
Strongly recommended from personal knowledge by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CHOICE MODERN PRE-WAR HOUSE.
ELSTREE (Herts), half mile from station; three reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room; electric light, telephone; separate brick-built garage; conservatory; tennis and croquet lawns, beautiful garden and paddocks, in all about 3¼ ACRES; or would exchange for smaller property in Hertfordshire on terms to be mutually arranged.—Write Box A.483, The Times, E.C.4.

EXMOOR for STAG HUNTING.—To be SOLD, a perfect RESIDENCE in one of the most beautiful positions commanding magnificent views over Exmoor and Porlock Weir; fine suite of reception rooms, eight bed rooms; perfect stabling, garage, and cottage; charming and productive grounds; in all about 20 Acres. Full details of COCKETT and HENDERSON, 110, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

FARNHAM, SURREY.—Modern well-built RESIDENCE for SALE in THREE ACRES matured garden; high ground, within easy reach station and golf; electricity, gas, main water and sewer; three reception, nine bed and dressing &c.; radiators; stabling, garage for two; cottage. FREEHOLD £4,200.—Write Owner, Box 2086, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR ABRIDGED LIST OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE throughout East Anglia, from £350 to £8,500, apply to WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

DORKING.
FOR SALE, a substantial and comfortable pre-War detached HOUSE, pleasantly situated close to Church and within easy reach of the town; large reception, four bed rooms, bath, usual offices; modern conveniences; garage; nice old partly walled garden. FREEHOLD £3,750.—Sole Agents, CHAS OSENTON and Co., Dorking. Tele. 182.

FANGBOURNE, NEAR.
IN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.
FOR SALE a charming BUNGALOW, facing South; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two drawing room, dining room, kitchen, &c.; central heating, electric light; Co.'s water, gas, telephone, garage and man's room; tennis lawn. PRICE £4,500.—Mrs. HOLMES, Estate Agent, Whitchurch, Reading. Sole Agent.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS.
Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, LTD.,
60, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. 'Phone: 43 and 1617.

By Order of Executors.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, ATTRACTIVE PRICE.
FARNHAM, FARNHAM.—The greatly sought-after beautiful neighbourhood.—Choice MODERN RESIDENCE, lovely position on a hill; extensive views; six bed, three reception, bath (h. and c.), two cars. ONE ACRE. Electric light, &c.—Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agent, REGINALD S. C. EVENETT, F.A.I., Farnham and Hindhead. Tel., Farnham 47.

GEORGIAN HOUSE (18 bed rooms), timbered park; £650 ACRES pasture and wood land; special appeal to breeders of horses or for pedigree herd; good pleasure. Particulars of Messrs. F. ALLEN and SON, Andover.

CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.
FEW MILES IPSWICH.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, 21 ACRES; beautifully built modern House (period design); Georgian oak-panelled lounge hall, three reception, three bath, eight bed rooms, &c.; main water, gas, and electric light; central heating; wine store and all conveniences; £1,450.—Apply GORDON, GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BLACK-and-WHITE TUDOR COTTAGE, week-end retreat, 30 miles London, G.W.R.; four bed, bath, three reception rooms. Co.'s water and gas. Charming pretty garden under ONE ACRE.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

OLD-WORLD HALF-TIMBERED COTTAGE.
BORDERS SURREY-SUSSEX.—For SALE FREEHOLD, three bed, bath, two reception, lounge, kitchen; hot and cold water; ½ acre pretty garden; garage; outskirts of village.—Agent, H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Estate Offices, Godalming.

BERKS (near Reading).—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, good order; about one acre; garage; two reception, six bed and dressing rooms. £2,250.—THE LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.
UNDER 25 MINUTES KING'S CROSS.
The most DELIGHTFUL ESTATE within easy reach of London. Woods, lakes, and glades. All HOUSES are detached on large plots.

PRICES FROM £1,395
FREEHOLD. A visit will well repay you for the time spent.
Managing Agents:—
ALAWAY & PARTNERS,
BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.
Office Open Week-ends And at
20, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.

CHILTERNS.—Charming detached RESIDENCE; six bed, two reception rooms; two garages; Co.'s water; tennis court; delightful gardens 2½ ACRES. Glorious views.—MEADOWS, Great Missenden.

COTSWOLDS, only two hours' journey from London.—A fine old GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, with all conveniences and easy to work; 10 Acres; three reception, TWO GOOD COTTAGES, dairy or billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, four servants' bed rooms, three baths (hot and cold); good stabling, &c.; R.C. Church two miles.—Most confidently recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 58, College-green, Bristol. (16525.)

COTSWOLDS.—For SALE, in village of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in perfect condition; four reception, five best bed rooms, three maids' rooms, two bath rooms; gas and water, main drainage. Small terraced garden. FREEHOLD £2,650. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLFER, Rye, Sussex.

SUSSEX near historical town.—Unique small MEDIÆVAL RESIDENCE, full of characteristic features, including diamond leaded lights, old English brickwork, oak timbering, stone mullioned windows, &c.; six bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; central heating; garage; fine old oast house; charming old grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, rose and rock gardens, &c.; only 4 ACRES, £4,850.—Sole Agent, Photographs.—GEERING and COLFER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

"BEECHFIELD," TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
High position. Open country views.
A Distinctive and beautifully equipped modern RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, sun balcony, bath room, two reception rooms; main electric light; services; attractive old-established gardens, about ¼ Acre, with tennis court, &c.; lease expires 2007; ground-rent £15 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION.
(Offers invited privately.)
Auctioneers.—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BERKS-OXON BORDERS, in old-world village, near 50MIN. Reading, for SALE, a charming old thatched COTTAGE, with lovely views; full of oak beams; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; company's electric light and water.—Apply Messrs. LONDON. NICHOLAS, Reading.

BETWEEN READING and NEWBURY!—For SALE, charming QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception; electric light; outbuildings. Recommended.—HOLLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.
6 ACRES, 2 COTTAGES, **£3,750.**

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, residential position, high ground, near old town.—Pre-War, semi-detached; two reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; main gas; central heating; wine store and all conveniences; £1,450.—Apply GORDON, GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BLACK-and-WHITE TUDOR COTTAGE, week-end retreat, 30 miles London, G.W.R.; four bed, bath, three reception rooms. Co.'s water and gas. Charming pretty garden under ONE ACRE.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

OLD-WORLD HALF-TIMBERED COTTAGE.
BORDERS SURREY-SUSSEX.—For SALE FREEHOLD, three bed, bath, two reception, lounge, kitchen; hot and cold water; ½ acre pretty garden; garage; outskirts of village.—Agent, H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Estate Offices, Godalming.

BERKS (near Reading).—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, good order; about one acre; garage; two reception, six bed and dressing rooms. £2,250.—THE LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.
UNDER 25 MINUTES KING'S CROSS.
The most DELIGHTFUL ESTATE within easy reach of London. Woods, lakes, and glades. All HOUSES are detached on large plots.

PRICES FROM £1,395
FREEHOLD. A visit will well repay you for the time spent.
Managing Agents:—
ALAWAY & PARTNERS,
BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.
Office Open Week-ends And at
20, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.

CHILTERNS.—Charming detached RESIDENCE; six bed, two reception rooms; two garages; Co.'s water; tennis court; delightful gardens 2½ ACRES. Glorious views.—MEADOWS, Great Missenden.

COTSWOLDS, only two hours' journey from London.—A fine old GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, with all conveniences and easy to work; 10 Acres; three reception, TWO GOOD COTTAGES, dairy or billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, four servants' bed rooms, three baths (hot and cold); good stabling, &c.; R.C. Church two miles.—Most confidently recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 58, College-green, Bristol. (16525.)

COTSWOLDS.—For SALE, in village of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in perfect condition; four reception, five best bed rooms, three maids' rooms, two bath rooms; gas and water, main drainage. Small terraced garden. FREEHOLD £2,650. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLFER, Rye, Sussex.

SUSSEX near historical town.—Unique small MEDIÆVAL RESIDENCE, full of characteristic features, including diamond leaded lights, old English brickwork, oak timbering, stone mullioned windows, &c.; six bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; central heating; garage; fine old oast house; charming old grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, rose and rock gardens, &c.; only 4 ACRES, £4,850.—Sole Agent, Photographs.—GEERING and COLFER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

"HARTLANDS," BUSH HILL-PARK, ENFIELD.
WELL-APPOINTED modern RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, hall; main services; large garage; exceedingly pretty gardens; lease 92 years from 1902; ground-rent £20 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION
(unless sold by private treaty beforehand).
Auctioneers:—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Choice position.—Detached modern RESIDENCE; good garden, large garage; fine views; five bed, bath, two reception rooms, offices. Freehold only £4,250.—Apply J. WOOLLEY and Co., 461, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen. Vic., Prospect 4752.

WIMBLEDON.—Rising ground, convenient Common.—Excellent double-fronted non-basement detached HOUSE in select position; six bed, bath, three reception, good offices; large garden; brick garage, &c. A bargain at £1,150. FREEHOLD.—HAWES and Co., Pacific Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

£100 Down secures a pre-War HOUSE near station; four bed; excellent locality; every convenience. PRICE £1,000 for quick sale.—ANTHONY BEAVAN, 18, East-street, Bromley, Kent.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

GOLDERS GREEN (Bridge-lane).—HOUSE to be LET; four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath; 5gns. weekly.—Temple Bar 7231, or Speedwell 3478.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

A SMALL HOUSE OF DISTINCTION.
In a road which has been described as the prettiest in Surrey, under a mile Station (Waterloo 40 minutes) and close to several favourite Golf Courses.
CONVENIENTLY planned and completely equipped, having all main services; polished oak floors and doors, &c.
Six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and hall; labour-saving offices; two brick-built garages.
Beautifully matured garden with full-size tennis lawn, rockery, rose garden, small orchard, and kitchen garden, in all about ONE and a HALF ACRE.
PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000.
Full particulars and photographs from the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge. Tele. No. 12.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD
(offers considered).
WEYBRIDGE,
within a few minutes of the Station and in the best part of this favourite residential locality.
A SOUNDLY BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, with accommodation arranged practically on two floors. Seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms and billiard room, good offices. Electric lighting, gas, main drainage and water. Telephone. Garage. Garden of about One Acre, with tennis lawn, &c. Golf at St. George's Hill, about 15 minutes' walk.
Further particulars from the Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

RYE, SUSSEX.—Exceptionally attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, delightful sea views; six bed, two bath, three reception; central heating; electric light; Co.'s gas and water, main drainage. Small terraced garden. FREEHOLD £2,650. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLFER, Rye, Sussex.

SUSSEX near historical town.—Unique small MEDIÆVAL RESIDENCE, full of characteristic features, including diamond leaded lights, old English brickwork, oak timbering, stone mullioned windows, &c.; six bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; central heating; garage; fine old oast house; charming old grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, rose and rock gardens, &c.; only 4 ACRES, £4,850.—Sole Agent, Photographs.—GEERING and COLFER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

"BEECHFIELD," TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
High position. Open country views.
A Distinctive and beautifully equipped modern RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, sun balcony, bath room, two reception rooms; main electric light; main services; attractive old-established gardens, about ¼ Acre, with tennis court, &c.; lease expires 2007; ground-rent £15 per annum.
To be SOLD by AUCTION.
(Offers invited privately.)
Auctioneers.—MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

BERKS-OXON BORDERS, in old-world village, near 50MIN. Reading, for SALE, a charming old thatched COTTAGE, with lovely views; full of oak beams; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; company's electric light and water.—Apply Messrs. LONDON. NICHOLAS, Reading.

BETWEEN READING and NEWBURY!—For SALE, charming QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception; electric light; outbuildings. Recommended.—HOLLAND and SONS, 154, Friar-street, Reading.
6 ACRES, 2 COTTAGES, **£3,750.**

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, residential position, high ground, near old town.—Pre-War, semi-detached; two reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; main gas; central heating; wine store and all conveniences; £1,450.—Apply GORDON, GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill.

BLACK-and-WHITE TUDOR COTTAGE, week-end retreat, 30 miles London, G.W.R.; four bed, bath, three reception rooms. Co.'s water and gas. Charming pretty garden under ONE ACRE.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

OLD-WORLD HALF-TIMBERED COTTAGE.
BORDERS SURREY-SUSSEX.—For SALE FREEHOLD, three bed, bath, two reception, lounge, kitchen; hot and cold water; ½ acre pretty garden; garage; outskirts of village.—Agent, H. B. BAVERSTOCK, Estate Offices, Godalming.

BERKS (near Reading).—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, good order; about one acre; garage; two reception, six bed and dressing rooms. £2,250.—THE LADIES' LEAGUE, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.
UNDER 25 MINUTES KING'S CROSS.
The most DELIGHTFUL ESTATE within easy reach of London. Woods, lakes, and glades. All HOUSES are detached on large plots.

PRICES FROM £1,395
FREEHOLD. A visit will well repay you for the time spent.
Managing Agents:—
ALAWAY & PARTNERS,
BROOKMANS PARK, HERTS.
Office Open Week-ends And at
20, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, W.C.1.

CHILTERNS.—Charming detached RESIDENCE; six bed, two reception rooms; two garages; Co.'s water; tennis court; delightful gardens 2½ ACRES. Glorious views.—MEADOWS, Great Missenden.

COTSWOLDS, only two hours' journey from London.—A fine old GEORGIAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in first-rate order, with all conveniences and easy to work; 10 Acres; three reception, TWO GOOD COTTAGES, dairy or billiard room, seven bed and dressing rooms, four servants' bed rooms, three baths (hot and cold); good stabling, &c.; R.C. Church two miles.—Most confidently recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 58, College-green, Bristol. (16525.)

COTSWOLDS.—For SALE, in village of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, in perfect condition; four reception, five best bed rooms, three maids' rooms, two bath rooms; gas and water, main drainage. Small terraced garden. FREEHOLD £2,650. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLFER, Rye, Sussex.

SUSSEX near historical town.—Unique small MEDIÆVAL RESIDENCE, full of characteristic features, including diamond leaded lights, old English brickwork, oak timbering, stone mullioned windows, &c.; six bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception; central heating; garage; fine old oast house; charming old grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, rose and rock gardens, &c.; only 4 ACRES, £4,850.—Sole Agent, Photographs.—GEERING and COLFER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

COTSWOLD HILLS.
CONVENIENT CIRENCESTER and TETBURY.
COMPACT ESTATE, comprising medium-sized COUNTRY RESIDENCE, surrounded by its own lands of about 100 ACRES, high situation, South aspect, panoramic views; three sitting rooms, two bath rooms; modern conveniences; stabling and garage; cottage; terraced gardens. PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £7,000.—Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 1409.)

CORNISH RIVIERA.—For SALE, charming old HOUSE; modernised, excellent repair; seven bed, garage, &c.; near sea; three reception, seven bed, garage, &c.; gardens well laid out and stocked; about TWO ACRES.—Apply Druce, Trerose Manor House, Mawnan, Falmouth.

GLORIOUS PENN.
COUNTRY HOUSE, 600ft. up, with panoramic views. Standing in 14 Acres of terraced garden, orchard and meadowland; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception; large loggia and balcony; garage every modern convenience. Low Price for quick sale.—Owner, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

TEST VALLEY.
COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms; two cottages; 14 acres pasture; numerous outbuildings suitable poultry or dog breeding. PRICE £3,200.—Apply F. ELLEN and SON, Andover.

DEVON.—SUNNY HOUSE; five-six bed rooms, bath; telephone, &c.; gardens; garage; golf; fishing; hunting £98; long lease, £85 per annum.—BOMPHRAY, W.C.1.

DORSETSHIRE.—XVth-CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE well known for its architectural beauty and literary associations, of quite moderate size, with gardens in keeping, about one mile from station; gravel soil; modern services; mixed farm of 230 acres well grassed and cottages. For SALE.—Write Box T.1482, The Times, E.C.4.

DORSET.—A charmingly situate cosy stone-and-tiled detached COTTAGE; two receptions, three bed, 1¾ ACRES full bearing orchard; lovely views; perfect order. £495. FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Bastnestoke.

ON HIGH GROUND AT MEADS.
EASTBOURNE, DENTON GRANGE.—FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing three reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, and ground-floor domestic offices; two garages, with living rooms over; grounds of about One Acre, including an excellent kitchen garden; suitable for tennis or croquet. Vacant possession. For Sale by Auction on 8th April.
Auctioneers, OAKDEN and Co., 24, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK and DAVIES, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS,
ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SPORTING and RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of just under 2,000 acres for SALE. FIRST-RATE PARTRIDGE SHOOTING. Residence, almost 18 bed rooms, in perfect order. Fishing in small stream.—Apply to F. ELLEN and SON, Land Agents, Andover.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

ALDWYCH HOUSE,
ALDWYCH LONDON W.C.2.
HIGH-CLASS OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO BE LET AT ABOVE ADDRESS COMPRISING APPROXIMATE AREA 2,800 SUPER FEET. WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES IN FRONT PORTION OF MODERN BUILDING, IN BEST PART OF LONDON.
ATTRACTIVE RENTAL.
Apply:
L. C. SMITH and CORONA TYPEWRITERS, LTD., Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
HARRY E. STILES, Managing Director.
Telephone, Temple Bar 2531 (7 lines).

BOURNEMOUTH (in the lovely Branksome Chine).—To be SOLD by AUCTION at Bournemouth, on 15th April, the attractive labour-saving FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "THE CHALET," Western-road, within easy walking distance sea, golf, &c.; three bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. GARAGE. ONE ACRE grounds.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, 52, Poole-road, Bournemouth

Telephone: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams: "SELANLET," PICCY, LONDON.

HAMPTON & SONS,

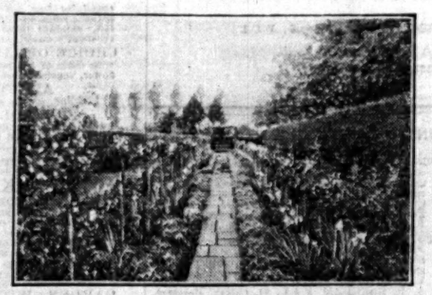
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 3727.

GOLF AND SEA.

SANDWICH.

NEAR THE ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S, PRINCES AND ROYAL CINQUE PORTS GOLF LINKS.



FOR SALE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE IN A FIRST-CLASS STATE OF REPAIR, HAVING EVERY CONVENIENCE.
It is situate well out of the Town of Sandwich, a short distance from the Golf Links and the Sea, in a well-sheltered and sunny position.

THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS:
VERY FINE LOUNGE, 25ft. by 19ft., panelled in oak, leading to covered-in verandah.
DRAWING ROOM, 34ft. by 16ft., opening on to delightful loggia. DINING ROOM, 22ft. by 16ft.
15 BED and DRESSING ROOMS, FOUR FINE BATH ROOMS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S ROOM, SERVANTS' HALL.
TWO COTTAGES with sitting rooms, bed rooms and bath rooms. MODEL LAUNDRY.
SPACIOUS GARAGE for three or four cars, with three bed rooms and bath room over, used as additional guest rooms.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

A GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY, LAID OUT BY A WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE GARDENER, wide-spreading lawns prettily timbered, rose garden, rose arches, picturesque pool and lily pond, grass tennis court, also hard tennis court with pavilion, flower and kitchen garden, glasshouses, one containing grapes, peaches, and nectarines, in all about

2½ ACRES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT WITH POWER CIRCUIT THROUGHOUT THE RESIDENCE, ENABLING THE USE OF ELECTRIC FIRES.
FURTHER DETAILS OF THIS CHOICE PROPERTY MAY BE HAD FROM
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.39512.)

BETWEEN

LEATHERHEAD & GUILDFORD.

WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE OF ELECTRIC TRAINS TO TOWN.
ON GRAVEL SOIL. 350ft. UP.

FOR SALE,

THIS PICTURESQUE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE,

PART OF CONSIDERABLE ANTIQUITY, replete with
Electric light. Central heating. Company's water, &c.
Approached by a good carriage drive, the house contains
Four reception rooms, | 10 bed and dressing rooms,
Two bath rooms, | Maids' sitting room.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS. SMALL FARMERY. CAPITAL COTTAGE.

The grounds contain some beautiful old timber and include tennis and other lawns, rose garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden with clipped yew, box and beech hedges, orchard, woodland and meadowland, in all

33 ACRES.

The property occupies a nice secluded situation and is well sheltered from the North and East winds.

Inspected and strongly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.22766.)

AN IDEAL RETREAT ON THE UPPER WYE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

SALMON FISHING RIGHTS FOR ¼ MILE.

Built accordingly to 15th Century traditions, with solid oak framing, brick nogging, and Norfolk reed thatching—believed to be the only genuine English oak half-timbered House built in this country for 200 years.
ALL ROOMS ENJOY THE SOUTH ASPECT AND VIEWS OF UNPARALLELED CHARM.
The accommodation is planned on unique lines to make the most of the wonderful site right above the River. Contains hall opening to enclosed South loggia, dining room, lounge and smoking room, five or six bed rooms, fine bath room, and offices.
Fine oak floors, moulded beams, and panelled Tudor staircase.
Electric light and power. Unlimited water supply.
Garages. Cooked. Lovely walks, &c.
PLEASURE GARDENS OF REMARKABLE CHARM, bounded by a mountain brook, double tennis court, grass orchard, crazy-paved and grass walks, and well-timbered parklike land,

7 TO 21 ACRES.

THE WHOLE PLACE IS IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.
FOR SALE AT A FRACTION OF COST.
Specially recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, who have seen the Property.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.48570.)

SOMERSET.

NEAR THE DORSET BORDER.
HUNTING WITH TAUNTON VALE AND OTHERS.
A Property which has been in the same family since its erection, now for urgent Sale on most attractive terms.
SOLID STONE-BUILT HOUSE ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE.
NEAR INTERESTING OLD SMALL COUNTRY TOWN. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

The Residence is exceptionally well built, well equipped with town water, gas, and drains, and contains fine hall and staircase, four reception rooms, billiard room, 10 or 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices.
Model stabling for 8 horses. Garages for five cars. Two Cottages.
Fine old walled gardens and small range of glass. Beautifully sheltered pleasure grounds, dropping from in terraces to the South to valuable timbered parkland, about

57 ACRES IN ALL.

The Property would be Sold as a whole for far less than the cost of stable block, or might be divided.
THE WHOLE PLACE IS BEAUTIFULLY MAINTAINED.
Inspected and strongly recommended.—HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.7863.)

Quite fresh in the Market.
QUICK SALE DESIRED to REALIZE ESTATE.

GODALMING.

Occupying a secluded position on high ground, with beautiful views, yet very convenient for the station, shops, &c.
A well-planned HOUSE of most pleasing elevation, in admirable order, and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, hall with cloak room, &c.
All Company's supplies installed.
Garage for two cars with man's rooms.
Charming garden of unique description, and including good tennis lawn, the whole about

3 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.20266.)

Protected from the North by Range of Hills.
Over 300 feet up. Bracing Locality.
Close to Walton Heath Golf Course.

"COTTINGLEY," REIGATE.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with double-drive approach, and containing nine bed rooms, two baths, hall, four reception rooms, conservatory, and offices.
GARAGE. STABLING.
Western garden with trees providing ample shade, in all over Half an Acre.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. 'Phone. Central heating. Constant hot water. Good repair. Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on Tuesday, 29th April (unless sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. Judge, Hackerson, Meyer, and Judge, 317, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS.

40 minutes. Main line station 2½ miles.
Charmingly situated overlooking a private park.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE standing back half mile from main road; four reception, music or dance room, seven or nine bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Company's water.
STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE.
Delightful grounds extending to between

TWO AND THREE ACRES,

but giving the impression of a much larger area owing to situation, double tennis court.
A second cottage available.
RENT £160 PER ANNUM,
or to Let Furnished, or would be Sold.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.22681.)

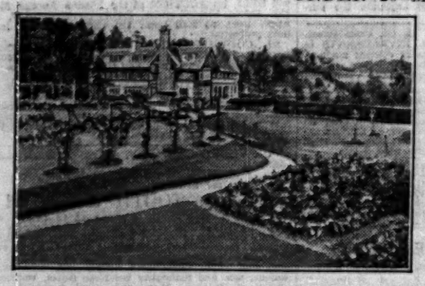
11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

£4,500! TO-DAY'S GREATEST BARGAIN. £4,500!

GLORIOUS SITUATION AMIDST THE SWISS-LIKE HILLS OF SURREY.
ADJOINING AND OVERLOOKING A FAVOURED GOLF COURSE.
UNDER 20 MILES FROM TOWN.



500 FEET UP ON A SEMI-PRIVATE ESTATE.

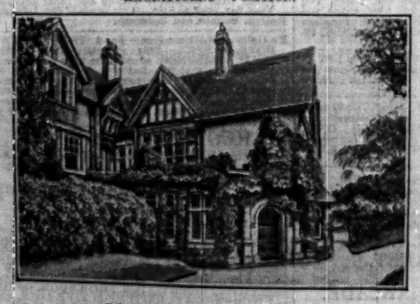
SURROUNDED BY OTHER IMPORTANT PROPERTIES AND WITH ITS POSITION PRESERVED FOR ALL TIME.
This beautifully planned and fitted house with practically all accommodation on two floors and having every up to date requisite; Fine Drive, Gravelled Forecourt, Vestibule Hall, cloakroom, three Reception, Billiard or Music Salon, Model Offices, 9 or 10 bed and dressing, three bath rooms (two principal tiled).
Loggia and sleeping balcony.
CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, GAS AND WATER. PIPELESS CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.
GARAGE (2 CARS), STABLING, COTTAGE.
EXTRAORDINARILY BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING GARDENS, NORTH WOODLAND, &C. ABOUT THREE ACRES. FREEHOLD.
ANYONE CONTEMPLATING A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITHIN 40 MINUTES' MOTOR RUN SHOULD INSPECT IMMEDIATELY AS BOUND TO SELL THIS WEEK.

ESTIMATED COST £16,000. TO-DAY'S PRICE £4,500!

SELECTED FROM PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF 300 OTHER HOUSES OF ITS CLASS, AS IDEAL IN ALL RESPECTS, AND EXTRAORDINARY VALUE, BY EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1, AND OF WHOM ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS AND ORDERS CAN BE OBTAINED.

EASTBOURNE.

NEAR BEACHY HEAD.
MAGNIFICENT POSITION.



BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE,
suitable for conversion into high-class Flats or for a School, Institution, or Private Family Residence.
IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT.
Carriage drive, entrance and staircase halls, four fine reception rooms, 13 bed, two bath rooms, splendid ground-floor offices, servants' hall, oak doors and floors; panelling; company's electric light, gas and water; main drainage; central heating; telephone; conservatory; charming and perfectly secluded gardens; space for garage.

VERY LOW PRICE
FOR FREEHOLD.

Illustrated particulars of EWART, WELLS and Co.,
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ON THE FAMOUS FINCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES.

20 MINUTES' MOTOR RUN FROM READING AND FARNBOROUGH.

FASCINATING LONG, LOW 17TH CENTURY RESIDENCE.
In excellent order, and with nicely proportioned rooms. Approached by drive, and containing square hall, three reception, seven bed rooms, two dressing, bath room; good offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. CO.'S GAS AND WATER.
GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. HUNTER STABLING. TWO MODEL COTTAGES.
Old-world gardens with terrace, two tennis courts, walled kitchen garden and woodland, &c.
400 FEET UP ON SAND AND GRAVEL SOIL.
Commanding
WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEWS.

11 ACRES FREEHOLD, £5,950.

HUNTING AND GOLF.
Inspected and recommended by EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W.1:
and of whom illustrated particulars may be had.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

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Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

AMID KENTISH WOODS.

20mins. from Town.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,
from designs of the late Ernest Newton.
Electric light, independent hot water system, central heating; 'phone; oak floors and panelling.
Lounge hall, four reception, conservatory and loggia, oak-panelled music or dance room with minstrel gallery, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, six secondary bed rooms, three bath rooms, domestic offices.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, with tennis and other lawns, terraces, woodland walks, flower, rose, fruit and kitchen gardens, ornamental lake and parkland,

IN ALL ABOUT 7½ ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE.
Joint Agents, Messrs. D. J. Chattell and Sons, 65, Chislehurst-road, Chislehurst, Kent, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

SUNNY SUSSEX COAST.

Fashionable Resort between Worthing and Littlehampton.
AN ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED RESIDENCE FACING THE SEA.
Three good reception, six bed and two dressing rooms, two bath rooms; main drainage; electric light, co.'s water, central heating; two garages.
Pleasure GROUNDS have received special care and attention, laid out with tennis and other lawns, rockery, kitchen garden, orchard, in all about

1½ ACRE.

Golf at Littlehampton, also new course being laid out in the district.
VERY MODERATE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WIMBLEDON.

Unspoilt position, close to Common, Park, and Golf Course.
Designed by well-known architect for present owner.
EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
facing South, fine views.
Entrance hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, up-to-date offices.
Central heating, electric light, independent hot water supply.
Garage and chauffeur's flat; charming gardens of

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE by PRIVATE TREATY, OR IF UNSOLD AUCTION LATER.
Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1; and Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL SCENERY.

JUST SOUTH OF THE ROYAL ASHDOWN FOREST,

in unspoilt Sussex, convenient to village, six miles from a Market Town.

A HOME OF CHARM AND CHARACTER.
Hall, three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath, electric light and modern conveniences.
Garage. Thatched Cottage.
Old-world pleasure gardens with handsome specimen trees, shrubs, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, in all about

TWO ACRES.

GOLF. HUNTING.
PRICE £4,000
to ensure quick sale.
Inspected and recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BARGAIN IN EAST ANGLIA.

On the outskirts of an old-world market town, with Churches, Telegraph Office, &c., in a quiet and retired position.

Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, white brick with slate roof.
Three reception, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room.
Modern drainage, electric light, gas, company's water; stabling, large garage.
PLEASURE GROUNDS are delightfully laid out with trees, lawns, flower and kitchen gardens in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

FREEHOLD £2,500.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents.
HARRODS, Ltd., Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EIGHT MILES NORTH.

Special to Professional Men.
SOUNDLY BUILT ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
in growing district.
Fine hall, two reception rooms, surgery, dispensary, waiting room, modern domestic offices, five bed rooms, tiled bath room.
Electric light and power, independent hot-water system; large garage (room over).
Good Garden, with tennis lawn, about ¾ ACRE; additional land available.
LOW PRICE, WITH POSSESSION, IF UNSOLD AUCTION LATER.
Sole Agents: HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE.

CHARLES II. RESIDENCE
in PICTURESQUE MARKET TOWN
in beautiful Meon Valley, with delightful walled garden, and large studio.
Electric light. Excellent water supply. Wired for telephone.
Good hall, two-three reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, bath room, complete offices; garage.
FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE, WITH POSSESSION.
Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"GILLIES," WADHURST, SUSSEX.

SUPERB POSITION.
commanding Wonderful Panoramic Views.
Nearly 600ft. above sea level.
ONE HOUR from LONDON.
WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE of exceptional charm: entrance hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, four bath rooms, up-to-date offices; garage for four cars.
Central Heating. Electric Light and Power. Company's Water.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, tastefully displayed, with tennis lawn, rose garden and pergolas, rock gardens, stone-flagged terrace, partly walled kitchen garden, fly pond, in all nearly
FOUR ACRES.
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in unspoilt country, designed by an architect and exceptionally well equipped throughout.
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Electric light. Modern drainage. Good water supply.
Garage. Well-timbered grounds extending to
ABOUT THREE ACRES.
PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,000.
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Fine open position. In splendid order.
FOR SALE AT MARKET PRICE.
Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE, convenient for station, shops, &c. Hall, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, and offices.
Electric light and power. Gas and water. Modern drainage. Telephone.
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EXHILARATING POSITION ON SURREY HILLS.

GENUINE BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE.

35-minute service to City and West End.
Owner sacrificing to take up appointment out of England.
About 10 minutes' walk from two stations and golf course, in a pleasant social atmosphere. Quite rural, but not isolated.
This delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, modernised and in first-rate decorative order, the acme of comfort and good taste.
A cheerful lounge hall, fine drawing and dining rooms, seven bed and dressing, two well-fitted bath rooms, and capital offices; garage.

Main electric light, gas, water, and telephone. Central heating, parquet floors, costly mantels and fitments. Undulating ornamental grounds, sunk rose garden, tennis lawn, stone-paved walk, in all nearly

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FREQUENT 45 MINUTES' SERVICE TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
No Underground travelling necessary.

THIS CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED TUDOR HOUSE with modern additions, midst rural surroundings but close to an important Market Town; very compact and in perfect order.

Fine oak lounge hall, billiards room, three other pleasant sitting rooms, capital offices, eight bed and dressing, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Main water. Approved sanitation. Independent hot water service.
STABLING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.
Glorious old gardens with sunk lawn, partially walled, in all about
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NOTE.—It is not approached by a drive, but on a quiet by-road with purely agricultural traffic.
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WELL KNOWN AS ONE OF THE
FINEST SPORTING ESTATES IN ENGLAND,
COMPRISING
EUSTON HALL
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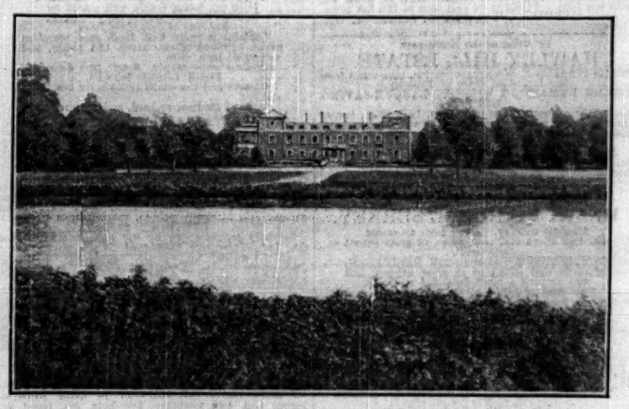
14,000 ACRES
(WHICH WOULD BE DIVIDED IF REQUIRED).
TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE WELL-FURNISHED MANSION

STANDS IN HANDSOMELY TIMBERED PARKLANDS OF 1,400 ACRES, WITH THE RIVER OUSE FLOWING THROUGH, AND IS SURROUNDED BY CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS.
THE ACCOMMODATION comprises halls, very fine suite of reception rooms, billiard room, some 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, nursery suite with two bath rooms, ample servants' bed rooms and bath room, and full complement of domestic offices and bed rooms, laundry, dairy, &c.
Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply. Extensive stabling and garage, with men's rooms and bath room.
CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS. TENNIS LAWNS. KITCHEN GARDENS.
THE SHOOTING IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE FINEST IN ENGLAND, AND THERE ARE SOME 1,360 ACRES OF WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.
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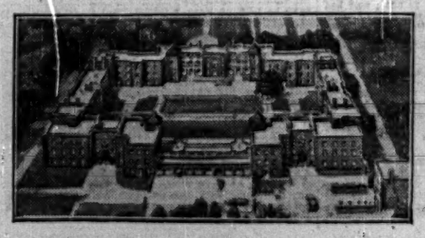
EQUIPPED WITH THE MOST MODERN FACILITIES.

THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL FLATS NEAR TOWN. SURBITON COURT.



Grouped round beautiful court-yard. Old-world gardens; hard and grass tennis courts; five minutes' walk Surbiton Station (Waterloo 18 minutes); Golf, boating, sailing, Kempton, Sandown and Hurst Parks short distance. Five types of Flats (Unfurnished), from £130 to £260 per annum inclusive of rates, &c.). Also furnished flats. Details from

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RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS
A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.
AN ISLAND SITE, 42 ACRES IN EXTENT.
ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.

THE WELLS, EPSOM.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN AND UNDER A MILE FROM THE STATION.
CLOSE TO FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.
DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE, in the centre of the estate, approached by 250 yards carriage drive; 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine hall, four charming reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Fine stabling for eight horses; Garages; Cottage and Chauffeur's Room.
Main drains, water, gas and electric light. Lovely old-world gardens of great historic interest.
ALL ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.
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ADJOINING THE FAMOUS ESTATE, HALF-MILE FROM STATION.
Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes. Secluded position. South aspect. Sand soil.

WITHDEAN,
WEYBRIDGE.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.
Eleven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and billiard room; main electric light, water, gas, and drainage; garage, stabling, chauffeur's rooms; lovely well-timbered gardens in excellent order throughout.
ABOUT FIVE ACRES.
Could be divided. Frontages to three roads. FREEHOLD for SALE privately now, or by Auction later.

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EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE SEA AND DORSET HILLS.

RADIPOLE HOUSE,
WEYMOUTH.

A stone-built House of GEORGIAN CHARACTER, in splendid order and beautifully appointed; 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, conservatory, lounge hall, four charming reception rooms; electric light, main water and drainage; central heating; stabling for four; chauffeur's flat; garage.
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Beautiful situation amidst perfect country on the outskirts of a charming old village
Under a mile from Station London in 45 minutes
IDEAL FAMILY HOUSE FOR CITY MAN.

High and healthy position 325 feet above sea level, with charming views
Ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, three capital reception rooms, and billiard room, complete offices with servants' sitting room; main electric light and water; central heating; garage for two cars; stabling; good cottage. Especially attractive and well timbered grounds; tennis court, kitchen garden, and orchard. Over THREE ACRES.

£4,250
FREEHOLD.
Further land up to about 14 acres can be purchased.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, THE OWNER HAVING ACQUIRED ANOTHER PROPERTY
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"THE LAWN," DATCHET, BUCKS.

Twenty miles from Hyde Park Corner; two miles from Windsor and Eton.
Close to Datchet Station (S.R.) and 2½ miles from Slough Station (G.W.R.).
This exceptionally well-appointed and up-to-date FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,
with large hall, a suite of beautiful reception rooms, two of which are completely panelled, and a very fine ball room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, &c.
Central Heating. Electric Light. Company's Water, together with Lodge, three Cottages. Garage for three cars. Stabling. Farmery, and BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS
and park pasture of about
23 ACRES.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on May 8th next, or privately in the meantime.
Auctioneers: GIDDYS, Windsor. (Tele. 73.)

TEMPLE GOLF LINKS.

Facing Quarry Woods and easy reach of Thames.
BRIDGE HOUSE, BISHAM, MARLOW.—Pretty Modern Country House, a mile from the Links; lounge hall, loggia, five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; main services; charming grounds, with tennis lawn, of nearly 1¼ ACRE. To be Sold by private treaty, or by Auction later, by order of Executors.—Illustrated particulars of Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

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Overlooking the grounds of Bagshot Park.
THE well-built modern detached RESIDENCE, "MAY HILL," BAGSHOT, containing five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, &c.; main drainage, gas and water laid on, electric light in road; secluded garden of half an acre; space for garage. For SALE privately or by Auction on April 9th at low reserve.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

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